

# McAdoo Tells Why U. S. Must Hold Railroads INDEFINITELY After the War

Folly to Set Time Now for Return to Private Control With No One Able to Tell What Conditions May Be Then, He Says

How Can Anyone Know, He Asks, What Problems in Finance This Nation Will Face at That Time and, Besides, What Reason Is There Now for Resolving Upon a Course That May Be Obviously Unwise, if Not Fatal, at the Date Set for Its Accomplishment?

After a Long Release From the Competitive System, Their Re-Entry Into It, Without Adequate Protective Legislation for the Government, the Roads and the Investors Alike, Planned and Enforced in the Light of the Surrounding Circumstances, Would Be to Invite National Disaster.

**B**OTH the Senate and the House will take up during the current week the administration bill, providing necessary legislation for financing and administering the business of the railroads so long as they are under Government control. The House bill provides that the roads shall be returned to private ownership within two years after the conclusion of the war, while the Senate measure limits the control to 18 months after the war. The administration view is that no time limit should be set now. William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and, by virtue of holding this office, Director General of Railroads, in the following remarkable article, tells Post-Dispatch readers why the administration holds this view. He also discusses other problems he faces as Director of the nation's railroads.

**By WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO,**  
**Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads.**

**O**n Dec. 28, 1917, the President, acting under the authority conferred upon him by the Congress in the act of Aug. 29, 1916, took over the control of "each and every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the Continental United States, and consisting of railroads, and owned or controlled systems of coastwise and inland transportation engaged in general transportation, whether operated by steam or by electric power, including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such rail or combined rail and water systems of transportation; to the end that such systems of transportation be utilized for the transfer and transportation of troops, war material and equipment, to the exclusion so far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon; and that so far as such exclusive use be not necessary or desirable, such systems of transportation be operated and utilized in the performance of such other service as the national interest may require and of the usual and ordinary business and duties of common carriers."

The administration was confronted with the necessity of taking an extraordinary step to solve an extraordinary transportation problem. I think it was obvious that Federal control would have to be asserted over the transportation systems in order to get a more efficient operation and to get increased facilities for the demands of the war, primarily the military necessity. I think that under the competitive system of management it was impossible to get the co-operation of facilities which is essential at this time.

I may cite some of the compelling needs which could only be met by putting the power of the Government back of railway operation.

The absolute co-ordination and, as far as necessary, common use of all railroads and their rolling stock, regardless of any private interests; the entire disregard of established routes for the movement of traffic when other routes would insure more or quicker service; the necessity for economy in the use of labor and material so as to do all that might be necessary for transportation with the least drain on the country's other demands for labor and material; the need for insuring the supply of capital necessary, notwithstanding the impaired credit of many railroads; the co-ordination of the Government demands for priority in shipment, impossible under private railroad management; the absolute necessity for assuring railroad labor that its just demands would be met without necessity for strikes or threats of strikes. All these things and others, which I shall not attempt to enumerate, made it imperative that the Government should without delay assume possession and control of the railroads as a war measure.

## Great Results Possible Only When There Is Unified Control

It did this and thereby brought into existence full governmental power to readjust methods of railroad operations and the currents of railroad traffic, absolutely regardless of the interests of any particular railroad company or of any private or selfish interest.

Under the unified control it is possible to make common use of all tracks and facilities and equipment. I may illustrate it at once by saying that when I took charge of the railroads I found on the Eastern lines a terrible congestion of traffic, which has not yet been relieved, and that was due not wholly to the fact that they had insufficient facilities of all kinds—that is, on the most congested systems—but they had an insufficient amount of motive power.

The railroad equipment of the country, the cars of the country, might be sufficient for immediate needs if we could only get the use of them, but as long as a large percentage of them are used for warehouse purposes and kept standing in terminals idle the car equipment of the country is not sufficient for the need.

Let us take the question of motive power alone. Upon an investigation I found that the railroad companies throughout the country had placed orders with locomotive builders for locomotives to be delivered in January, February and March. The aggregate of those orders, I think, is, roughly speaking, 700 locomotives.

Under private management those locomotives, if delivered by the builders, would have been sent to the different railroads throughout the country which had ordered them. I issued an order immediately upon discovering the situation that all of these locomotives, no matter for what company's account they were constructed, should be delivered to the order of the Director-General and be sent as rapidly as delivered to those railroads which were most in need of motive power.

That would not have been possible under private management, because they probably could not have agreed among themselves to any such step. Now, we can distribute those locomotives where they are most needed as rapidly as they come out of the shops.

This extraordinary step being necessary, it was essential that it should be taken in a manner calculated to help rather than to hurt a financial situation of fundamental importance. Such action was calculated to cause the gravest disturbance to the whole financial structure of this country unless unquestioned assurance could be given by the Government of an adequate protection to the holders of railroad securities, representing something like \$16,000,000,000 bonds and stocks.

## Highly Important Now to Avoid Financial Disturbance

Even in time of peace the public interest would have made it highly important to avoid any such financial disturbance, but in the present war, when success cannot be achieved without the raising of unprecedented amounts of capital, it would have been unthinkable and self-destructive for the Government, in taking over the railroads, to do so in such a way as to disturb rather than reassure the general financial situation.

The Government had to take the step to promote the successful conduct of the war, and it would have been misjudgment, most unfortunate, if the step had been taken in such a way as to make the winning of the war more difficult. After a careful study of the situation I have reached the conclusion that the three-year basis, as proposed in the bill now before Congress, would not only be reasonable and just, but that it would give the necessary stability to the general financial situation and that it would carry with it the financial



WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO.

reassurance which was necessary to help instead of hurt the great financial undertakings which the Government itself must carry forward. I do not attempt to state the figures with accuracy, but I may say that in a general way the net income of the railroads, the character of net income we are dealing with, was something like \$1,035,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917. Upon the basis of guaranty proposed, the Government commits itself to a guaranty of the revenues of the railroads of about \$935,000,000. In other words, we are taking the railroads over under a guaranty of about \$100,000,000 less than they earned in the last fiscal year of the period, and, in addition to that, excess profits taxes are to be paid out of that guaranteed income.

## Protecting the Credit of Great Business Interests Is Essential

If the Government, with its powers of co-ordination and common use of facilities, with the unquestioned economies that may be practiced under its control of the situation, with an advantage of \$100,000,000 over the proposed guaranty as shown by the last fiscal year's earnings, has not made a fair trade upon the merits of the proposition for a temporary use of these properties, then I am frank to say I do not know what would be fair.

There was something like \$11,000,000,000 of railroad bonds and obligations held not only by individuals, but in very large part by banks and trust companies and fiduciary institutions in the country. They are an essential part of our financial structure, the basis of an immense amount of credit in the country upon which business is being done, and the value of those securities had shrunk very much under the uncertainties of the situation. The discussions about the railroad rates and the inability of the railroads to earn what they thought was necessary to enable them to make improvements on their property, and the growing difficulties of selling securities for the purpose of making the necessary additions to equipment and improvements required to enable them to meet the unusual demands thrown upon them, not only by the activities of the war, but by the ordinary growth of the country, had finally developed a situation where something had to be done to stabilize or to clarify the railroad position in the country.

The financial operations of the Government, these growing out of the war, its direct operations, are, of course, affected by the condition of the markets of the country, and if such a large part of the credit basis of the country as these securi-

ties offered was in doubt, or occupied an anomalous position, shrinking in value all the time, with shrinkage in value of the assets of the savings banks and trust companies and banks, as well as in the credit power of firms, individuals and corporations which had a large part of their assets invested in such securities and which had to use them as the basis of credit which they had to get from banks, a very serious situation was presented to the country. I hope the companies themselves can take care of the maturing obligations of the railroads, because with this guaranty and their status determined while they are under Federal control there is no question at all about their ability to meet their interest charges. I hope that most of the companies can finance their own maturing obligations.

There are only \$222,000,000 of maturing railroad obligations, according to a statement I have, in the year 1918. Of these \$57,000,000 represents equipments trusts and therefore I should say that as to a large part of these obligations, once the status of the railroads is determined and the guaranty is made effective, I should hope that the various companies could take care of them by refunding them or extending them for a short time so that the Government would not have to finance them. However, we ought to be prepared to help them and their credit if they cannot do it in a normal way.

## Maturing Obligations Which U. S. May Have to Help Roads to Meet

In 1919 they have \$228,000,000 maturing and in 1920 \$215,000,000. It runs a little above \$200,000,000 per year.

There are some railroads in the hands of receivers. Reorganizations of those properties may be very desirable in the common interest. In such case there should be a fund available for any financial assistance that they might absolutely have to have. Of course, no assistance would be given unless needed and unless again it is in the public interest that the need be supplied.

The bill provides for a "revolving" fund of \$500,000,000. In the first place, we must have a fund which can be used to make good any deficiency in any guaranty that Congress may authorize the President to make. My own hope is that we will not have to make good any deficiency. I think it may be possible to practice very considerable economy in many directions in the operation of the railroads under one control. Of course, I can only offer an expectation, and that is based upon some general knowledge I have practiced under private management which

## "Congress to Be Too Busy After the War to Worry Itself With Railroad Legislation"

**"I**T is not only probable, but almost certain, that Congress will not find time immediately after the close of the war to adopt a comprehensive plan for controlling the railroads in the new environment in which they will find themselves, and at the same time to deal with all the other complicated economic problems which will undoubtedly confront it.

"If this bill, as enacted, requires the railroads to be turned back to their owners within, say a year, or other comparatively short period after the return of peace, the result will be that the railroads, with competition largely extinguished, will go back into private control without legislation to protect the public or legislation designed to protect the public will have to be enacted hastily, in the midst of other problems which will be demanding the entire time and attention of Congress. Neither result can be in the public interest.

"It should be borne in mind that shippers and the public generally will be accustomed to new methods of doing business with the railroads. They will find that the old methods under which they have been routing freight and have been doing business will be substantially and perhaps permanently altered, and the confusion which would arise from the attempt suddenly to restore the old competitive status, the status that existed prior to Dec. 28, 1917, would be aggravated very greatly, and perhaps would offer quite insuperable difficulties if legislation was not enacted in the light of conditions as they exist at that time such as would facilitate that process of restoration and conserve the interests of the shippers and the public generally. I think myself that ample time will be required to deal with the new railroad status with which the country will be confronted after the return of peace."

were inherent in the old system of autonomous management of a great many independent railroad lines, and also upon what railroad men of large operating experience tell me can be done in the way of operating railroads more advantageously under a unified control.

It is my hope that very large economies may be practiced. How far they will be offset by increased cost of material and increased cost of labor I do not know, but perhaps one hand will wash the other. If it does and the present status is maintained, perhaps the Government would not have to meet any deficiency against guaranties it may give.

In any case, I hope that the deficiency will be inconsiderable, and I hope as well that we may have a surplus. However, time must tell. We must have a fund out of which such deficiencies can be paid if they arise.

Certainly we must have a fund out of which new additions and improvements that may be necessary to make the railroads more efficient for the purpose of the war can be made and equipment which it is necessary for these to have; and then, in the case of railroads which need some assistance in the way of financing, we must be prepared to offer that assistance. This applies to these railroads that are under Government control. My own feeling is that the \$500,000,000 is about the smallest amount that we could begin with. I think we should have at least that much.

I should say that this fund is adequate for the general purpose as things stand now. If anything develops to make it necessary to call for additional appropriations, of course, the matter will be presented to Congress.

The period immediately succeeding the war will present numerous problems of the gravest sort, some of them very grave economic problems, which will demand immediate consideration by Congress.

## Congress Will Be Too Busy After War to Legislate Adequately

In such circumstances it is not only probable, but almost certain, that Congress will not find the time immediately after the close of the war to adopt a comprehensive plan for controlling the railroads in the new environment in which they will find themselves, and at the same time to deal with all the other complicated economic problems which will undoubtedly confront it.

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country will be confronted after the return of peace.

From the standpoint of the owners of railroad securities, it will be, in my judgment, highly injurious to throw the railroads back into their control immediately after the war ends, either without legislation for their reasonable protection or with legislation hastily devised and adopted under great pressure.

The changes which must be made during the war period will force many important changes in the currents of traffic. In all probability it will become necessary for the sake of expedition and economy in the movement of traffic, to give to one railroad profitable traffic which legitimately belongs to another, in order to relieve the latter of congestion and to enable it to handle war traffic of a temporary character.

## New Conditions to Confront the Railroads When the War Ends

When the war ends and before the railroads go back into private management, it will undoubtedly be important from the standpoint of the security holders to make adequate provisions for an equalization of these conditions under proper public supervision. If this is not done some railroads will find themselves divested of traffic and at the same time seriously embarrassed in returning to the former competitive methods of obtaining traffic.

When the war ends the railroads will be confronted with new conditions, and these new conditions will require new and comprehensive laws for the reasonable protection of security holders. If a time limit is put upon Congress in adopting these laws during a period of greatest pressure for legislation in every other direction, because, as I said before, the economic situation at that time may be of such nature as to demand imperatively the first attention of Congress—and when I say economic situation I refer to the general financial situation as well—the result cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the public interest as well as to the holders of the securities of many important railroads.

It is impossible now to predict which of the railroads will suffer the most in such circumstances.

The turning back of the railroads to private control at the end of the war, either without legislation to meet the new situation or with legislation hastily and therefore inadequately framed, would thus be injurious to the public interest and also to the interests of the security holders. Doubtless this view will appear paradoxical, as some may assume that whatever would be injurious to the security holders would be helpful to the Government, and vice versa, but this is by no means the case. By reason of the radical changes which during the war must be made in the currents of traffic and in the methods of handling traffic, there is strong probability that at the end of the war some railroad systems may find themselves more strongly entrenched than ever, and with a greater hold than ever upon the traffic of the country. This clearly would be highly detrimental to the public interest, in the absence of additional comprehensive legislation.

On the other hand, great numbers of important railroads might find themselves largely deprived of established traffic and seriously hampered in getting it back, and this will be highly detrimental to the security holders of all such railroads, as well as to the public interest.

It is important that an equitable distribution of traffic and the widest possible use of any facilities should be secured, not only during the war, but after the return of peace. It is impossible to forecast which roads would derive the advantage and which roads would suffer the loss, but

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 I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.  
 JOSEPH PULITZER.  
 April 10, 1907.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.**  
 Stand by the President.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 Critics and niggers of President Wilson should reflect that he was chosen by the people of this whole country as the most able and trustworthy man to lead them safely through whatever crisis they might be called upon to face. The President's election was a vote of unmistakable approval of service rendered and of full confidence for the future. There is nothing to indicate that the people have changed their minds. There is much to signify that their faith has grown stronger. Placed in important positions, some may start to swell, others begin to grow. From a national figure the President has grown with his opportunities and responsibilities until he has become a world figure. Wherever the hope of liberty and justice springs eternal in the breast of man, there his messages bring cheer to the souls of the oppressed. Only in those ill-conditioned minds that believe in master and slave, that seek to thrive upon the downfall of their fellow man is his counsel unwelcome. Unfortunately, those minds are not wholly confined within and back of the enemy's lines.  
 The President should be absolutely free in selecting the men to help him carry on the war. He is the manager selected by the people and held accountable to them. It is idle for grand stand managers to attempt to grab some of the glory of the game without sharing the responsibility. The complaint is made that the President has not always chosen the ablest men for the heads of departments. To continue in the baseball parlance, we all know it is not the team of jealous, self-seeking stars that finishes on top, but rather the club of well-matched team workers who are imbued with the spirit of their leader. Brilliance and ability are very desirable individual qualities, but one of the tests of greatness is the ability to subject one's self to authority. He is not fit to lead who has not learned to follow.  
 T.

**Red Cross Knitters Needed.**  
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 I am sure you are always glad to assist the Red Cross workers, and that you would be glad to let it be known that more workers are needed at the Red Cross knitting shop, 900 Olive street, to darn, crochet or otherwise help prepare garments for immediate shipment. An hour or two hours' time is greatly appreciated. Anyone who can spare the time for such work should leave their phone number so they could be called and notified when garments are coming in faster than they can be gotten ready.  
 A WORKER.

**Negro War Relief.**  
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 May I be permitted to appeal in this personal way to the readers of the Post-Dispatch for a war need very pressing and very deserving of patriotic attention, and yet easily overlooked? The newly organized circle for negro war relief is trying to help provide for the colored enlisted and drafted men the same necessities for comfort and cheer that numerous special societies are giving the white troops; and also care for the many cases of temporary or permanent distress in negro families of small resources, where the wage earner is serving the country as a soldier.  
 It may not be generally realized that the large proportion of one-fourth of our troops are colored men. And throughout the whole country, especially in the South, there are thousands of civilian negro men and women willing and anxious to "do their bit"—whether it be knitting sweaters, making bandages, securing Red Cross members or seeing that local families of soldiers are provided. Surely a movement to help these men and women organize and work towards a great common goal will make them better citizens. Just as all other war work is making better citizens and will have results reaching far beyond the present crisis.  
 The Circle for Negro War Relief is approved by and working with the national Red Cross. Like other smaller and consequently more specialized relief organizations, it aims to do a needed work that might have to be left partially undone in the present enormous demands on our national Red Cross.  
 Our office (donated by a friend) is at 439 Fifth avenue, New York. We need funds at once. Every penny will go to actual relief work. Our colored troops have brave, loyal fighters from the days of the Civil War to San Juan Hill. Whatever one's view of race problems, there can be no two opinions of helping thousands of colored men and women to be more efficient soldiers and citizens—and so help the war.  
 EMILIE BIGELOW HARGOOD.

**FOOD PRODUCTION.**

No form of war work is more important than that of food production. Without sufficient food for ourselves and our associates in war we shall be defeated. Even the ships, the building of which is now our first concern, will be useless unless we have a sufficient supply of food. Conservation is one way of meeting a deficiency. It is helpful, but the prime thing is production.

The time in which the scale of food production will be determined, and this is the vital point in determining the possibilities of this year's crops, will soon be upon us. The best thought and the best energy of the nation must be concentrated on the question of increasing acreage and productivity of farms and gardens.

It is reassuring to find activity in this direction. In one day's news we find three important movements occupying space and attention. Sixteen national farm organizations have united in a memorial to the President, asking the creation of a commission of nine farmers to aid the Government in framing and speeding farm measures. The President has assured the farmers that the Government is earnestly considering ways and means of aiding farmers to increase production, adding another fervid appeal for united efficiency in meeting this year's crisis.

The Department of Agriculture has divided the country into four farm districts and is organizing co-operation between the Department of Labor, State Councils of Defense and other Federal and state official agencies in finding places for all willing to work on farms and help for farmers seeking labor.

The manager of the Scott plantations in Mississippi has started an important movement in the South by requiring all the plantation's tenants to raise food for themselves and their families and feed for stock to do the work of the plantations and supply meat. He says the South can raise plenty of cotton for the world and sufficient food for its own uses, which has not been done heretofore.

Organization and official promotion help, but the question of food production must be met by individual farmers and owners of land available for farms and gardens. The actual work and results depend upon the individuals. Within the coming half-year the question of producing food for the world for winning the war will be decided by Americans. Well-directed labor will accomplish the task.

**BLOOMERS TO MODESTY'S RESCUE.**

The bloomer seems to be coming into its own. Not so very long ago it was scarcely to be mentioned out loud, so dubious was its reputation, and it was set down by the censorious as the very last word in meticulous millinery. What a change! Now the bloomer, according to certain consequential champions, is about the only thing left in modesty's wardrobe that is fit to wear.

There is Theodore P. Shonts, for instance. Probably as big a man as ever gave earnest consideration to the subject of bloomers. And he says it has come to this, that the woman who has no bloomers has practically no protection against the public gaze, while the woman in bloomers is habited most modestly and sheltered from unseemly scrutiny.

Just to show that he knows what he is talking about, he mentions a few of the things that are, he thinks, not in the same class with bloomers when it comes to modesty—tight lacing, the unsightly bustle, which is coming back; the hoop-skirt and pantalette, the waistless party or the steeple gown, the cross-saddle riding habit, the average summer resort bathing suit, the peacock shirtwaist, the short skirt. "Compared with these," he boldly says, "I consider the neat, businesslike bloomer, with knee-length, semi-military coat, closely-buttoned collar and puttee-covered legs, a splendid example of modest, practical utility dress."

Having so spoken his mind, Mr. Theodore P. Shonts sits down and nobody seems to be getting up to say a word for the bustle, the pantalette, the peek-a-boo waist, et al. Wherefore, the case against them may be taken as confessed and the bloomers, once a menace to modesty, take their place as modesty's mainstay.

**SABOTAGE IN WALL STREET?**

How much truth is there in the charge of discontented trainmen that high railroad officials have been secretly trying to throw difficulties in the way of the Government's operation of the railroads? No complaint has come out of Washington. If the McAdoo management is being embarrassed, it is at least not talking about it.

There can be no doubt that some of the interests of the East are worried over the increasing sentiment for the public ownership of public utilities. It can well be imagined that these gentlemen would not go out of their way to help make the present method of railroad operation so efficient as to convince the people that public management is better in a very practical sense than private management.

Yet that is a very different thing from taking actual, if surreptitious, means of clogging the transportation systems at the present time of national emergency. Such interference would be sabotage, pure and simple, and those guilty of it would put themselves as far outside the pale of public respect as the most vicious I. W. agitator.

It is quite possible—even probable—that the complaining trainmen are mistaken.

**STATE COMMISSION RULE.**

Some day a state is going to try commission government as a substitute for the present Governor-legislative system. There is a bill pending in the present Mississippi Legislature to that effect. It is said to have small chance of becoming a law for various reasons, one is that the Democratic powers still regard the governing privilege there jealously, and the other is that the present Legislature is inclined to be restrictive on salaries. The bill provides that the few men who shall be selected to govern the State shall be paid only \$4000 a year.

Bills of this sort have appeared in several Western and Southern states within five years and some of them have been passed out of committee. Some persons were rash enough to predict that such a bill would pass in Kansas.

The most forward step in this direction has been taken by Minnesota, which has recently

given considerable legislative power to its Committee on Defense, with a fund of \$1,000,000, to be handled at the discretion of the committee. This body, for instance, has entire control over the liquor traffic. In fact, if the body should assert its entire power, it could overturn the legal life of State and commandeer much of the property to State use.

**UNIONISM AND LOYALTY.**

At the meeting of street car men which approved the strike settlement, National Organizer Edward McMorrogh urged such loyalty and efficiency in service as would convince the company that it was to its interest to employ only union men.

"If you don't show that kind of loyalty to your employers, you are not good union men," he declared. Unionism is seen at its best in such a definition. The story of what organization has done for labor is only partly told when its amazing accomplishments in improving working conditions and promoting the principles of social justice are catalogued.

It encourages a certain class consciousness that stands for the members of its own class against all other classes, it also tends to create a spirit drawing men from selfish concerns. The worker who thinks not of himself alone, but of members of his own craft and not merely of that craft, but of all working crafts, may not have reached the limit in attainable altruism, but he has gone about as far as can be expected from the average member of the human family. Certainly he is a great advance on the worker self-centered in his own welfare.

Some of the movements initiated by union labor which may have seemed to be prompted by class selfishness really have a basis in much higher considerations. Its battle against child labor and contract convict labor, attributed at first to a desire to suppress competition with adult labor and free labor, are examples of movements which are justified by fundamental principles contributing to the welfare of society as a whole. Some of the best informed men of the day on political questions and social problems are union labor members. Every community has them. University professors go to them for instruction.

Against such results as flow when it is occasionally misled in purpose must be set its influence on character building. It is an antidote for servility in service. It promotes honest independence, self-respect, reliance. It cultivates the qualities of strong men.

Its effect on technical accomplishments, on workmanship, personal standards of service, can be studied in the history of unnumbered crafts. The good union man is not only loyal to the particular interest with which he is identified, but seeks the benefits found in any form of co-operation, of associating with and comparing notes with others of his craft.

Union labor has won one of the greatest victories of recent years in its recognition by one of the subsidiaries of the North American Co. If the newest labor union in the world sets out seriously to show that it is to the corporation's interest to employ union men exclusively, not only in the United Railways but its other subsidiaries, we may be sure that the members will find little difficulty in succeeding in the objective.

**HINDENBURG'S PARIS DATE.**

"My reply is that by April 1 we will be in Paris," Hindenburg is reported to have said when warned that Germany would be utterly destitute of food in that month. Any uneasiness we may have had on account of the gigantic effort Hindenburg is preparing on the western front may, accordingly, be dissipated. Long before the assigned date for that Christmas dinner which Gen. Buller promised to eat in Pretoria during the South African war, it has been shown that destiny has a way of upsetting fatuously confident military predictions. And in no war has calculation ever been so confounded as in this. The Germans in Paris? Why, constructively they are already there. Paris was surely to be taken in a space variously given as from nine days to three weeks after the war started in 1914. They never got nearer than the Marne, and after six weeks they were making the best time recorded of a modern army in the opposite direction. An Entente commander would be just as foolish in assigning a specific date for the occupation of Berlin.

The very fact that Hindenburg is obliged to admit, after three years and a half, that the first task set in the war still remains to be accomplished shows Germany's colossal failure in the war. If the powerful, thoroughly equipped Prussian army of 1914 could not take Paris, how is the hunger-stricken, discouraged Prussian army of 1918 to take it now.

**COTTON PRICE FIXING.**

Southern farmers concede that the time has come for extending price fixing by the Government to other staples and that they should include cotton. This idea has been strongly opposed since the price fixing was begun, the planters contending that they were entitled to a free market. It has been intimated that they threatened reprisal on the Democratic party if the price of cotton is fixed. But that day has passed. Now the planters are ready and willing that the price of their staple be fixed if they are granted concessions.

The concessions they ask are made known in the resolutions and other expressions at recent conferences of bodies having to do with the growing and first-hand selling of cotton. In brief, their request is that when the price of staple cotton is fixed, the price of manufactured cotton be named. There must be a two-sided rule, they assert, or they will not accept the verdict gracefully. The planters assert that under present market prices they are selling the staple on a basis of about 30 cents a pound and buying it back, manufactured, on a basis of 40 to 50 cents a pound. They also say that other farm products which is returned to them in manufactured form shows the same tendency, so that, despite the present high prices of their products, they really are not making money.

It would appear, through these expressions, that the average planter has much faith in President Wilson's economic views and if they are assured that the price fixing will be done under his guidance, they are content to risk it.



THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

**JUST A MINUTE**

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams



**MR. ANTWERP'S OPINION.**

"I AM afraid none of our national publications is going to be able to take the war over and run it for us," Mr. Antwerp said. "Collier's, Life, the North American Review and the New Republic have all seen their advice on some phase of the work calmly ignored by the Administration, and their immediate usefulness has been pretty badly impaired by heat."

"After all, I imagine this is for the best. A popular war is one conducted by those duly delegated to conduct it, and the feeling after it is over will probably be much better than it could have been, had credit gone to anyone else. It will especially leave a much better feeling among the publications themselves, for their business rivalries are acute. It is a question, for instance, whether all the other publications would be for the country any longer if one of them saved it."

"Nevertheless, the publications are well within their province in conducting a vigorous line of constructive criticism, and in cases where they have gone beyond that let us sincerely hope that their disappointment is not going to discourage them in continuing vigilant for the national interest. I am sure that Col. George Harvey, who has been disappointed before in trying to take the thinking side of the Government over, is going to remain true to the republic. Probably all of them have the same staying quality. It is going to be hard, particularly since neither Mr. Daniels, Mr. Baker nor Dr. Garfield has been fired, but it is by such tests that we are proven."

"The newspapers are setting a good example for the more formal press. The newspapers didn't get anybody fired, either; but if there is an exception to their general patriotism, it has not come to my attention."

The issue of veracity between Germany and England with respect to the effectiveness of the submarine has left all of us in so much doubt that the outcome must affect our opinion of those two warring states for a hundred years. There is this, for the present, to be said for the German claims—they are not so nerve-racking as the British. The Germans have claimed progress until we are no longer shocked, whereas the British, claiming security one day and exclaiming alarm the next, have our nerves rattling like a dry leaf in the wind.

Ps, what is a chamberlain?  
 "He is a public official who believes all the bad news he hears, and wants something done about it."

**TO YOU.**

(Reprinted by Request.)

To hear you laugh, and know that you are crying,  
 Makes all my warm tears climb;  
 To hear you sing, and know that you are sighing  
 Will break my heart in time.  
 To see you calm, and know your heart is burning  
 Deep in your bosom's core,  
 Will only turn my own heart's passion yearning  
 To love you more and more!  
 To see your eyes unmoved, and know that under  
 Their tranquility  
 Your soul in soundless grief is torn asunder,  
 Wounds every chord in me!  
 To see you mute and know your breast is aching  
 To call your lover's name,  
 Sets all my peace and happiness to quaking,  
 Sets all my heart aflame!

—IRVIN MATTICK.

Unfortunately, a ship doesn't go up in a shipyard as fast as it goes down in the sea. Just a Minute saw a shipyard on the Texas Coast last week. There seemed to be ships going up, though after passing there again in the course of a few days one could not be too sure about the direction. There were, at any rate, great piles of lumber about, automobiles clustered in front of the office, and all the evidences required by faith that something was doing. If there is a man here and there less confident than we are that the Government knows what it is doing, one cannot wonder at that. It does take faith.

The street car service displays many less imperfections now than it did before it suddenly ceased in St. Louis. Perhaps we needed to be without it a few days to appreciate it.

The British theory that Americans fight better when they are avenging someone's needs disciplining, and we trust Mr. Wilson is not too busy to say something on that score.

In the heat of attack someone's objection to Secretary Baker was that he is a reformer. We have not heard anything on that point lately. Whoever made it took the joy out of the whole investigation by not saying anything more about it.

One of our readers suggests that it is the climate of Russia, not the population, that is at fault. We would rather discuss that in the summer, when the paralysis of cold weather will have been more completely shaken off in our own part of the world.

Sign in the postoffice:  
 Don't touch anything but the knobs  
 on the doors in this building

**The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION**

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

**MARX ON GERMANY.**

Following is one of the little known philippics against Germany by the great prophet of the Socialists, Karl Marx. It was first published in the Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung, and republished in the collected works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1894. The translation is by Louis Tarcak.

INCITING the people against one another or to use one for the oppression of the other and so to provide for the perpetuation of absolute ruling power; this is the mastery and function of the potentates and their diplomats hitherto. Germany has distinguished herself along this line. Reviewing the last 70 years, Germany gave her lance to Britain for English gold to fight the North Americans who were struggling for independence; when the first French revolution broke out it was again Germany, who like a pack of mad hounds, incited themselves against the French; who, by their brutal manifestation of the Prince of Braunschweig, threatened to annihilate the whole of Paris even to the last stone; who, with the immigrant aristocracy, conspired against the new order of France, and for so doing, under the title of subsidiary, obtained remuneration from England.

When the Dutch, in the last two centuries, conceived the first sensible idea of putting an end to the management of the House of Orange, and making their country a republic, it was again Germany who acted as executioners of their freedom. Switzerland also has a song to sing about her German neighbor, and Hungary will slowly rescue herself from the damage done by Austria and the German Kaiserhof. Yes, into Greece groups of German hirelings were sent; they had to defend the throne of their dear Otto—and into Portugal were sent German police.

And the congresses since 1815; the campaign of Austria against Naples, Turin, and Romagna; the arrest of Ypsilanti, the oppressive war of France against Spain—all of these were forced by Germany; Don Miguel and Don Carlos were supported by Germany—the reaction in England was armed by Hanoverian troops; Belgium was divided and paralyzed by German influence; into deepest Russia Germans were the chief supporters of the one big and the other smaller autocrats—all Europe overpowered with Koburgs.

With the help of German militarism Poland was robbed and divided, and the Czarowinsurrection assassinated. With the help of German money and blood, Lombardy and Venice were enslaved and exploited; indirectly or secretly, in the whole of Italy, every movement for liberty was choked by the bayonet, gallows, jail and galley. The register of crime is much fuller, but let us close it.

The responsibility for the infamy committed with the help of Germany against the other countries rests not only on the shoulders of her governments but in a great measure on the German people too. Without their blindness, their slave sense, and their willingness to be lances and "cordial" ballists and tools of the master "with divine right" the German name would be less hated, condemned, and loathed in foreign countries, and the peoples oppressed by Germany would long since have arrived at free development toward normal conditions.

Now, when the Germans throw off their own yoke, all their policies against foreign countries must be changed, or with the shackles which bind them strong people they will bind also their own youth and put an end to their almost wholly imaginary liberty. In so far as Germany leaves other peoples at liberty she makes her own liberty.

**In Days of Action.**

From the Chicago News.  
 WHAT are to be the ultimate results of the great movements underlying the news of one day of this first week in February, 1918?

A disciplined Polish volunteer army of thousands of men is in France, Paul Scott Mowrer reports. It is ready to fight for a nation held captive by Germany, and in so fighting to aid the men of another nation that is heroically defending itself against a fate like that of prostrate Poland.

"Abolition of conscription" as a principle to be applied alike to all nations is urged by Cardinal Gasparri, secretary of state to the holy see, in a statement given to John F. Bass in Rome, and called by him to the Daily News.

A struggle for more democracy in Italy is beginning. Its leaders demand publication of the secret treaties of the nation, and as a movement it feels, according to Edgar Ansel Mowrer, a kinship with the democracies of France, Britain and America.

From London Edward Price Bell cables an interview with a military authority pointing to an apparently loose yet effective union of the allied armies and the probabilities the supreme war council has made a plan whereby all the allied nations, "while striking in the war most suitable to national instinct, will strike practically as one people in arms."

Here are enumerated merely a few of the significant developments of the time, foreshadowed in one day's news. Each of them might be worth an hour's thought.

**TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.**



THE TINKER.  
 Cesare in the New York Evening Post.



# Event in the Social Circle

**Three Weddings Are Chief Social Events Scheduled Before the Beginning of Lent, but Only One Will Be Celebrated in St. Louis, That of Miss Anne Collins and Lieut. Knox Tausig—Patriotic Benefit Affairs to Be Featured—Junior League Preparing for a Monster Rummage Sale.**

WITH the coming of Lent this year the usual rush and brilliancy of the several days preceding the penitential observance will be missed and weddings will be about all to hold the attention of society, with the exception of a few patriotic benefit affairs. As a rule there are comparatively few weddings during the Lenten season, but on account of war when brief furloughs and overseas orders are the rule, it is probable that this year will witness more than ever before.

Not only are our men going to war but they are going to the altar as well, and since our country entered into the conflict, in New York City alone, it is estimated that more than 50,000 soldiers have wed. In St. Louis about 20 per cent of the weddings have had soldiers as one of the contracting parties so, contrary to the legends of mythology, Cupid and Mars are now rivals.

The three important weddings scheduled for the day before Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, have a military feature, in that the bridegroom is either in service or has been. Only one of these weddings will be celebrated in St. Louis, that of Miss Anne Collins, who will wed Lieut. Knox Tausig. This will be a large and fashionable church wedding, with a number in the bridal party, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony will be at St. Peter's Church at 7 o'clock. Miss Collins will have for her matron of honor, her sister, Mrs. Humphrey A. Gifford, herself a bride, whose wedding was one of the notable ones of the winter. Mrs. Gifford arrived last Wednesday from New Bedford, Mass., where Lieut. Gifford is stationed. Another sister, Miss Mary Virginia Collins, and Misses Marie Church, Grace Taylor, Stella Garrett, Mathilda Overton, Julia Tyler and Mrs. Henry Clahman will also attend the bride.

Lieut. Tausig will have Thomas McPheters for his best man, and Messrs. Henry Cushman, Morgan Nugent, Clarence King, Capt. Roy Britton, Robert Abner, Drummond Jones and Lewis Dotter as groomsmen. Miss Collins is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cummings Collins of 20 Lenox place, and has been exceedingly popular in the exclusive set since her debut, two years ago.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Newhouse of West Orange, N. J., and Capt. J. Lindsay Francis will be solemnized on Tuesday at the Catholic Church in West Orange at a high mass at high noon. The wedding will be quiet, and the ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at "Tremore," Hutton Park, the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Francis.

Capt. Francis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Francis of 10 Lenox place, and is stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, with the Seventh United States Cavalry. Capt. Francis will bring his bride to St. Louis for a few days' visit before going to his station. Mr. and Mrs. Francis departed some days ago to be present at the wedding and Miss Marian Francis and her brother, Capt. Francis left yesterday. Capt. Francis having arrived from El Paso on Thursday.

Still another important out-of-town wedding, that of Miss Marion Fagan of Hoboken, N. J., and G. Parker Toms, son of Mr. Albert Bruessman of 4218 Westminster place. The ceremony will be performed on Tuesday at the Church of Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken, at noon, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fagan. Mr. Toms since his arrival from France where he served as an ambulance driver and where he received the Croix de Guerre for bravery, has been in the East reoperating from a gas attack which he suffered while in service. Mr. and Mrs. Bruessman have gone on to be present at the wedding, as has Mr. Toms' aunt, Mrs. Ewing Hill, Jr.

An interesting wedding of tomorrow will be that of Miss Louise Ingalls Eschenbach of 4955 McPherson avenue and Paul Vincent Janis, which will be quietly celebrated at the parish house of the St. Louis Cathedral, with the Rev. Father Spencer officiating. There will be no attendants and only a few relatives will witness the ceremony.

Miss Eschenbach is the daughter of Mr. Charles Eschenbach of 3500 Washington avenue. She was graduated from Mary Institute and attended Vassar College. Mr. Janis is originally from St. Genevieve, Mo., and is a lawyer, residing at 1228 Clara avenue. Miss Eschenbach's sister, Mrs. Frederick L. Davis, will come from Alton to be present at the ceremony.

The past week has had little in a social way to record with the exception of a few informal bridge parties and knitting parties. Thursday afternoon society attended the card party given under the direction of Mrs. Charles H. Piley and Mrs. John E. Thomson at the Buckingham Hotel for the benefit of the Free Wool Fund of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League, of which Mrs. William A. Stickney is chairman. A considerable sum was realized for the fund which will help in supplying materials to be made into warm garments for sailors and soldiers.

Several weddings of interest occurred, among them Miss Alice Malloy's marriage to Dr. Bernard McMahon, on Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock, at the New Cathedral, followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Clarence Malloy of the St. Regis Apartments. Owing to the recent death of Dr. McMahon's father, the arrangements were carried out with simplicity, and only relatives and close friends were present. Mrs. Charles Wall Jr., the bride's only sister, was her sole attendant, and Alphonse McMahon was his brother's best man. Dr. McMahon is stationed in Washington in the government service, where he will take his bride after a brief honeymoon trip. Another wedding of interest to St. Louisans was that of Miss Katherine Dean of Chicago and Dr. James Pitts Gerald of New York, which took place yesterday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Highland Park, near Chicago. Miss Dean was educated at the Visitation Convent in St. Louis, and has many friends and relatives here. She has often been the guest of Mrs. Sommers Davidson Lamon of 5173 Raymond avenue, who went to Chicago to be a member of Miss Dean's bridal party. Following the ceremony there was a reception at "Deauville," the residence of the bride's parents.

Miss Dean is the daughter of Richmond Dean. Her uncle, the Rev. Father Francis John Finn, S. J., performed the ceremony. After a honeymoon trip Dr. Fitzgerald will take his bride to New York, where they will reside.

Ladies' hats reshaped, cleaned and dyed like new. J. J. Ryan, 617 Lucas av.—ADV.

Shank's Fashion Tailoring Establishment is now located in the Frisco Bldg.—ADV.

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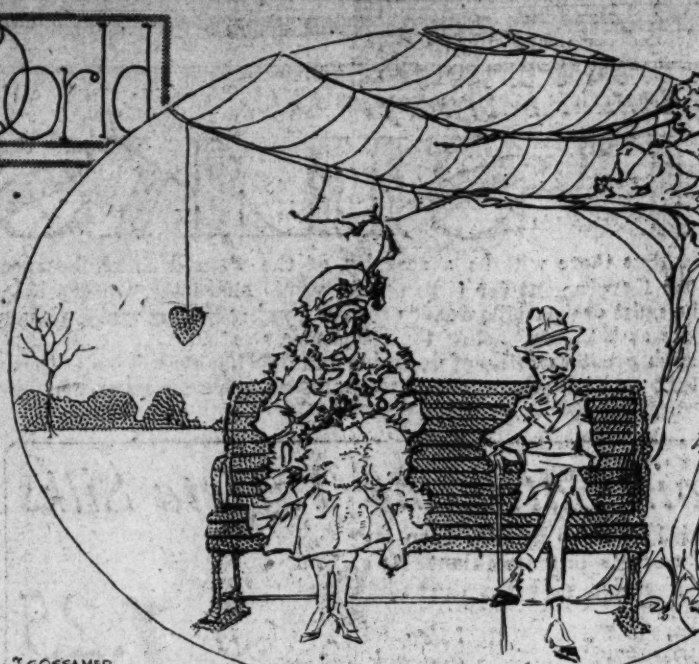
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## "FAUST" SYMPHONY BY LISZT IS PLAYED HERE

Orchestra Essays Tonal Portraits of Faust, Marguerite and Mephistopheles.

By RICHARD L. STOKES.

MANY of the great composers have set their hand to attempting a musical version of Goethe's "Faust"—among them Wagner, Gounod, Boito, Rubinstein, Berlioz and Schumann—but from them all, by common consent, Liszt bore off the palm with his "Faust" symphony, which, although written some 40 years ago, had its first St. Louis hearing at the symphony concert last night and Friday afternoon. The work calls for a tenor soloist, a demand which was supplied by Arthur Hackett, and for a male chorus of more than 200, which was recruited from students of Concordia Seminary.

The work makes no attempt to tell the story of the drama, but is an essay in musical portraiture. In the three movements it is sought to depict in tones respectively the character of Faust, Marguerite and Mephistopheles, with a summing up of the whole work in a choral setting of the verses ending with the famous allegation that "the eternal feminine leads upward and on."

Malicious Burlesque in Tone. One hearing gives scarcely sufficient opportunity to judge a work, but the doubt may be ventured as to whether the symphony's first movement, that depicting Faust, is not considerably inferior to Wagner's treatment of the same subject in the initial movement of his never finished "Faust" symphony. On hearing the great theme which Wagner coined to represent the hero, one is prone to say: "That is Faust and no one else." Liszt's corresponding theme, while intriguing, does not afford the same sense of the inevitable.

But the two other sections are different; there is a temptation to say that here are masterpieces of musical psychology. In the shy and tremulous music of the second movement, deliciously lovely throughout appears the true Marguerite, with her sweetness, timidity and passion. The "Mephistopheles" section is music of diabolical cleverness—a malicious, cynical burlesque of what was noble in the character of Faust. Liszt's "Spirit who Denies" is not the sinister fiend of Christian mythology and of Gounod's opera, but the character as Goethe himself conceived it—the evil in us all which would turn our highest impulses to mockery and scoffing. Also, it is easy to see why Gounod derived his famous serenade, the one and only telling piece of characterization in his opera. Most of it is in Liszt's symphony.

A majestic volume of sound was obtained in the choral episode, with organ and orchestra reinforcing the voices. Phrases in the lines which fell to Hackett bore a striking resemblance to the popular song, "I Hear You Calling Me," and passages in the orchestration probably revealed where Wagner got some of his iconoclastic ideas about harmony. It is well known that he was accus-

tomed to borrow without scruple from the works of his father-in-law, who was none other than Liszt. The music of the symphony is extremely difficult, but Director Zach and his musicians seemed to have a pretty clear idea as to what it is about and what it attempts to do. The second and third movements were particularly interesting.

Hackett, a lyric tenor of engaging tone quality and good style, was well liked in the solo part, and also in a separate number, Beethoven's "Adeleide." There was only one other selection on the program, Wagner's overture to "Tannhauser." It was scarcely necessary, as it was done in the sonorous sections, to mark the rhythm by coming down with a tremendous explosion of sound upon the first beat of each measure. The music is well-nigh indestructible, however, and pleased the audience so much that the entire orchestra had to rise and bow.

### MABEL GARRISON SOLOIST AT APOLLO CLUB CONCERT

American Prima Donna Will Sing "Silence O'er All" at Odeon.

Thursday Night.

Miss Mabel Garrison, a much-praised American prima donna and member of the Metropolitan Opera company, will be the soloist at the Apollo Club's concert at the Odeon Tuesday night. Her chief number will be an aria from "Luc di Lamermoor," "Silence O'er All."

Her song groups will contain selections from Rimsky-Korsakoff, Stravinsky, Moussorgsky, Georges, Debussy and Strauss; the old Swedish song, "When I Was Seventeen," which was sung by Jenny Lind, and a Norwegian echo song.

The club, directed by Charles Gal-

loway, will offer Schumann's "Wanderer's Song," Wabbe's "Intrigue," Burleigh's "Deep River," Cutter's "Farewell" and Stewart's Song of the Camp," with baritone solo by John A. Rohan.

### QUARTET RECITAL THURSDAY

Flonzaey Program at Sheldon Memorial Announced.

The program of the Flonzaey Quartet's recital at the Sheldon Memorial auditorium Thursday night is announced as follows: Haydn's Quartet in D major, the adagio molto movement from Schumann's Quartet in A major, Dvorak's Quartet in F major, Spangh's "The Lonely Shepherd" and Percy Grainger's "Molly on the Shore."

The Flonzaey Quartet has played together 13 years with only one change of personnel. Its members are: Adolfo Beili, first violin; Alfred Pochon, second violin; Louis Bailly, viola, and Iwan d'Archambeau, violoncello.

### Lincoln Birthday Observance Urged.

The Americanization Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday sent out letters to all social and civic organizations, asking that where possible, the organization observe, by special meeting or in some manner, Lincoln's birthday on Tuesday. The committee has asked that flags be placed on street cars.

### Song Service at Forest Park.

An open air patriotic song service will be given at the Laclede station in Forest Park at 3 o'clock this afternoon, led by John W. Magann.

## Announcing the Annual February SALE OF SILKS

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that there will be a scarcity of the wanted Silks, because of the great demand by the Government for silks of the staple character, we are able to offer about 48,000 yards of the most desired silk weaves for the coming Spring and Summer at prices which you will recognize as being far below their intrinsic worth.

In presenting our customers such great varieties of desirable and dependable weaves at these pronounced savings we believe that we have accomplished the unusual. Wise women will anticipate requirements.

### 9000 Yds. Plain Satin and Taffeta Silks

TAFFETA Silk and Satins will be more popular than ever this Spring. These are 36 inches wide, in the brilliant soft chiffon weight, the kinds that give good service, shown in all the light and dark colors, such as

Navy	Sky	Lilac
Taupe	Wistaria	Peacock
Fawn	Khaki	Azure
Cadet	Delft	Silver
Gold	Bordeaux	Belgium
Midnight	Nile	Reseda
	Havana	Tan

and many others

**\$1.25**  
Yard

800 Yards Silk Samples, Each, 50c  
The very finest silks made in Lyons, France, consisting of black silks and satins of all kinds and colors. Early selection is advisable.

1475 Yds. Crepe Meteors, Yard, \$2.15  
Of an exceptionally fine quality that drapes and clings. More than thirty-six colors are shown as well as black or white. 40 inches wide.

972 Yds. Striped Dress Satins, Yd., \$1.50  
A beautiful blending of colors, in more than 41 styles of satins and taffetas, so popular now for the making of Spring Dresses and skirts. Dark shades of the three and four tone effects are also included. 36 inches wide.

435 Yds. Kayser Silk Jersey, Yd., \$2.25  
The genuine Kayser make, in black, white and a full range of shades. A popular silk for outdoor wear or underwear. 36 inches wide.

White Silk Jersey, Yd., \$3.75  
Heavy Kayser silk for sport dresses and coats, 72 inches wide.

410 Yds. Kimono Satins, Yd., \$1.19  
Pretty, soft, all silk; Paisley cashmere patterns, 40 inches wide.

Crepe de Chine, Yd., 79c  
Black, heavy double twist, box loom Crepe de Chine, 27 inches wide, for waists and dresses.

Extra---  
1940 Yards Tub Shirting, Yd., 85c  
Pure silk shirtings at the price that you usually pay for cottons. More than forty-three styles of stripes in these shirtings all on white grounds. For men's shirts and women's blouses. 32 inches wide.

1260 Yards of Crepe de Chine, \$1.35 Yd.  
48 pieces in this lot, from various mills. You will find white, black, flesh and all the light and dark shades. The price in this sale is about mill cost. These are 40 inches wide, in the box loom weave.

519 Yds. Striped Silk Shirting, Yd., \$1.35  
Heavy white crepe silk with pretty colored stripes in all the popular colors. A fine quality washable material for men's shirts, 32 inches wide.

114 Yards La Jerz Shirtings, Yd., \$1.98  
The La Jerz shirtings, name being stamped on selvage. Come in white and tinted grounds with many sizes and styles of stripes. Guaranteed to be washable. 32 in. wide.

380 Yards Satins, Yd., 98c  
Pretty and stylish heavy Duchesse, white with black stripes, in various size of stripes, six styles. These are the popular skirt materials, also used for coat linings and bags.

492 Yds. Silk Striped Poplins, Yd., 69c  
White grounds with satin stripes of five bright shades, for sport skirts, 36 inches wide.

Japanese Foulards, Yd., 79c  
Pretty light grounds with small floral effects in fine colorings. All fine quality. Sample pieces.

958 Yards Crepe Meteors, Yd., \$1.45  
An exceptional lot of these high-grade Silks, in pretty light shades of rose, pink, turquoise, blue, old rose, brown, violet, cadet. Belgian, Burgundy, plum, gray and other medium colors. This material is in the 40-inch width and is very strongly woven.

612 Yards Crepe de Chine, Yd., 98c  
Also Georgeette in this lot. Experiment and sample pieces, mostly in light colors, 40 inches wide. Termed "seconds."

## A Sale of Children's Sample Dresses

A NEW YORK maker's sample line of children's Colored Dresses came to us at splendid price saving.

They are all in this season's newest models, made of best quality Anderson's gingham and chambray, in high waisted and straight line effects. Neatly trimmed in smocking, piping and contrasting colors. Early selection advisable as there are only one or two of a kind. You will find each little garment a splendid value at the following prices:

**\$1.37 \$1.67 \$1.97 \$2.47 \$2.97**  
(Second Floor)

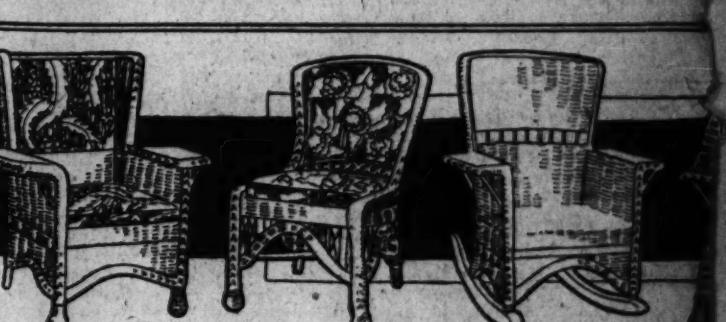
## For Monday, Many RUGS AND

WHILE in the market recently, our Rug Buyer was fortunate to find this good fortune we now pass to you in the following:

Royal Wilton Rugs \$48.00  
Standard quality, high-grade Royal Wiltons, in all over Persian and Oriental designs, soft, mellow colorings. 9x12-ft. size.

Brussels Rugs at \$18.75  
Seamless style Rugs of splendid wearing quality, in attractive all over and Oriental patterns, 9x12 ft. size.

Cork Linoleum, Square Yd. 69c  
Pretty block and hardwood patterns, in Cork Linoleum, 4 yards wide.



## Sample Reed and

--From Heywood Bros. and Co. Are Here to Begin the Third

FIRST of all, let us impress upon you the magnitude of this event. Since these are sample pieces, naturally, there is a limited number during quality, in the newest styles and include Lamps, Domestics, Chairs and Rockers. A short listing of the items include:

Long English Chairs, ivory enamel, \$18.00  
Upholstered Chairs, wide arm, high back, cretonne covered, \$14.75  
Spinet Desks, of reed, \$18.75

Reed Settees, with marble top, ivory or brass, \$12.00  
Chair or Rocker, upholstered, high back, \$12.00  
Low Benches, natural or wicker, \$12.00

EASY PAYMENTS are possible through our Credit Plan.

### DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

## OUR ANNUAL "BEFORE INVENTORY" SALE

Loftis 7-Diamond Clusters Wonderful Value

**\$50 RINGS**  
\$1.25 a week

**\$100 RINGS**  
\$2.50 a week

Loftis 7-Diamond Clusters Wonderful Value

**\$75 RINGS**  
\$1.25 a week

**\$125 RINGS**  
\$3 a week

**Loftis Solitaire Diamond Cluster Rings**

Diamonds Are Mounted So As to Look Like One Large Single Stone

Handsome and Most Showy Ring for the Least Amount of Money

Diamonds Set in Platinum Mounting is 14 Karat Solid Gold

The Loftis Seven-Diamond Cluster Ring has seven fine Diamonds, mounted so as to look like one large single stone. The Diamonds are selected for their beautiful luster and brilliancy by the most skillful diamond expert. The secret of the rare beauty of this ring lies in the uniform in size and brilliancy, thus producing the appearance of a large, handsome solitaire costing three or four times as much.

MANY RARE BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING LINES:

DIAMOND RINGS	DIAMOND EAR SPOONS
DIAMOND STUDS	DIAMOND-SET BRACELETS
DIAMOND SCARF PINS	DIAMOND LA VALLIERES
DIAMOND BROOCHES	WATCHES, WRIST WATCHES

Open a Charge Account With Us and Wear and Own a Handsome Genuine Diamond, Fine Watch, etc.

OPEN EVENINGS

**LOFTIS THE NATIONAL CREDIT JEWELERS**  
Second Floor, Carlton Building, 380 N. Sixth Street, Near Olive, St. Louis.

## Household Linens

Offerings that emphasize the importance of buying for future use now.

**Hemstitched Huck Towels, Each, 33c**  
150 dozen heavy-weight hem-Huck Towels, finished with fine linen welt, in size 18x36 in.

**All-Linen Napkins, Dozen, \$4.95**  
Imported all-linen Napkins, of fine quality double damask. Two handsome patterns for selection. Size 22x22 in. Limit of two dozen to a customer.

**Glass Toweling, Yard, 15c**  
1000 yards of fine quality checked Glass Toweling in neat red or blue checks. Limit of 12 yards to a customer.

**SPECIAL--All-Linen Damask, Yard, \$1.50**  
All linen, foreign Damask shown in four handsome designs, 70 inches wide.

**Embroidered Bed Sets, \$5.95**  
Bed Sets made of extra fine snow-white sheeting, beautifully embroidered and scalloped all around, with cut corners. Bolster cover to match. Come in rose, yellow, pink and blue. Size 90x100 inches, for full-size beds.

**Bath Towels, Each, 25c**  
Dotted, thread, cloth. Bath Towels, made from choice select cotton, in size 20x40 inches.

**Pattern Tablecloths**  
We are offering this special lot of 125 Pattern Tablecloths at greatly reduced prices. The lot comprises cloths of every dimension. No Napkins to match. (Second Floor.)

**Blankets and Bedding**

**Crochet Bedspreads, Each, \$1.75**  
Heavy-weight Crochet Bedspreads with heavy Marcellis designs, nicely hemmed, in double-bed size. Spreads measure 78x88 inches.

**Plaid Blankets, Pair, \$4.75**  
Just 40 pairs of these beautiful plaid Blankets, made of finest material, soft, fluffy and warm. Size 66x90 inches, for full-size beds. Come in blue, pink, tan or gray and white plaids.

**Marcellis Bedspreads, Each, \$5.50**  
Of fine quality. Set comprises spread with bolster covers to match. Size 84x96 inches for double size beds.

**Dimity Bedspreads, Each, \$2.35**  
Crinkle dimity Bedspreads for extra large size beds. These are scalloped all around and have cut corners. Size 90x100 inches. Do not require ironing.

**Gray Blankets, Pair, \$4.50**  
Good serviceable silver gray Blankets, which contain fine quality wool and are bound with mohair ribbon. Size 60x80 inches for three-quarter size beds. Shown with pink or blue borders. Just 50 pairs at this special price. (Second Floor.)

## Tidings of Special Events in the

### Sale of Wool Goods

A TIMELY purchase brings a splendid lot of short lengths of desirable materials for dresses, skirts and children's wear, and offers splendid values.

42 to 44 inch all-wool Serges, mostly in shades of navy, lengths containing up to 7 yards--at, **\$1.00** the yard,

36-inch all-wool Serge, in staple colors, lengths containing to 7 yards--at, **75c** (Downstairs Store.)

36-inch Wool-and-Cotton Serges, splendid-wearing material, cream and colors--full pieces--Monday, **50c** the yard,

36-inch all-wool Serge, in staple colors, lengths containing to 7 yards--at, **75c** (Downstairs Store.)

### Dinnerware

Choice, **15c** Each.

WE have taken a great lot of American Semi-porcelain Dinnerware from the Annual Sale and offer it in the Downstairs Store Monday. These pieces are in pink rose decoration, gold lined and include cups and saucers, dinner plates and soup plates. (Downstairs Store.)

### Voile and Marquisette Curtains

**\$1.95 and \$2.75** Pair

IN these two lots over 490 pairs of Curtains, of fine mercerized voiles and Marquisettes, trimmed with Cluny and Fillet lace insertion and edge to match--some in Dutch effects. All ready to hang. Colors white, cream and ecru.

Curtainings, Yard, 8c  
Fine Serims, in striped and crossbar effects--36 in. wide--white, cream and ecru.

Marquisettes, Yard, 19c  
Fine mercerized quality, also voiles with hemstitched bands and dainty colored borders. (Downstairs Store.)

### Artificial Flowers, 5c Ea.

A VAST assortment of sample flowers, including Roses, Blossoms, Sprays, Carnations, etc., both long and short stems, with leaves. Slightly soiled. (Downstairs Store.)

### Bags and Purses

AN advantageous turn of trade brought a number of Strap Purses and Shopping Bags to us at much below market worth.

All are full size, with riveted nickel frames, fitted with mirror and lining. Strap Purses are of patent leather and karatol, **29c** in vanity style. Choice at (Downstairs Store.)

### Velvet Rugs

Special, **\$16.80**

HIGH-GRADE 9x12-ft. Rugs, in a pleasing range of Oriental and all over designs--Rugs that are suitable for any room. Slightly mismatched.

Amminster Rugs, \$2.49  
27x60-inch size, in Oriental and floral patterns.

Brussels Rugs, \$9.90  
Serviceable quality, all over and Oriental patterns, 9x12-ft. size. Slightly irregular in sewing. (Downstairs Store.)

### New Suits

**\$19.75**

THE new Suit modes have been Downstairs Apparel by new ideas in the new waists, the strictly tailored or flared. In the materials gabardine and of Pekin blue, a rookie, green and

Most of the Suits are lined with floral silks. Altogether, they are exceedingly good.

### Four of the Styles

The First

## Stix, Baer & Fuller

GRAND-LEADER  
SIXTH-WASHINGTON-SEVENTH & LUCAS



## Lace Curtains

Grouped to Sell \$2.35 at Pair.

THESE are all fresh, new Curtains, in dainty, desirable patterns, such as the housewife contemplating new window hangings will quickly approve. There are Faint Curtains with lace insertion and edge—Marquise Curtains in many patterns, hand-made Battenberg and Plain Net Curtains, with lace edge.

**50-Inch Cretonnes, 40c Yard**  
Fully 500 yards of one pattern and several color combinations, reduced to this price because the pattern has been discontinued. Material is especially suited for furniture covering as well as drapery use. (Fourth Floor.)



ptable Saving Chances in

## LINOLEUMS

with special discounts on some Rugs and Linoleums, and items:

**Axminster Rugs \$29.75**

Extra high-grade Axminsters, woven of finest wool, in Persian effects, suitable for any room in the house. 9x12-ft. size.

**st Rugs, \$25.75**

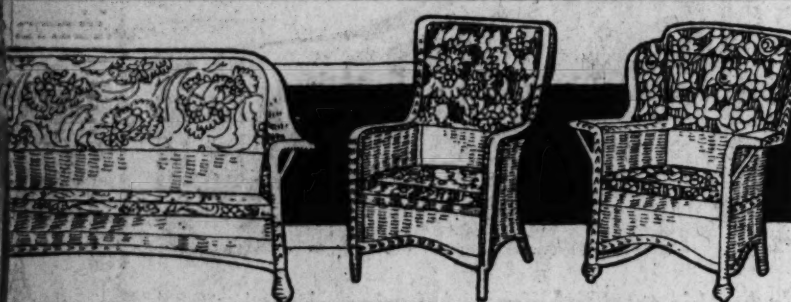
Persian effects, of hard-wearing patterns, 9x12 ft.

**Axminster Rugs, \$12.00**

Ideal for reception halls and libraries, in Persian and Chinese designs. 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. size.

**Inlaid Linoleum, Square Yd. \$1.15**

High-grade Inlaid Linoleum, with colors that go through to the back, in attractive patterns. (Fourth Floor.)



## Wicker Furniture

Field Co.'s Sample Rooms, Chicago, of the February Furniture Sale.

wide range of articles that are offered and the remarkable values that

kind, and early choosing will be advantageous. The Furniture is of end-Decks, Glass-Top Tables, Love Benches and many different styles of

**Reed Chairs, nut brown, \$7.00**  
**Ladies' Writing Desks, frosted brown, \$18.00**  
**Odd Square Chairs for hall use, \$15.00**  
**Ivory Desk Chairs, all reed, \$7.00**  
**Chair, frosted brown, spring seat, \$12.00**  
**Reed Waste Baskets, \$3.75**  
**Smokers' Stand or Side Table, \$4.50**  
**Cretonne top, \$4.50**  
(Sixth Floor.)

## Downstairs Store for the Thrifty



ing and Sale of  
ing Suits  
d Misses', at

**\$24.75**

first representative showing in the day. There are scores of stunning, in the tailored models, and in named modes.

will see wool velour, and the Spring shades, reseda, Quaker, tan, course, navy and black.

quality peau de cygne, and some with pret- ing is a most attractive one, and the values (Downstairs Store.)

### Undermuslins

Three important groups for Monday.

**At 25c**—Are Corset Covers of nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery—also Drawers of cambric, with embroidery or cambric ruffle, and hemstitched hem and tucks.

**At 59c**—Are Nightgowns of cambric, in slipover style, lace and embroidery trimmed—also Envelope Chemise, of nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed—cambric-top Petticoats.

**At 75c**—Are Envelope Chemise, in flesh color and white trimmed with lace and embroidery—also Petticoats with embroidery ruffle—and Nightgowns of nainsook in slipover style. Several models, embroidery trimmed. (Downstairs Store.)

### Men's Sample Underwear

ALSO some odd and short lots clearing at sale prices. Sample Union Suits, cotton ribbed, flat fleeced and part-wool, at \$1.29 and \$2.95

Sample Underwear, mostly Shirts, in cotton ribbed, flat fleeced, Wright's Health and part-wool—at, garment, 39c, 59c, 79c, 95c and \$1.49

### Men's Sweaters

A listing of odd lots and broken sizes, in V-neck, Byron collar and shawl collar styles, at \$1.29, \$2.19 and \$2.95 (Downstairs Store.)

### Laces and Embroideries

A most interesting lot of dainty Laces and Embroideries, including:

Swiss, cambric, organdie and nainsook Embroidery, in widths to 6 inches, including edges, insertions, bands and beadings, open, blind and semi-blind effects. Also heavy cambric edges, 10 inches wide, showy openwork patterns.

**LINEN LACES**, Edges and Insertions, in matched sets, effective Torchon patterns, white and ecru—Venise Laces, Val. Edges and Insertions and Cluny Laces.

**The Yard, 10c**  
(Downstairs Store.)

### Ready-made Sheets, 89c Each

**BLEACHED** Sheets, 72x90 inches, in seamless style, made of splendid quality sheeting, and very special for Monday.

**Bedspreads, \$1.69**  
Hemmed White Crochet Spreads, in Marcelline designs. 78x88 inches.

Some scalloped and with cut corners at \$1.89

**Bath Towels, Ea., 49c**  
Large, fine yarn, bleached jacquard-weave Turkish Bath Towels, with pink, blue, yellow and lavender borders. Slight seconds.

**Daisy Flannels, 19c Yard**  
Plain light blue, soft-fleeced Amoskeag Flannelette, for night garments of all kinds.

**Huck Crash, 12 1/2c Yard**  
Bleached Bolter Toweling, 18 inches wide, for roller towels.

**Robe Cloth, 45c**  
Heavy woven flannel, in blue, gray and brown, for lounging or bath robes.

### 30c Special

More than 2000 yards of **Madras Waistings** in woven figured and striped designs mercerized finish; special at yard, 19c (Downstairs Store.)

Announcing the Complete Readiness of the Annual

## SALE OF CHINA

THE plans for this event were begun a year ago, when contracts were made with leading potteries for Dinnerware, on which we obtained the old prices. This is a noteworthy feature of the event, and means many dollars to china buyers, as well as the widest possible selection of china from America's foremost potteries. Many surprises are in store for those who share in this annual sale, and the values are amazingly good, due to the careful planning of the occasion.

### 100-Piece Dinner Sets

American semi-porcelain, light weight, decorated with attractive medallion design and green line applied on plain shapes, \$12.50

English semi-porcelain, dainty pink rosebuds on blue band and gold lines, complete with bread and butter plates, \$15.00

American semi-porcelain, attractive pink floral border and gold treatment, set includes bread and butter plates, \$18.50

American semi-porcelain, mat gold band and half mat gold handles, applied on plain shapes—complete with bread and butter plates and sauceboat. This is an open stock and additional pieces may be had, \$22.50

French china, conventional border design, with half mat gold handles, in plain shapes—complete with bread and butter plates and fast-stand sauceboat, \$43.50

**Theo. Haviland French China Dinner Sets**

Dainty decoration of pink rosebuds and mat gold edge and half mat gold handles, applied on plain shapes—97 pieces in all and include bread and butter plates and fast-stand sauceboat. \$69.00

This is an open stock pattern and extra pieces can be had.

**112-Piece Dinner Set, \$39.50**

English semi-porcelain, Cobalt blue band between mat gold lines, and mat gold handles.

### 50 100-Pc. Dinner Sets

To Sell \$8.95 at

The factory price today is considerably more than the sale price on these pretty sets. They are of light-weight American semi-porcelain, with delicate spray design and gold lined, as illustrated. Each set is a complete service for twelve people, and includes:

12 Dinner Plates 2 Meat Dishes 12 Sauces  
12 Salad Plates 2 Covd. Dishes 1 Pickle  
12 Bread and Butter 1 Baker 1 Cream  
Plates 1 Sauceboat 1 Butter Dish  
12 Coupes 1 Sugar 1 Bowl  
12 Fruit Sauces 12 Cups

Our Entire Stock of Complete Dinner Sets Is Greatly Reduced for This Sale

### Japanese China

Just received for this sale, a shipment of 500 pieces of hand-painted Japanese china, in assorted floral decorations and gold treatment. Including: Cake Plates, Covered Cheese and Cracker Dishes, Handled Cake Baskets, Bonbon Dishes, Mayonnaise Sets 95c

**Ice Cream Sets**, including large Tray and six individual Plates, \$25.00

**Berry Sets**, of large Bowl and six individual Serving Dishes, \$1.45

**Tea Sets**, of Teapot, Sugar, Cream and six Cups and Saucers, \$3.50

**Celery Sets**, of large Tray and six individual Salt Dips, 95c

**Set of Six Cups and Six Saucers**, of Japanese china, dainty decoration, 89c

In addition to the above specials, our entire line of Japanese China will be offered in this sale at 25% discount.

### Cooking Ware

**10-Piece Kitchen Set, 98c**  
Fireproof, brown outside and white lined, including 8-inch Casserole, au Gratin Dish, 6 and 8 inch Mixing Bowls and six Custard Cups.

**Guernsey's Casseroles**, fireproof, oval shape, 7 and 8 inch sizes—some all white, others green or brown with white lining—each, 49c and 69c

**Custard Cups**, 5 1/2-oz. fireproof, brown outside and white lined—set of six, 24c

**Custard Cups**, 10-oz.—set of six for 29c

### Pottery

**Jardiniere and Pedestals**  
Highly glazed Pottery, in assorted blended effects—stand 27 inches high and Jardiniere has 10-inch opening—at \$2.95

**Pottery Umbrella Jar**, in various blended effects, 19 1/2 in. high, with 10-inch opening, \$1.49

**Pottery Jardiniere**, highly glazed, various shapes and color effects—a lot of 375 to offer. 7 1/2-inch 8-inch 9-inch 10-inch 39c 59c 69c 98c

**Pottery Jardiniere**, in ivory finish, assorted designs, 6-inch opening, (Fifth Floor.)

## Sale of Aluminum Cooking Utensils

A feature of the February Housewares, specializing its helpfulness and augmenting its importance.

**Double Rice Boilers**, high-grade aluminum, vessels can be used separately. 1 1/2-qt., \$1.10 2 1/2 qt., \$1.39

**Waffle Pans**, "Wear Ever" pure aluminum, 6-cup size, 11x 7 1/2 inches, 63c

**Combination Teakettles and Double Boilers**, pure aluminum. 3-qt., \$1.95 5-qt., \$2.69

**Saucepan Sets**, pure aluminum, with cold handle, consisting of one 1 1/2-qt. one 2-qt. and one 2 1/2-qt. size Fans, 89c

**"Duplex" Fireless Cookers**—are being demonstrated by Mrs. Flower, a factory representative, in the Domestic Science Section.

**Pudding Pans**, heavy gauge aluminum, 1-qt. size—just 150 to offer—15c

**Waffle Pans**, "Wear Ever" heavy gauge aluminum, 6-cup size, 11x 7 1/2 inches, 63c

**Skillet**, "Wear Ever"—extra heavy aluminum—7-in., 69c 8 1/2-in., \$1.05 10-in., \$1.35

**"Duplex" Fireless Cookers**—are being demonstrated by Mrs. Flower, a factory representative, in the Domestic Science Section.

**Crystal White Laundry Soap** Special, with limit of 5 bars to a customer—no phone or mail orders—five for 22c

**Saucepans**, "Wear Ever" high-grade aluminum, 1-quart size—just 100 to offer at, each, 29c

**Combination Cookers**, high-grade, can be used in ten different ways, also have loose-bottom Cake Pans and five Custard Cups, \$1.89

**Double Roasters**, extra heavy gauge aluminum, round shape, with handles, \$1.99

**Saucepans**, heavy gauge aluminum, 4-qt., with handle, 79c

**Kettles**, heavy gauge aluminum, with handle, 8-qt., \$1.10 10-qt., \$1.29 (Fifth Floor.)

## BRAZILIAN PIANIST SYMPHONY SOLOIST

Guilomar Novaes Will Appear at Concerts Friday Afternoon and Saturday Night.

Guilomar Novaes, a young Brazilian pianist, will make her initial St. Louis appearance as solo artist at the two Symphony Orchestra concerts of this week Friday afternoon and Saturday night at the Odeon. She is one of the newest stars in the Eastern musical firmament, and is also one of the youngest and smallest. She weighs less than 100 pounds, is just under five feet in height, and has not yet reached her twenty-first birthday.

Miss Novaes has been spoken of as the only real successor of her great compatriot, Teresa Carreno, who died last year, and is said by Eastern critics to have already much of her compatriot's power and intellectual breadth. She is making her first American tour this season, after a brilliant opening in New York just after the New Year.

The Brahms Concerto No. 1, originally announced for the opening concert of the present season, but postponed to a later date, will be the principal orchestral number in the concert of Friday and Saturday. One other number in addition to the Chopin Concerto to be played by the soloist is listed for the same program, which follows:

Brahms...Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Opus 68  
Chopin...Concerto for piano, in F minor, Opus 21  
Tchaikovsky...Overture-Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet."

H. Max Steindler, the young leader of the orchestra's cello section, will be soloist at today's "Pop" concert. This is Steindler's second appearance as soloist at the Sunday concert.

Two movements of the fourth symphony of Tchaikowsky is the big number of this afternoon's program, which follows:

1. Overture "The Bad and the Beautiful"  
2. Ballet Suite from "Henry VIII"  
Music by...Saint-Saens  
I Scotch Lullaby  
II Gypsy Dance  
III Gigue

3. Valse de Concert, Opus 47...Glazounov  
4. "Souvenir de Spa" (for violin and orchestra)...Serafini  
(For violin and orchestra.)

5. Two movements from Symphony No. 4, in F minor, Opus 36...Tchaikowsky  
III Scherzo: Fingering optional, allegro  
IV Finale: Allegro con fuoco.

6. Waltz, "Danube Waves"....Ivanovici

**Philadelphia Wins Art Medal.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9.—John McLure Hamilton, a Philadelphian and a distinguished portrait painter, today was awarded the gold medal of honor of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, one of the highest honors that can be bestowed on an American artist in this country.

## FUNSTON THEATERS TAKE "SMILEAGE" NOW

Concession Houses Accept Books Until Liberty Theater Is Completed.

St. Louis and other soldiers at Camp Funston can use smileage books as soon as they are provided, according to a telegram received yesterday by D. A. Custer from Harry P. Harrison, chairman of the Military Entertainment Committee of the War Department at Washington. In correcting a misstatement in a St. Louis newspaper that smileage books would be useless at Funston because there is no Liberty Theater there, Harrison wired:

"Arrangements were made some time ago for the manager to honor smileage books at concession theaters inside camps, to which everybody goes. St. Louis boys can use smileage as soon as they receive it. It is true that the Liberty Theater is not finished and will be used only for negroes. The concession theater has been running for some time." Inquiries also have come to the campaign directors about entertainment at Jefferson Barracks on the smileage basis. Chairman Harrison explained that immediate plans for affording entertainment to soldiers had to do only with the 32 camps and cantonments in which soldiers were being prepared for service abroad, then for extension to regular army and navy training camps and, ultimately, to France.

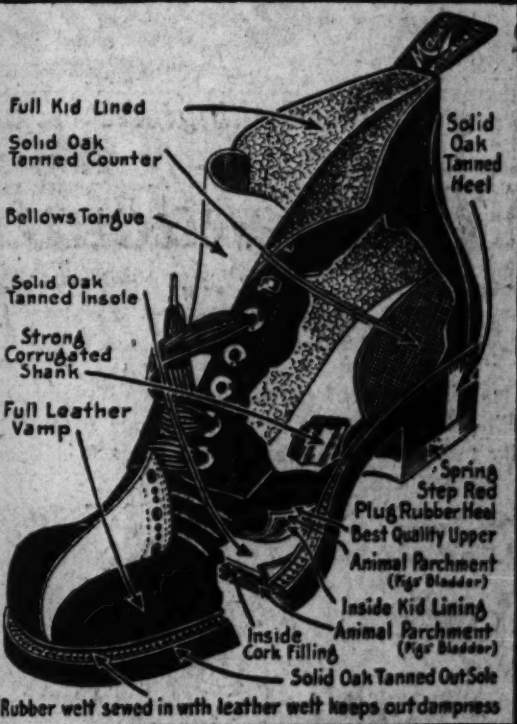
Because of the strict curfew plans were upset. Conditions considered, the volume of sales was gratifying. It was said yesterday by Sales Director W. D. Thompson and Chairman H. C. Martin, but the committee and leaders of the volunteer forces will resume the drive tomorrow in full force, and continue it as many days as necessary.

## VICTORY NECESSARY, SAYS TAFT

"Peace Now on Status Quo With No Indemnities Would Be Failure."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 9 (By A. P.)—In an address to soldiers at Camp Pike today former President William H. Taft said that "peace now, even though it be made on the basis of the restoration of the status quo without indemnities and with no annexations, would be a failure to achieve the great purpose for which America and her associates in the war are fighting."

He said a victorious result is necessary to give security. He said that when the war is won the United States will wish to be heard as to peace terms. "The United States will insist on a just peace, not one of material conquest," he said. "It is a moral victory the world should win."



Price, \$8 to \$10

## Protect Your Health Prevent Colds—Pneumonia

THIS is the time for rain, snow and slash. Wet feet are the beginning of many serious illnesses. Don't take chances on wet, chilly, snowy, slushy days; wear DRY-SOX Shoes. They shut out the damp and cold, keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable. The Dry-Box is as waterproof as a leather shoe can be made. Perfect fitting, stylish and uncommonly long lasting.

**Mayer DRY-SOX SHOES** Honorbilt

For Sale in St. Louis Exclusively at

**REID'S**  
711 Washington Av.

### Dr. Scholl's Foot Appliances

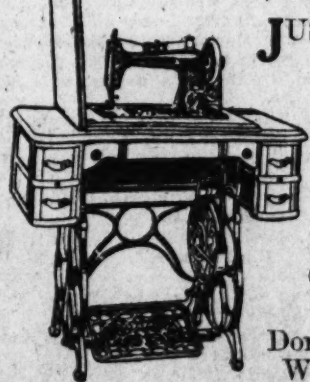
One of Dr. Scholl's experts will be here all this week to give special attention to any foot ailments that you might have. In addition to our regular expert, without charge. (Main Floor.)

### The Dressmaking Classes

—will resume their regular schedule again Monday at 10 A. M. and the afternoon classes at 2 P. M. Have you enrolled in the new class that begins February 25th? Fifteen lessons, \$1.00.

## Sewing Machines

Special \$18.75 at



JUST six of these Machines in this lot to sell at this ridiculously low price. They are all new and are 4-drawer drophead style with complete set of attachments.

**Other Specials in Machines**

Domestic Machines, \$36.50

White Rotary at \$26.25

Singer Machines, \$27.50

New Home Machines, \$30.75

Home sewing is a patriotic duty—the factories are engaged in making garments for the soldiers.

We repair all makes of Sewing Machines. (Fifth Floor.)

## Stix, Baer & Fuller

GRAND-LEADER

40TH-WASHINGTON-SEVENTH & LUCAS



# "Say it with Flowers"



On  
St. Valentine's Day

The most charming way to express your sentiments on St. Valentine's Day is to "say it with flowers"! We suggest:

**Violets in the Unique Heart-Shaped Box**  
**Floral Decorations for the Table**  
**Beautiful Plants in Blossom**

The "Flower-gram" Telegraph Delivery will send flowers anywhere in the U. S.

See Your Nearest Florist

## Social Events

Continued From Page 2

Ahan, Lawrence Miller, John Veldon, Paul Steele, Joe Casey, Earl Selsel, Elmer Englehardt, Francis Hartigan, Lawrence Stoll and Lawrence Goodwin.

Mrs. Thomas S. Lytle and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Lytle of 6321 Westminster place are expected home today from a visit to New York City and Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Crunden of 4426 Westminster place are expecting their daughter, Mrs. Skinner, from St. Paul, Minn., to spend some time with them while Lieut. Skinner is stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., with the Thirty-third Field Artillery.

The St. Louis Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Statler at 2 o'clock. The hostesses will be: Mmes. F. L. Osborne, L. L. Smith, Joseph Wheelless and W. H. Bush.

The Booster Patriotic Club will give a benefit dance to raise money for a soldiers' and sailors' emergency fund for the R. R. Red Triangle hut Tuesday evening from 8 to 12 o'clock, at the hotel. Tickets may be obtained at the hut, Twentieth and Eugenia streets, or by addressing Mrs. F. W. Baumhoff, 3501 Victor street, or the Arcadia. The following Booster members have offered to work for the hut: Messdines, F. W. Baumhoff, president; A. A. Moll, John Conrath, M. Lohmann, Mohr, L. C. Hermann, Gus Schenk, H. H. Barnes, F. J. Wilhelm, Charles McDonald, M. Lowenstein, H. C. Oyer, M. Forrester, C. C. Peterson, J. Kuner, H. Schroeder, H. Steiper, Norris Lines, Julius Reinholdt, Louise Stoffregen, E. A. Barnett, Grace Scollard, C. E. Hutchings, Grant, Hunter, M. Woodward, Kleiblock, C. C. Hardcastle, V. C. Whitney, T. Conkling, Gertrude Watson, Misses Helen and Florence James, Anita Hermann, Dorothy Levitt, Olive Cornwall, Gladys Sellers, Ida Tremblay, Joyce Cook, Ida Tausig, Tess Denisky and Carrie Kretschmar. Everyone interested in the soldiers' and sailors' welfare is asked to send a gift to the R. R. Red Triangle hut, such as knitted garments or wool to make them for emergency calls, warm bed slippers, comfort kits, in fact anything that will add to the boys' comfort not supplied by the Government, that can be easily carried. Pin addressed, stamped, envelope to gift for reply, may be receiving your gift. All work strictly nonsectarian.

The History and Literature Section of the Wednesday Club announces that at its next meeting on Tuesday Mrs. C. DeWitt Lukens will have the day in charge and read "The Elder's House." A large attendance is desired, as next year's work will be discussed.

Miss Irene Bell of Webster Groves has gone to Pasadena, Cal., for a two months' visit with her grandparents, Capt. and Mrs. John Bell.

Madame de Bernard of 3954 Westminster place departed last night for New York City. She is expected to return next Saturday.

Mrs. K. Drumm of 4476 McPherson avenue has as her guest her nephew, James J. Russell of the 138th Infantry at Camp Doniphan.

The wedding of Miss Frances Walker and Sergt. G. Van Gordon took place on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the parish house of St. Rose's Church. Miss Edith Decker was the bride's only attendant, and W. Walker, the bride's brother, served as best man. After the ceremony there was a bridal dinner at the home of Mrs. A. B. Decker of 5843 Kensington avenue, following which the couple departed for a brief honeymoon trip.

## ENGLISH POET TO LECTURE AT THE ODEON ON FEB. 22

John Masefield Also a Soldier. Having Been at Gallipoli and the Somme.

John Masefield of England, soldier, poet and British official historian of the war, will lecture for the benefit of the Kingdom House Settlement at the Odeon, Feb. 22, on "The War and the Future." Masefield was at Gallipoli and the Somme, and his official connection with the British Government strengthens his subject and gives added authority to his point of view. In 1914 Masefield was widely credited with having written the best poem of the war, a part of which follows:

"He heard the news and went discouraged home,  
And brooded by the fire with heavy mind.  
With such dumb loving of the Berkshire loam  
As breaks the dumb hearts of the English kind."

"Then sadly rose and left the well-loved downs,  
And so, by ship to sea, and knew no more  
The fields at home, the byres, the market towns,  
Nor the dear outline of the English shore."

## 21 SURGEONS, 9 DENTISTS BEGIN WAR STUDIES HERE

Officers' Reserve Corps Men Assigned to Neurology and Oral and Plastic Surgery Classes. Twenty-one surgeons and nine dentists constitute the class that began last week the special course in neurology at Washington University Medical School. The men were assigned to the school by the Surgeon General of the army, from the Officers' Reserve Medical Corps. The surgeons are Capt. Charles J. Harbeck, Bernard C. McMahon, H. J. Meyer, C. C. Neesstrode, S. C.

Rennels, James W. Shankland, Ivan I. Toder, Ira E. Pritchett, Lieuts. W. E. Botsinger, Garrett Bolote, Hugh L. Charles, F. W. Fiedler, E. M. Hicks, B. W. Klippel, H. O. Lienhardt, Raymond H. Munford, Lemuel B. Nicholson, Samuel Stalberg, J. W. Stewart, E. H. Webb, Robert C. Panter. Dentists are Lieuts. John T. Capo, Renel May, C. W. Keeling, Henry W. Tobias, T. H. Tye, Harry W. Wilson, W. L. Wallace, Collins W. Swords, Emil L. Aison.

512 FRANKLIN AV.

## Lentzner's

512 FRANKLIN AVE.  
S. GLICKSMAN, Manager

Our Location—on Franklin Av.—Saves You Money

Owing to the unsettled conditions the past week, we will continue for another week the

## Great Clearance Sale

of Our Entire Stock of

**WINTER COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS and FURS**  
**at 50c on the Dollar**

REMEMBER—SALE POSITIVELY CLOSES  
SATURDAY NIGHT at 10 O'Clock

Dresses	Suits and Coats	Skirts
Just 75 pretty Party Frocks—slightly soiled—have all been reduced to	28 Coats at \$7.50 38 Coats at \$12.50 48 Coats at \$14.50 16 Coats at \$17.50 11 Coats at \$24.50 22 Suits at \$15.00	Latest style Silk and Cloth Skirts—the most wonderful value you ever saw. Be here early Monday morning for first choice.

**\$3.00**

LENTZNER'S—512 FRANKLIN AV.



HERE is the most fashionable of all Walking Boots for early Spring wear—shown in genuine mahogany calf—designed on mannish lines—extra high cut—lace style with invisible eyelets and straight military heels. We are indeed fortunate to be able to offer such a superior quality at **\$5.00**

**SHOEMART**  
507 Washington Ave.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi. "First in Everything."

## BOOSTING FEBRUARY

Offering splendid price inducements to change this usual dull, between-season period into one of brisk selling.

By Giving Special Values

An event designed to "boost" business during the month of February. Monday's offerings—an example of our determination.

## 1000 "Wayne Maid" Blouses

New Spring Styles Every One

Georgettes and Crepe de Chines

\$5, \$6 and \$7  
Spring Blouses

**\$3.50**

The makers of these favorably known Blouses will hereafter devote sole attention to cotton-wash waists. This decision on their part necessitated the disposal of all the silk waists in their establishment. Our offer was accepted, and brings you—at the very beginning of the season—Spring's smartest and most distinctive styles at almost half value.

THE GEORGETTES—are beautifully embroidered and beaded, and many have taffeta edging or vests of taffeta. High satin collars adorn others, while the color range embraces peach, coral, bisque, pearl, tea rose, navy and black.

THE CREPE DE-CHINES—are presented mainly in tailored styles, disclosing the highest type workmanship and an unusual degree of refinement in trimming. White, flesh and a large variety of delightful pastel colorings will be found, and a full assortment of sizes to fit everyone.

The four Waists sketched were selected at random—they are all priced \$3.50

No Approvals, Exchanges or Credits Allowed

## Millinery Specials You Won't Be Able to Resist!

Without question, our first floor millinery department will be the scene of brisk selling activity on Monday—and little wonder! Bear in mind that these sensational low prices apply on new, highly desirable millinery.

Choice of All Satin and  
Satin and Straw

Dress \$1.75  
Shapes.. 1

Black, Brown and Taupe

Choice—More Than 200 Beautiful  
Trimmed Hats

New Spring styles, of course—unusually pretty models of fancy straw, Georgette and crepe—trimmed smartly with ribbons, flowers, ostrich and quills. **\$4**

Choice—All Lises and Satin  
Tailored Hats

The kind suitable for wear from now until Easter—splendid assortment. **\$2.75**

**Sonnenfeld's**  
610-612 Washington Ave. "The House of Courtesy"

Today's GLOBE-DEMOCRAT carries complete details regarding a great SAMPLE SUIT SALE.

Monday's Interesting Special

At the  
New

**Bedell**

Fashion  
Shop

In Washington Ave. at Seventh St.

## Tremendous Offering Spring Sample Dresses

A special group of crisp, modish new Spring Dresses—selected samples of the new Fashion Favorites—contributed by our own work rooms in New York in frank partiality to the St. Louis shop of the great Bedell chain of Fashion Shops.

Samples of \$15 to \$25 Models



Monday Only at  
**\$12.75**

Smart Silks and Serges

Just one and two of a kind—splendid variety of smartest new conceits—copies of exclusive Spring models costing very much more—insuring that delightfully comfortable feeling of being smartly frocked.

Afternoon Silk Taffetas  
Trim New Serge Tailleurs  
Crepes and Combinations

The trump cards of fashion—revolutions in slender plaited lines, side-pointed tunics, basque and bolero effects, neatly embellished with glistening beads. A very unusual and remarkable opportunity—one that the fashionable women of St. Louis will emphatically indorse.

## Remember—No Charge for Alterations

No garment can be completely satisfactory unless it fits—and fits right. By doing our alterations free, we are unrestrained in satisfying ourselves that every garment comes up to your standard in this respect. Also alterations free mean added economy for you!



# MADDOO TELLS WHY U. S. SHOULD HOLD ROADS AFTER WAR

Continued From Page One

The resulting conditions would be highly injurious to the public and also to a very large proportion of railroad security holders.

It is manifest, therefore, that the safe thing in both the public and the railroad security holders is to preserve the existing status until there shall be comprehensive and rational legislation dealing with the entire subject; otherwise we may run grave risk of chaotic railroad conditions, with disturbance to the whole economic structure, at the close of the war, and which will be a menace to the public interest and to the holders of railroad securities.

It must also be remembered that if Government possession and control shall continue for as much as three years, for example—and I take an arbitrary time, because no one can tell how long the war is going to last—the strong probability is that by the end of that time the Government

## DANDRUFFY HEADS BECOME HAIRLESS

If you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.—ADV.

will have found it necessary to advance from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 to provide facilities and equipment which will be urgently required to enable the railroads to perform effectively the transportation services which the public interest imperatively demands. Such expenditure of Government money upon railroads privately owned will constitute a new condition, which must be dealt with in the light of the facts at the expiration of Government possession and control and must be dealt with upon the return of peace.

It is impossible to deal with that matter adequately under existing laws and impossible now to forecast how the matter ought to be dealt with. It will be a subject for thorough study and careful and just legislation to be adopted after the war.

To put a time limit upon Government possession may make it impracticable, and certainly will make it exceedingly difficult, to deal with this important subject in an adequate manner before possession is automatically restored to private management. To fix an arbitrary limit, it seems to me, is to put the public at a great disadvantage in dealing with this important phase of the problem; that is, the adjustment of the debt which the railroad companies will owe to the Government for the advances which must be made to them during the period of control.

Such improvements in the hands of the Government without possession of the railroads will be of little value. The Government would therefore be in a difficult situation to protect the public interest with respect to those advances, because the minute the railroads are returned automatically to the control of the railroad companies, with no settlement effected of that large indebtedness, the Government will not be in position to protect adequately its rights or to protect the public interest.

It seems to me, therefore, that there is every disadvantage to the public interest in risking a limitation upon the time of Government control of the railroad and no possible advantage to the people in fixing that time limit now.

As long as the Government is in control of the properties and the important problems can be discussed dispassionately and not un-

der the pressure of a stop watch or time limit, it would be possible, I think, to liquidate the Government's interest on more equitable basis not only to the public, but to the railroad owners themselves.

For my part I do not see why we should now undertake to fix an arbitrary limit which might put the public as well as the private interests in jeopardy, but every consideration it seems to me justifies as well as demands that the question be left in such situation that it can be dealt with intelligently by the Congress in the light of conditions as they then exist.

May I be permitted to make this observation on the question of Government ownership? Why should we allow any specter of that sort to influence action that may be manifestly wise at this time?

We must act in the situation from the standpoint of what is wise and what is the sound thing to do now, regardless of speculation about the future. Today we are having an investigation, I believe, as to why we have no ships or so few ships is because a number of thoroughly well-intentioned gentlemen in the Congress of the United States, for fear of governmental ownership, filibustered to death a shipping bill which was introduced by the administration in September, 1914, to enable the Government to begin then to build an American merchant marine.

If that bill had been passed at that time and the Government had begun

to build ships, thereby stimulating the building of shipyards and increasing of shipyard facilities so that we could have turned out ships promptly and had the increased facilities to turn them out more rapidly at this time, ships would be sailing the ocean today under the American flag that will not go upon the waters for some time to come. This fear of governmental ownership, the sacred dogma that terrifies a great many people, resulted in nonaction at a time when action was imperatively demanded to protect American interests.

## Surest Cough Remedy Made From Globe Pine

Easily Made at Home. Very Economical. Especially Good for Children.

Procure two ounces of glycerine and a half ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine) from your druggist. Mix these with six heaping tablespoons of granulated sugar in half a pint of water. Take a teaspoonful as often as necessary to give relief. Be sure to get Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). No other will answer the purpose in this formula which comes from eminent medical science and makes the most effective, pleasant and prompt-acting remedy for coughs and colds affecting the bronchial tubes or throat. As can be seen it contains no harmful drugs and may be used freely.

## Torin Rheumatism Treatment

Gives Prompt, Lasting Results. Mix together one ounce of Torin Compound one ounce of Syrup of Sarsaparilla; half pint of Simple Syrup. Take a tablespoonful four times daily. Adv.

Defendants Win in Ouster Suit.  
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.—Mayor McMillan and Commissioner Plessniken were today exonerated of charges on which it was sought to oust them from office. The action was filed by the State Attorney-General. Defendants' counsel alleged Ed Connors, deposed Chief of Police, had threatened to bring about their removal from office.

Interurbans Want Rate Raisin.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Interurban lines in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky applied today to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to discontinue sale of interchangeable 1000-mile mileage books at the rate of 15 cents a mile, and to apply local mileage rates ranging from 2 to 34 cents a mile.



### Save 1/3 Now Traveling Goods Salesmen Samples

These goods are all perfect, with exception of a few scars or scratches due to handling, and are rare bargains:

6 Only—\$6.50 Black Walrus Grain Leather Bags... \$4.50	5 Only—\$10.00 Tan Leather Suit Cases... \$7.50
8 Only—\$5.00 Brown Cowhide Leather-lined Oxford Bags... \$3.50	3 Only—\$25.00 Wardrobe Trunks... \$17.50
7 Only—\$5.50 Fiber Suit Cases... \$4.00	100—\$1.00 Leather Bags, regular... \$1.00
2 Only—\$7.50 Fiber Suit Cases... \$5.00	100—\$1.00 Leather Bags, choice... \$1.00

We Repair Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases and Ladies' Hand Bags. Phone 1's Your Orders. Main 5025; Central 2629.

## P. C. Murphy Trunk Co.

707 Washington Av.

## Your Yarn Needs

Whether you are knitting for your soldier boy or making a stylish sweater for yourself—

Visit Our Yarn Department  
Realizing months ago the impending scarcity of yarn, we bought accordingly and now have complete stocks of

## Bear Brand Yarns

"THE STANDARD OF QUALITY."  
in staple and fancy yarns, in every wanted color and shade. Bear Brand Yarns with their wonderful quality, softness and durability are suitable for every purpose.

Special demonstration all this week. New and beautiful models New York teacher in attendance.

The Ground-Floor Art Needlework Store.

Frank's

819 Locust St.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

## \$7.95 to \$10 Spring Skirts

Sample Spring Skirts; fancy plaid and striped silks; novelty wool skirts, serges and poplins. \$5.85

ST. LOUIS  
DETROIT

## Klines

606-608 Washington, Thru to Sixth

CINCINNATI  
KANSAS CITY

## Spring Fashions— SUITS at \$25—A Revelation!

They Are New, New, New---In Every Way---And Oh, Such Values!

Variety dominates the style situation in Suits, there being fancy types, sport models, strictly tailored and semi-tailored styles—but all of them well tailored to meet the approval of the most discriminating.

Models of serge, gabardine, poplin and novelties; in navy, black, checks and mixtures. The favored silhouette is rather straight, although many styles are slightly fitted at the waistline.



## These Wonderful New Spring DRESSES at \$12.75

Are Unquestionably the Best Values in All St. Louis!

A wonderful offering of new Spring models that will make our dress section the center of attraction Monday. Come expecting to see the unusual. You will be astonished to see such fine dresses selling for so little right at the start of the season.

Charming models in navy serge—just what followers of fashion are most interested in at this time. Smart styles in taffeta, and of taffeta combined with Georgette crepe. These are dresses of marked individuality that will never show how little they cost.



## Crepe de Chine Camisoles

Crepe de chine and washable satin camisoles; lace trimmed and embroidered; in flesh, white and light blue..... \$1.00

## A Splendidly Diversified Showing of the Season's New Styles



Exclusive models from our own workrooms, depicting Fashion's favorite styles. Beautiful hand-made Hats of liere braid, trimmed with ribbon bows, meline and lacquered wings,

**\$10 to \$20**

## A Very Special Offering of Up to \$7 Boots



**\$3.75**

A close-out price on a special group of black kid lace and button Boots, with welt soles and leather Louis heels; extra good quality; all sizes and widths in the lot; also broken lines of novelties and colored boots; all greatly reduced for clearance.

## Up to \$49.75 Furs, \$17.50

A special group consisting of black wolf muffs, Hudson seal muffs, black wolf scarfs, Jap. Kolinsky muffs, black fox scarfs.

## Up to \$69.50 Furs, \$29.75

A special group consisting of skunk, mole and red fox muffs, also black fox and red fox scarfs, Jap. Kolinsky capes, Kamchatska fox muffs, white and blue fox scarfs.

## Just Arrived—a Special Purchase of \$35.00 to \$37.50 Plush

## COATS

**\$25**

Plenty of  
Large Sizes



Beautiful Seal Plush Coats with handsome fur collars—a maker's surplus stock that he closed out to us at end-of-the-season prices. It will pay you to anticipate your needs for next winter as the savings are worth while.

## Swope's End of the Season Sale

Final Days of this economy event are close at hand—better hurry if you want to avail yourself of the savings it provides.

## Reductions on Women's Footwear

\$5.00 to \$6.50 Patent Leather Button Boots; with kid and cloth tops. Sizes 2 to 4½ mainly. Now..... **\$1.85**

\$6.00 Gunmetal Button Boots, with black cloth tops. All sizes and widths. Now..... **\$3.45**

\$6.50 to \$8.00 Patent Leather Button Boots, with black cloth and kid tops. Now..... **\$4.45**

\$6 to \$9 Gunmetal and Glace Kid Button and Lace Walking Boots. Also \$8 to \$11 Blk. and brown Kid Lace Boots, white kid tops. Now..... **\$4.95**

Women's \$9.50 to \$12.00 Black Calf and Kid Button and Lace Boots with gray suede tops—high and low heels—ALSO \$9.50 to \$13.00 Tan Russia Lace and Button Boots, plain and with gray buck and suede tops—NOW..... **\$5.85**

Women's \$10.00 to \$13.00 Colored Kid Lace Boots, in gray and brown combinations. Now..... **\$7.45**

## 450 Pairs \$7 to \$9.50 Pumps

Street and dress styles of black, bronze and gray kid and patent leather..... **\$4.85**

## Evening Slipper Reductions

\$4.00 to \$6.00 Black and White Satin Slippers. Broken sizes. Now..... **\$1.65**

\$7 to \$10 Silver and Gold Cloth and Brocade Slippers, as well as \$5 to \$6 Satin Slippers in black, white, pink and blue. Now..... **\$3.45**

Women's \$2.25 Silk Hosiery, black openwork and fancy two-tone street and sport styles, reduced to..... **\$1.69**

Boys', Misses' and Children's  
Footwear at Great Reductions

**Swope**  
Shoe Co.  
OLIVE AT 10<sup>TH</sup> ST.



Next Sunday night at the Jefferson Theater Robert B. Mantell will open an engagement of classic drama, beginning with "Richelleu." In order will come "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Louis XI," "King Lear," "Macbeth" and "Richard III."



surprise me sitting them, because after just one application the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful.

This is the age of youth, gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with the Sage and Sulphur, and before you'll be amazed at your youthful appearance and the real beauty and healthy condition of your hair within a few days! Inquiry at drug stores here shows that they all sell lots of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur," and the folks using it all agree that it is the best and most delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—ADV.

At night she does odd jobs for a slum neighborhood in a shanty in which she has given the high-sounding name of "Celeste et Cie," taken from some grand shop in Bond street. Hungry as she is, she does her bit in the war by mothering four little children, one of them a German waif. A stout patriot, Cinderella is in panicky fear of arrest for concealing an enemy alien, and tries to pass off Gretchen as a Swiss. In fact, Gretchen is a German, the words of a German, picked up from the child, bring her to the notice of a big, handsome policeman.

**Gallery of Noted Beauties.**

These are the physical embodiments of the famous beauties whose pictures Cinderella has dusted in the artist's studio—da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," Greuze's "Girl with the Broken Pitcher," Vigee-Lebrun's "Girl With the Muff," and Sargent's "Carmencita."

Billy Watson, comedian, with the Burlesque Wonder Show, will hold the boards this week at the Gayety; "Six Little Wives," a musical comedy, headed by Harrison and Phillis, begins tomorrow at the Grand; and a one-ring circus with a performing elephant, dogs and ponies, will be one of the acts at the Columbian. A burlesque, "The Innocent Fools," headed by Johnny Jess, will be at the Standard Theater.

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**S**ERGE Dresses are now more in favor than ever before—a fact that makes this sale more than ordinarily interesting. Then, when you stop to consider that the U. S. Government is taking for army requirements, a large percentage of the wool produced in the entire country, an offering like this is doubly interesting.

Rarely have we ever been able to assemble so many dresses, in so many smart styles, and in such splendid quality of fabric at the moderate price of **\$18.75**. We doubt if we'll be able to duplicate them later under **\$25.00** or **\$30.00**, and Serge Dresses are going to grow in favor in the face of the scarcity of good serge.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION LICENSE NOS. D-17019 AND D-26326

Salt Herrings; new spill; large;	30c
fish; per dozen	30c
Shore; per case, round	45c
shore; per dozen	45c
Salt Salmon; blood red Alaska;	19c
per pound	19c
Codfish; Block Island middies;	24c
extra thick; per pound	24c
Spiced Anchovies; new; extra	15c
thick; per pound	15c
Spiced Sardines; Russian style;	15c
per pound	15c
Tanaco brand; per can	15c
Sardines in Mustard; Sea Gull	15c
brand; per can	15c
California Mackerel; Avalon brand;	9c
No. 1st; per can	9c
Alaska Salmon; Cascade brand; choice	30c
extra; No. 1 tall can	30c
per can	30c
Wet Shrimp; Nassau brand; No. 1	12c
size; per can	12c
Core Brand; No. 1 tall can	12c
No. 1 size; per can	12c
Tarpon Bay Clams; Burnham's;	12c
size; per can	12c
Clam Broth and Clam Chowder;	10c
Burnham's; No. 1 size can	10c
per can	10c
Chile Con Carne JXL brand;	9c
per can	9c
Chile Con Carne; Tender Co.	10c
process; 14-oz. tall can;	10c
per can	10c
Truly brand; No. 1 1/2 size; cans;	11c
per can	11c
Stinging Nettle; Kax-70 brand;	14c
large can; No. 2 1/2 size; per can;	14c
Extra June Pines Sunset Inn	14c
brand; per can	14c
Sweet Sugar corn; Mayflower brand;	14c
new packed Sweet Maine;	14c
per can	14c
Assorted Ties; Carmelo brand;	22c
Sardines; flat can; No. 1 1/2 size;	22c
Table Peaches; Ron Banner brand;	17c
California yellow cling in syrup;	17c
Sliced Pineapples; Libby's; Russian	32c
brand; Hawaiian; No. 1 1/2 size;	32c
Fitted Rod Cherries; Bway	19c
brand; No. 2 size can; per can;	19c
per pound	19c
California Sweet Potatoes; Wanta	24c
brand; per pound	24c
Evaporated Peeled Potatoes; California	14c
fancy; per pound	14c
Evaporated Apples; California	14c
fancy; per pound	14c
Loose Mashed Bananas; per	11c
can; extra large; per pound;	11c
extra; No. 1 size; per pound;	11c
fancy head; 3 pounds for	11c
Balled White Onions; Ron Bon	25c
brand; per pound	25c
Toasted Corn Meal; Quaker	7c
brand; per package	7c
Flaked Hominy; best made;	61c
per pound	61c
White Cornmeal; fresh ground;	10c
per pound	10c
Blazing Peas; fancy Western	10c
White Beans; fancy Colorado;	10c
Wink brand; per pound	10c
can hand-packed; per pound	10c
Guatemala Coffee; genuine Coban;	16c
this is the only coffee of this	16c
importation; freshly roasted or green	16c
beans; per pound; 1 lb. for 20c	16c
1st; per pound; 1 lb. for 20c	16c
Breakfast Corn; Mince's best;	13c
per pound	13c
Baking Powder; Rhinoway;	20c
bound cans; per can	20c
Evaporated Milk; Borden's Favorite	20c
brand; per can	20c
Loose Beans; per pound	27c
Snowbird Washing Fumicide; Jany	13c
brand; per can	13c
Necklace; per can	13c
Big White Onions; 3 lbs. for 1 lb.	13c
extra well made; don't ripen;	13c
big bargain while they last;	13c

\* The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

By LOWER Prices We Mean Lower Than at Any Other Store

Fashionably dressed women have set their mark of approval on these navy serge Dresses, but after all that is what you would expect them to do after you see the diversified selection at these low prices.

**\$12.75 and \$15**

Dresses in taffeta. Georgette and satin that are most remarkable values at..... **\$12.75**

Irwin's incomparable values are demonstrated in these charmeuse, Georgette and taffeta Dresses at..... **\$15.00**



# NEW SUITS!

*at Lower Prices*

As stated above, by lower prices we mean lower than at any other store—and these Suits show what can be accomplished when the idea is to see how much value can be given at a low price. New models, new fabrics, all beautifully silk lined.

**\$17.50**

*At Lower Prices---*

**Spring Hats, \$2.95, \$3.95**

Another example of extreme value-giving. Beautiful Hats of Georgette crepe and straw braid, also all-Braid Hats in the new Spring shades.



*In a Specially Featured Group at*

**\$18.75**

WE WILL PAY \$1.00 to the first person bringing to our notice a garment priced higher here than the identical garment is priced elsewhere.



Natty Eton Coat styles, with buckles and vest. Jaunty Bolero models, that are so becoming to all types. Flat braid is used with good effect on many. See the new Cutaway Tunic with braided edges. One model pictured has satin sleeves and back, wide sailor collar of serge. Another in sketch is beautifully set off with 43 round buttons. A Russian Blouse model with skirt of coat box pleated and trimmed with flat braid. A "saucy" braid trimmed peg pocket model is shown in sketch.

All in all, a truly wonderful assemblage of smart styles; and equally wonderful value. Size range starts with misses' 14 and ends with women's 44 bust.

THOMAS W. GARLAND 409-11-13 Broadway



PART TWO.

## A "Quiet" Sector on the French Front and What Really Happens There

A Harvard Ambulance Driver's Word Picture of Conditions Where Fighting Is Always Recurring in a Minor Way and Troops Must Ever Be on the Alert to Prevent Surprises—Hospitals Take Their Toll in Unending Streams Even From the Least Noisy of These Places.

By ROBERT A. DRAKE,

Of the Harvard Ambulance Corps and Winner of the French War Cross.

"THEY told me it was as quiet as a church up here!" said a French soldier, driver of a water tank, who had just moved his vehicle to a town near the Soissons line. "As quiet as a church! I'd like to know how they expect me to water their horses when I have to spend all my time picking shell fragments out of the tank and patching up the holes!"

The sector that was as "quiet as a church" was marked by a honey-comb of dugouts that lined both sides of our road—holes in the ground that showed only the heads of men who were peering out with great caution.

There were a few turns in the road, and then came a straight stretch that led into the town. Or, was it a town? It looked to me like a quarry, disorderly with chipped pieces of rock.

After we had picked our way through the "town," we saw shell holes. They were interesting and suggestive, but they proved to be only a delicate hint of what was to be seen farther on.

"Ahead of us is what they call 'death corner,'" said my partner in a voice that was humorously melodramatic but sincere, just the same.

We came to a part of the road where batteries of 75s and larger guns were concealed on each side, under all sorts of camouflage. Shell holes dotted the 200 square yards of this death corner so liberally that the landscape was nothing but upturned brown earth. They varied in size from three feet in diameter at the top to 15 feet. All were circular, and in form like an inverted cone with the apex at the bottom.

The original surface of the road had been so shattered that it was hardly passable. Broken trees hung over it. A supply wagon, shot clean in two, half-blocked one place.

At Oostel was a hole, new, perfectly round, precisely in the center of the road. Had the shell broken out four inches more of it the wheels of our car couldn't have straddled it. As it was, the two wheel runs were left neatly intact, and we went over. "Damn nice of the boches to place it like that!" was my partner's pleased comment.

### Landscapes Change While You Wait

Despite the jesting remarks, the ever-fresh shell holes suggested dubious thoughts; and when the danger on the road became so great that at the advance sanitary posts of Ferme Hemerit the Frenchmen dug a communication trench to bring the wounded to the cars, silence often fell on the most humorous.

Though the roads to the advanced posts soon became familiar to our boys, they assuredly never became monotonous. The landscape changed too often for that. At first we amused ourselves by trying to keep up a revised map that should indicate the new shell holes, blown-up batteries and other wild alterations in the scenery, but the continual additions and remodelings that were necessary to keep the map up to date soon tired us out. From Oostel to Chassemy was four miles, and I had an inextricable confusion of "black symbols" indicating shell craters" on my map before I gave it up.

The Chassemys repaired these front roads to a certain extent, but another division left the holes largely as the shells made them. After a short time it was difficult to make even an approximate guess at the exact number of separate holes.

Besides these forcible and violent changes our work brought extreme variety in another way. In half an hour's ride from the front posts to the rear hospitals we passed from one extreme of human experience to another.

Opposite the caves at Palsy that sheltered the few civilian inhabitants who clung to the place there were remains of houses. Nobody tried to live there. German shell fire reached them and nothing remained except white ruins that clung under overhanging masses of earth. More than one of us remarked that they looked exactly like the cliff dwellings of our southwestern Indians. Jussey was a little farther away from the front,

but the landscape had not been spared. One evening we were there at sunset. Against the smoking red ball of the descending sun stood a chateau, beautiful still, though half in ruin. Looking southward we saw the magnificent valley of the Aisne, apparently unharmed, untouched. But in the north a skeleton town confronted the gaze—the town of Jumigny, standing in a bath of sunset light like a fairy place that had been swiftly touched with terror by an evil spirit.

On the next ridge of hills beyond there remained a magic touch of nature's beauty; but even as we looked they smoked along their whole line of bluffs from the storm of exploding shells that scarred and rent them.

From the destroyed town below us burst hideous noise. It was a French battery sending the Germans a "receipt."

The fields that surrounded us seemed still green, when viewed from a distance. One might have thought that their smooth verdancy was all unmarred. But when we drove over them we

found them so pitted with shell holes that all that once good earth was as if it had suffered an epidemic of a monstrous smallpox.

Even before I had my first sight of the real front the sight of vast destruction had become familiar to me, for everywhere in the land that had been inundated by the first rush of the German army there were the twisted wrecks of the front bridges which the British had blown up to retard the enemy.

I had not, however, even begun to realize what prized goals bridges are in warfare until I got to the actual fighting front. At the Aisne River my impression of the territory for a long while was only a confused nightmare of pounding pile-drivers, engineering dugouts, muck holes made by shells and vast piles of tumbled earth. Wherever roads converged toward the river the German shells fell incessantly to cut the lines of communication over the stream. Under that continual effort to destroy on the one hand was the continual effort to replace on the other.

### Building Bridges Amid Death

When we carried away the wounded we saw the daily progress of this desperate engineering. At one hot place the French engineers had succeeded in throwing across the stream two big bridges, widely separated so that both spans should not come under the same shell fire.

One bridge was a "permanent" steel structure. The other was a floating or pontoon bridge. A third bridge—a wooden one—was being constructed farther down stream for the engineers believed in preparedness. The ruins of the original structure lay half submerged under the very shadow of the new spans.

We soon observed many new shell holes at all the approaches to these. "The Boches sure do want those bridges!" said Wally one day when we had to dodge a particularly big crater only 15 feet from the approach to the big steel bridge. "Big shells like that cost money, and look at the dozens that have been hitting in around here!"

As recently as April (1917) the Germans had still held the country in which we were. It was not until after the middle of that month that the artillery of the French forced them back, leaving that coveted part of the Aisne valley in French hands.

In one of the towns that they had held we had the opportunity of seeing one of their elaborate fortifications complete, for they had not had time to blow it up before retreating.

It was a blockhouse built of reinforced concrete. The walls were four feet thick. They were pierced with narrow slits for machine guns. The buildings all around the fort had been razed so that the view should be unobscured.

When they left the town they took away with them everything that could be of any use in civil or military life—every scrap of wood, furniture and stores. Everything that they could not transport they destroyed. They left behind

Continued on Page Six.

## The German Unrest and What It Signifies

ANALYZED BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

Noted War Critic Holds That, While It Indicates That the People Are Tired of War and Strongly Resent Russian Peace Terms Laid Down by Their Leaders, They Are Not in a State of Anarchy—Likely, However, to Force Military Powers to Launch the Offensive on the West Before They Had Expected.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS,  
Author of "The Great War."

IN three years and a half of war so many beliefs, expectations, suspicions as to German conditions have proven not only mistakes, but ridiculously inexact, that, as a consequence, the reports of labor and socialistic disorders in

the German peace proposals those conditions on which the allied nations were prepared to negotiate. Moreover, these allied conditions were instantly seen by the allied public to be infinitely fairer, less selfish, less imperialistic than those terms which the Germans were proposing.

And with this action of Lloyd George and President Wilson, and particularly the latter, the internal protest in allied nations subsided. We had on all sides manifestations of a renewed confidence of the masses, a fresh demonstration that despite war weariness and suffering, the masses, who have to bear the burden of war, were prepared to make new sacrifices. A grave crisis had passed and the allied Governments received from their own public a new vote of confidence.

FRANK H. SIMONDS.

THE present German unrest, is a sign, however faint, of new conditions which will make for peace. I believe that peace by negotiation is more nearly possible today than it was even six months ago.

Yet in saying all this, it seems essential to point out that there are two great dangers to be encountered. A German victory would change everything. A failure or slackening of the United States would help the Germans to victory and thus contribute to a prolongation of the terrible strife. The moral leadership has passed to America, so has the greatest material task. Until the Germans attack, or abandon the attack, peace discussions are impossible. I believe the Germans will attack soon.

Now, by contrast, the German Government found itself at once confronted by the problems and the perils which had plagued the statesmen of its woes for nearly six months. German demands as to the Baltic provinces and Poland were promptly repeated in Germany, the war-weary German people began to murmur against further agony and fresh sacrifices not for the preservation of the integrity of Germany as it existed in August, 1914, but for the extension of German frontiers on the east for the subjugation of millions of Slavs.

### Now German Leaders' Turn

This German protest can easily be exaggerated. It is well to recall that when the Allied Governments were wrestling with the same problem in the same summer, the German press and the German public confidently asserted that a breakdown in France and Italy, even in Britain, was at hand. Yet there is little real reason to believe that there was acute danger of immediate breakdown at that time. Nor it is wise to conclude that the German situation is any more dangerous. It was possible in the summer months of 1917 that France or even Britain might succumb to domestic unrest and insist upon peace. It was even more possible that Italy, after her great defeat, might do this. But it did not happen in any case.

Yet we must remember that, without actually imperiling the allied cause, the unrest in the allied countries in the summer was a grave danger and it manifested itself in some degree just as the present German unrest is manifesting itself. Above all else, the allied Governments were handicapped by lack of popular confidence. They were embarrassed and felt that their people were in a dangerous mood, while the people felt that the Governments were not actually seeking to end the war, when it was possible to end the war on honorable terms. Not until the people became satisfied that it was impossible to end the struggle on such terms was the crisis at an end.

### People Don't Want Russian Land.

Within these limits we may measure the contemporary German crisis by that situation existing on our side a few months ago. Those who control German policy have refused to make peace with Russia on terms which would exclude all annexation or indemnity. Their refusal has not alone prevented the making of peace at Brest-Litovsk, it has visibly strengthened the hands of the Governments of the allied nations. Thousands and millions of Germans who are ready to fight on to preserve Alsace-Lorraine, to defend German interests at home and abroad, are not willing to endure more agonies to gain Russian territories and they believe that put for the insistence of their rulers upon such gains, peace could now be made by negotiations.

And at this point it seems to me we must stop all present estimate of German conditions. There is no warrant to believe that the unrest will succeed in Berlin where it failed in Paris, London and Rome last summer. Neither protest based upon desire for a "white peace" nor privation resulting from the war seems likely to produce a revolution today or tomorrow, nor—and this is capital—does it seem likely that those who rule Germany would venture to risk all in a chauvinistic policy, if the actual conditions were such as to make domestic revolt inevitable.

But the belief of the German people that their

Continued on Page Seven.

## A War Talk That Brought 1000 Fighting Americans in France to Their Feet

Address by H. Wickham Steed, Foreign Editor of the London Times and Former Correspondent for That Newspaper at Berlin, Vienna and Rome, on "Why the World Is Fighting Today," Called "an Eye-Opener" by His Auditors Who Listened, Entranced at His Picture of the Progress of Democracy and of Germany as Its Only Foe.

THE following extempore address by H. Wickham Steed, the eminent foreign editor of the London Times, was delivered recently under the auspices of the American Y. M. C. A. in France, to audiences of more than 1000 American officers, men and heads of ambulance units. Its object was to give them, as nearly as possible in the form of a personal narrative, some general idea of the genesis of the great war and of the cause for which they had come to Europe to fight.

While following the speaker with close attention, the audience gave little sign of approval or disapproval. Where a British or French audience would have laughed or cheered, the American audience remained silent. At the close there was some applause, after which an officer rose and said:

"Well, boys, I don't think any of us feel like saying very much. But I want every boy who feels like me, that he feels more than he can say, to get on his feet."

The whole audience rose and stood for some minutes. A number of men then crowded round the speaker. One of them said: "What you have told us tonight has been a great eye-opener to many of us. We had been told in the States that England put up this war for her own purposes. If what you have said is true—and you said it as though it were true—what we were told was not true."

Mr. Steed answered: "What I have told you is true, for I have lived through most of it. Now let me tell you what we allies—British, French and Italian—will soon be told about you Americans. We shall be told that you waited to come into this war until we were bled white, in order that the United States might get the greatest possible loot at the cheapest possible price and establish a mortgage on the future of Europe. You know how true that will be, and from it you can judge how much truth there is in what you were told about England." To which a soldier answered: "That's so, sir; it's beginning already. I have heard it said."

Further commendation of the address is indicated by the fact that President Coe of the American Y. M. C. A. in France, has cabled that he will distribute it in pamphlet form to all American soldiers abroad.

### THE ADDRESS.

OFFICERS and men of the United States Army:

I must begin by confessing my sins, or rather my shortcomings. The chief propri-

my ambition is to direct the affairs of my country. I think they have been mismanaged for years past. The time has gone by for us to do our ends merely by rattling our sword. We must do it by organizing our forces throughout the world. Think only of the powerful forces which we could work in North and South America if the German population there were properly organized. In the United States alone we have millions and millions of Germans whose influence has never been adequately used.

H. WICKHAM STEED has been foreign editor of the London Times since January, 1914. He was acting correspondent for the Times at Berlin in 1906; at Rome from 1897 to 1909; at Vienna from 1902 to 1913. He is the author of many publications and several books, including the famous "Reign of Monarchy," which he wrote in 1913 and has gone through several editions, and "L'Angleterre et la Guerre."

Our consulates in the United States have been mere collecting centers of commercial information. They ought to be centers of political influence. With the Germans in the United States well organized and taught their duty toward Germany they could turn every presidential election in their favor and make it impossible for the United States ever to follow an anti-German policy.

"Look at South America. See what strong centers we have in Brazil, in Argentina and in the South American republics. They should be organized and used. That is the policy we ought to pursue."

Only last week a German colonial authority ascribed to his fellow countrymen the value to Germany of large African possessions where "500,000 Germans" would be able to train 50,000,000 negroes and use them as a powerful support for South America against any attempt on the part of the United States to bully the South American continent!

### "I HAVE BEEN IN THIS WAR SINCE MARCH 31, 1908"

You are aware of the delectable schemes of Germany in Mexico and of her attempts to make blood between you and Japan. All these plans were part of her policy for securing the mastery of the world—a policy that was to have been carried out when her mastery in Europe should have been established and the effects British empire destroyed. That is why I believe that you are fighting here for your own future and security and independence when you come to aid the European allies in vindicating right and justice in securing the independence of Europe.

If I have any title to address you tonight it is because I have been in this war not only since August, 1914, but at least since March 31, 1908. That is a statement which may astonish you. But it is a fact that from March 31, 1908, when the German Emperor paid his visit to Tangier, he threw down the gauntlet to England and France, or rather made an attempt to test them, to test the strength of the agreement which they had made on April 8, 1904—from that moment the European war was in sight. It might have been prevented. England might have prevented it. She might have broken faith with France. France might have prevented it. She might have broken faith with England.

But if England and France were determined to stand together and not to allow the shadow of the German eagle to darken the earth, there was no way of avoiding this war. It was bound to come sooner or later. The question was how soon the democracies of Europe would understand

Continued on Page Two.







Paris and all the provinces of France came and swore free allegiance to the new French republic.

Among these provinces none was more whole-hearted than Alsace and Lorraine. They chose to belong to France because they felt that France possessed the higher civilization. The

point to remember is that Alsace and Lorraine came deliberately to France after an experience of more than 100 years of French rule and said: "We are French. We desire to remain French. We will remain French." These were the provinces that the Germans tore from France in 1871.

## Removed Gall Stones Without an Operation



MRS. MARY E. FRANSE

stores; a doctor's prescription is not necessary. It acts as an intestinal lubricant. One dose is usually sufficient to indicate its efficacy. Traxo is a tonic-alternative that is most effective to rebuild and restore the weakened, run-down system.

A booklet of special interest to those who suffer with stomach trouble can be obtained by writing to the Pinus Laboratories, Monticello, Illinois.

### Simple Remedy Brought Relief After Doctors Said Knife Was the Only Way.

Mrs. Mary E. Franse of West Point, Neb., is firmly convinced, through her own experience, that stomach trouble and gall stones can be effectively treated and permanently relieved without an operation. In a letter to the Pinus Laboratories Mrs. Franse says: "Ten years ago I was about to undergo an operation for gall stones when I heard of your treatment. Dreading an operation above everything, I determined to at least try Fruitola and Traxo, and I have never been sorry I did as I have not been troubled with gall stones since."

Fruitola and Traxo are compounded from the original Edsall formulae at the Pinus Laboratories in Monticello, Ill., and can be purchased in drug stores. Fruitola is a pure fruit oil that acts as an intestinal lubricant. One dose is usually sufficient to indicate its efficacy. Traxo is a tonic-alternative that is most effective to rebuild and restore the weakened, run-down system.

**C.E. Williams**

LADIES' RUBBERS, 75c

Sixth and Franklin "Our location saves you money" We Give Eagle Stamps

LADIES' FOOTHOLDS 59c

## DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS ALL DAY MONDAY

### Ye Olde Tyme Comfort Ladies' Everyday Shoes

A wonderful value, cannot be duplicated elsewhere at this price; black kid hand-turned soles, rubber or leather heels; \$3.50 value. Our price... **\$3.00**

### Ye Olde Tyme Comfort Ladies' Semi-Dress Shoes

Bright Vici Kid, heavy hand-turned soles. Choice of all leather or half rubber heels; \$4.00 value. Our price... **\$3.50**

### Ye Olde Tyme Comfort Tip or Plain Toe Nullifiers

A style that for winter comfort cannot be equalled for thought, wear, value; sizes 3 to 9; leather or rubber heels. Our price... **\$2.50**

### Ye Olde Tyme Comfort Ladies' House Slippers

The Slipper you have been looking for. Medium low heel, turned soles that wear. Sizes 3 to 9; \$2.50 value. Our price... **\$2.00**

### "Ladies' Novelty Boots"

NINE AND TEN INCH HEIGHT. Genuine brown or gray kid, with fabric tops to match. Leather Louis or new military walking heels with vanity plates. Real \$6.00 values. Special Sale Price... **\$4.85**

### Ladies' Special Genuine Black Kid Boots

\$5.00 value; 9-inch model; leather Louis heel, vanity plates. \$3.85

\$4.00 value; 8 1/2-inch model; leather, Louis or military heels... **\$3.35**

### "Ladies' Spats"

Regular \$1.50 value. FIELD MOUSE BROWN PEARL GRAY DOVE GRAY ALL WHITE. \$1.25

ALL BLACK 75c

### "Children's Shoes"

Patent or Dull Leather. No Heel. 1 to 5... **98c**

Spring Heel, #1.25

3 to 8... **1.50**

Child's, 6 to 8... **1.75**

8 1/2 to 11... **2.00**

Misses', 11 1/2 to 2... **2.00**

### Children's English Lace

(Choice of Two Styles) Patent leather, white top. All dull leather. Misses', 11 1/2 to 2... **2.50**

Big Girls', 2 1/2, 7... **3.00**

### Boys' English Lace

Sizes 1 to 5 1/2. BROWN CALF, welt... **4.00**

BLACK CALF, welt... **3.25**

GUNMETAL, machine sewed... **2.50**

### EXTRA SPECIAL!

Little Gents' black waterproof sole Scout Shoes; sizes 11 to 13 only... **98c**

### Men's Heavy Work Shoes

Extra Special Black calf, army last, double oak sole... **4.00**

\$4.00 VALUE, Tan or black chrome elk, waterproofed soles... **3.50**

\$3.50 VALUE, Black or tan chrome elk, 1/2 double oak soles... **3.00**

\$3.00 VALUE, Black chrome elk, oak soles... **2.50**

Their annexation by Germany was the living symbol of France's disgrace. When the treaty of Frankfurt that ended the war in 1871 was signed the French Chamber, then sitting at Bordeaux, was compelled to ratify it despite the unanimous protest of all the Congressmen from Alsace and Lorraine who said: "We protest against being treated as brute cattle, and though you ratify this treaty with the sword at your throat we will never give in."

That was 1871, and France has never forgotten not for one moment, even in her heart of hearts, relinquished her claim to reunion with the children who had been torn from her.

### Personal Observations in Alsace-Lorraine

We have been told that this war is a French war of revenge. It is not. France would never have drawn the sword for Alsace and Lorraine. She would never relinquish them. "They are mine," she said, "but I will not bring upon Europe such enormous havoc, such destruction of material wealth and well-being as another war would involve in order to undo an injustice that has been done to me. But to recognize, even by implication, that the crime committed against me was a just act, that I will never do, for that would be to sacrifice my own soul." That has been the attitude of France.

Now I was repeatedly in Alsace before the war. I went there first in 1893, I came from Germany. At that time I spoke very little French. I talked nothing but German in Alsace-Lorraine. I saw a population cowering under a somewhat brutal Government, but most of the people with whom I talked responded pretty readily in German. In 1895, when I came from France I had again the impression that the Prussian clutch on the country was tight. Then I heard that the French spirit was reviving, and it revived because of an important change in Alsatian tactics. During the first 20 years after the annexation the chief Alsace families sent their children into France. Many sacrificed everything in order to retain their French citizenship. They sacrificed their business, their fortune—everything. But little by little they felt it was a fatal policy. "If we leave these provinces," they said, "the Germans will have things all their own way. Therefore, however hard it may be, let us stay here."

Thus by 1899, when I went there again, I found an extraordinary change. Under the rule of France the people of Alsace had always spoken their semi-German dialect, and when they spoke French they spoke it with an abominable accent. But by 1899, and still more by 1912, they—and especially the younger generation—spoke excellent French. Their palates had been formed to speak French, which is a very delicate language. Gradually the German lost ground; they were politely "frozen out" by the Alsatians and were compelled to speak French if they wished to enjoy any but their own society. The feeling in the German mind that France, whom they thought crushed and beaten in 1871, was driving them back by the superiority of her culture, was one of the reasons that made the Germans wish to crush France forever.

The refusal of France to admit the justice of the German annexation, the German rape of Alsace and Lorraine, left Germany uneasy. She no longer felt safe in Europe. Therefore she tried repeatedly to bully France into surrendering. In 1875 Bismarck, finding that France had paid much more easily than he expected the indemnity of a billion dollars, said: "Had I known France was so rich I would have taken \$10,000,000,000." The patriotic French peasants whom you will see in the French trenches, whose fathers and mothers and sisters you see working their fields, took out their woolen stockings where they keep their savings, gold pieces after gold pieces came out, and the indemnity was paid off in three months.

Inside Facts About European Diplomacy. Bismarck felt he had been duped, and that France might recover too rapidly, so in 1875 he prepared to bleed her again. He was about to pick another wolf and lamb quarrel with her when Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Russia stayed his hand. In 1899 he tried once more. But again England and Russia made him pause. Then the Germans began to use arm as to compel every other nation in Europe to follow suit. Their system was simple. They maintained the most powerful army in Europe, and used it to back their diplomatic demands. The prestige which had come from their victory of '71 caused every peace-loving community in Europe to tremble before them, until at last their policy became not only obnoxious to France, but obnoxious also to Russia. After Bismarck had been driven from power by the young Emperor William in 1890, France and Russia made a defensive alliance against Germany.

The young Emperor overlooked the astuteness of Bismarck's policy, which had always consisted in keeping France isolated. We know something of those tricks of German diplomacy now. Bismarck had prevented anything like an understanding between Russia and France. His agents in France worked against Russia and his agents in Russia worked against France. But when he fell, his master, the present Kaiser, was somewhat too young for practical wisdom of the kind and France and Russia came together.

They saw that each of them was menaced in turn by Germany; that, divided, they were both victims of German blackmail; that, standing together, they might be able to reduce the Germans to their proper position as an able, hardworking people, but to deprive them of power to bully Europe with impunity. So in 1891 Europe was split into two camps, the Austro-German alliance, with Italy tacked on as a sort of tail that did not wag the dog, and France and Russia counterbalancing it; while England stood aloof. Lord Salisbury said, "In splendid isolation."

I think you know what the phrase means: "Let us have no 'angling alliances.' Let other people

run their own show while we run ours. We are strong enough to face the world. We need not fear their intrigues." This was the talk that went on in England. She thought: only of China, and Africa, and India and the uttermost parts of the earth, and in star gazing nearly stumbled over her own doorstep. England forgot that, island though she be, she is nevertheless, fundamentally a part of Europe.

She had a rude awakening. We had for some time had difficulties in South Africa with a very brave and stout little people, the Boers. I do not

say that our negotiations with them were conducted in a spirit of absolute courtesy or entire wisdom. I make no aspersions upon any statesmen who conducted our negotiations with the Boers, nor do I overlook the fact that the Boers themselves were far from wise; but there was one element we did come to understand in that situation—we felt the constant pressure of German intrigue egging on the Boers to put up demands incompatible with our safety in South Africa.

And the feeling that, at bottom, really produced the war in South Africa was the feeling that, unless

we crushed that German intrigue, there would one day be German trouble in South Africa, paralyzing us at the moment when Germany might think fit to attack us in Europe. So the South African war was fought through to the bitter end—an end not so bitter after all; for Gen. Botha is Prime Minister in a United South Africa today, and Gen. Smuts is now a member of his Britannic Majesty's War Cabinet.

Some New Sidelines on the Boer War. Now we Englishmen, like you Americans, have a feeling that if a

man can lick us he must be "some man"; and those Boers at the beginning gave us pretty much of a licking and baffled for more than two years our efforts to beat them. We acquired a very solid respect for them.

When we beat them at last and made peace, we said, "Now you are forced within the large framework of the British dominions. Govern yourselves." Continued on Page 3B.

## Free Grape Vines

For your back yard. Three best Red, White and Blue, also from the Evergreen Red Raspberry Bunch, which will bear fruit this summer, grow anywhere. Just send your address to the Fruit and Flower Association, 40 Cortland St., New York, and learn how they are contracting the growing of beautiful fruit in the back yards of the nation.

**WATCH REPAIRING**

GUARANTEED

Cleaning or Repairing or New Jewel 75c

HOME Jewelers Fifth Floor

# Lammert's

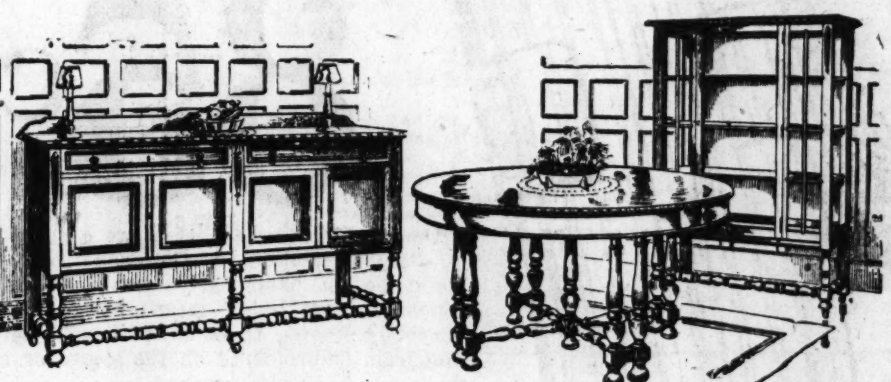
## 10th & WASHINGTON

# Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

THE third week of this great sale offers opportunities as never before to buy high-grade Furniture at a substantial saving. Owing to the poor transportation facilities of the past week we still offer a great many pieces that were marked down for last week's business in addition to the hundreds of others prepared especially for this week.

Those who were unable to take advantage of our remarkable offers earlier in the sale will be amply repaid by the great volume of Lammert Quality Furniture—thousands of pieces from which to choose at

## 10% to 40% Off



### Style Plus Beauty Characterizes This "Tudor" Dining-Room Suite

Eight pieces—66-In. Buffet, Table, 5 Side Chairs and Arm Chair. Special at... **\$171.50**

Your dining room will be beautified by this graceful period design suite. The American walnut construction in the new and popular dark finish harmonizes with almost any surroundings. Such design and workmanship as are embodied in this suite would usually be expected only in one of much higher price.

Any of the pieces will be sold separately as itemized below:

Buffet, 72 in. long	\$75.00	Extension Table, 54 in., to extend to 8 feet	\$49.00
Buffet, 66 in. long (as illustrated)	\$66.00	Arm Chair	\$12.75
China Closet	\$49.00	Side Chair	\$8.75

### Future Deliveries

A deposit of 25% of the total amount purchased will hold any order until May 1st. Storage free.

### Living-Room Furniture

Armchair and Rocker to match, William and Mary style, velvet upholstered. Regular \$16.00, in this sale at...	<b>\$12.50</b>
Armchair and Rocker to match, William and Mary style, velvet upholstered. Regular value \$15.00, in this sale at...	<b>\$10.50</b>
Armchair and Rocker to match, William and Mary style, velvet upholstered. Regular value \$15.00, in this sale at...	<b>\$10.50</b>
Armchair and Rocker to match, William and Mary style, velvet upholstered. Regular value \$14.00, in this sale at...	<b>\$10.00</b>

### Bedroom Furniture

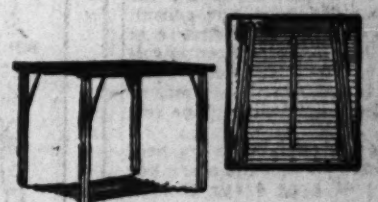
Handsome Berkey & Gay solid Mahogany Bureau, regularly priced at \$175, in this sale at...	<b>\$98</b>
Solid Mahogany Phoenix Furniture Co. Bureau, regularly priced at \$135, in this sale at...	<b>\$90</b>
American Walnut Dresser, regularly priced at \$66, in this sale at...	<b>\$49</b>
Genuine Mahogany Dresser, regularly priced at \$47, in this sale at...	<b>\$35</b>

### Folding Card Tables

Regularly \$2.20—Sale Price,

**\$1.75**

Handsome mahogany finish, braced with brown brass corners and with green imitation leather top and rubber tipped legs. Size 28x28 inches.



### No "Stickiness" with

## SANITOL

FACE CREAM

Only the gratified skin knows a cream is there at all. Cleansing—drying—improving for rough or raw skin, sunburn or blemishes. Send 10c to cover postage on Sanitol Face Cream or Skin Lint—any which.

Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Send at any drug store, or direct to Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., 210 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

## DR. BULL'S

COUGH SYRUP

is the best home defense against bronchial affections

### Men When in Chicago

## Doctor Harry E. Dowell

## DENTIST

now located at 7th and Olive, S. E. corner, third floor, opposite The Republic Entrance on 7th street.

Dr. Dowell gives each patient his personal attention.

Plates, Bridge Work and Crowns

**\$4.00**

Write today for free illustrated factory price list.

F. M. LORENZ ELECTRIC WORKS, 2246 Lincoln Avenue - CHICAGO, ILL.

### Men When in Chicago

## Mr. Schneider Tells How His Baby Was Healed by Cuticura

"When baby was cutting his teeth he suffered very much from milk crust. It commenced in the form of small pimples about the ears and forehead and it turned into watery pimples and finally into nasty scales. The eruption produced great irritation and itching. And he was constantly scratching and crying. Many a night we only had three or four hours' sleep."

"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement, and sent for a free sample. I bought more, and when I had used two and a half cakes of Cuticura Soap and nearly two boxes of Ointment it was healed." (Signed) Gus Schneider, 1448 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill., August 17, 1917.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment. Sample Book Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura, Dept. 5, St. Louis, Mo., or everywhere. Send 10c. Ointment 25c and Soap 25c.

Of every ten people run past the street there may be three or four who are suffering from skin eruptions or other ailments. They are not aware of it. They are not looking for it. They are not looking for it. They are not looking for it.

Let the Want Ad Help You.

Ride in one of the automobiles offered in today's Post-Dispatch Want pages.

### A PAIN REMEDY

## Radway's Ready Relief

25c

50c

All Druggists

Externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Itchings, Eruptions, etc.

Internally for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stomach Aches, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cholera, etc.

Radway & Co., 299 Centre St., New York

Post-Dispatch Wants include requests from good cooks and domestic workers find Post-Dispatch Want Ads the best medium for advertising their talents.







# February Sales

## Lovely Spring Frocks

And They're  
Surely Extraor-  
dinary at..... **\$18.75**

Something of the beauty of Spring is in them—something imaginative and fresh and—DIFFERENT! They will quite captivate you!

Gay little foulards—so quaint and suggestive of the days that were—crisp, rustling taffetas that Miss 1918 will be so happy to find again—and the very substantial crepe metecors and satins and serges.

The colors are mostly happy and bright—a delight to the eye after the somber shades of Winter, but, of course, the serges are mainly blue and black—for service. Trimmings vary, a row of beads here, a bow there, a frilly guimpe, a pretty button or so, and really wonderful wool embroideries.

Sizes for all misses and women—up to 44—and two of the models are sketched.



Third Floor

## Sample Handkerchiefs

A Sale at Less Than Makers' Cost

What a sale is this! And good Handkerchiefs at a low price are so very, very hard to get. Thus it goes without saying almost that you'll be here.

**Handkerchiefs for Women**  
Are of linen; also Shamrock and lawn kerchiefs, many just out of the Custom House; embroidered in white or in colors; some with lace edges and Madeira scallops. Three great lots at

**7½c 10c 15c**

**Children's Handkerchiefs, 50c Dozen**  
Of Belfast cambric, with pretty Irish fast-colored borders.

**Men's Initial Handkerchiefs**  
White or colored initials embroidered on Belfast cambric or "Japonette"—but for the slight imperfections in the hemstitching or embroidery they'd be marked two or three times this price.

**Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c**  
Or \$1.75 the dozen. Of superior quality Irish linen, with the fashionable narrow 1-16-in. hemstitched borders.

Main Floor—Aisle 4

## AN EARLY EASTER—AND PREDICTIONS OF AN EARLY SPRING—ADD INTEREST TO MONDAY'S SALE OF SILKS

Silk is the favored fabric for all garment purposes. The scarcity of wool has enhanced its usefulness, and with the coming of the spring season its brightness and beauty will be more apparent than ever before. That is ONE reason for your interest in this sale; and if you seek farther, you will find two greater reasons clearly set forth in this long list of items: The first, very low prices, quality considered; the second a variety that has seldom been equaled in a similar sale.

<b>\$4 Canton Crepe, \$2.50</b> A beautiful spring silk—slightly imperfect in weave, but exceptional in value, 40 inches wide in all the useful colors.	<b>\$1.50 Crepe de Chine, \$1.10</b> A soft, silky quality—36 inches wide—in black, white and many colors.	<b>\$1.75 Black Taffeta, \$1.35</b> A pure silk chiffon taffeta—highly lustrous—36 inches wide.
<b>\$2.50 Gros de Londre, \$1.35</b> A rich fabric for afternoon and evening wear, 40 inches wide—in gray, mauve, pink and ecru.	<b>\$1.75 Black Messaline, \$1.25</b> A supple, clinging quality—36 inches wide.	<b>\$2.25 Black Meteor, \$1.85</b> A black, velvety silk—very dressy—and 40 inches wide.
<b>\$2 Crepe de Chine, \$1.35</b> Soft and lustrous—in flash and white only. Dainty for waists and underwear.	<b>\$2 Black Charmeuse, \$1.35</b> A soft cashmere quality—40 inches wide—slightly imperfect.	<b>\$1.98 Black Crepe, \$1.45</b> Hand-loom crepe de chine—40 inches wide.
<b>\$2.25 Radiant Satin, \$1.75</b> One of the newest spring weaves. Soft, brilliant, 40 inches wide.	<b>\$2.50 Black Charmeuse, \$1.69</b> Much in demand at present—and very dressy. 40 inches wide.	<b>\$1.75 White Habutai, \$1.39</b> Natural finish, thoroughly washable—36 inches wide.
<b>\$1.98 Silk Poplin, \$1.35</b> Silk poplin in black or white, which makes this a splendid value, 40 inches wide—in navy and mazelot only.	<b>\$2.50 Black Fleur de Sole, \$1.50</b> A very fine figured black silk—40 inches wide.	<b>\$1.50 Silk Poplin, \$1.19</b> Medium weight—very durable—40 inches wide.
		<b>\$1.25 Shirting Silk, \$1.08</b> Tub silk—20 different patterns—36 inches wide.

Main Floor, Aisle 1.

## Men's Fiber Silk Hose

Slight seconds of better grades. In black or white, with lace tops, double heels and toes.

**Pr. 25c**

Main Floor

200 Households Will Be Glad to Get One of These

## \$1.35 Washtubs

Monday at..... **98c**

Tubs made of galvanized iron—good and heavy and full large size. Only 200 in the lot.

**\$1.50 Percolators, \$1.15**  
Aluminum, 8-cup size, with glass top.

**7c Toilet Paper, 6 rolls, 28c**  
Choppers..... **\$1.30**

**\$1.00 Brown Flour Bins, \$1c**

**Lenox Laundry Soap, 10 Bars for 42c**  
Made by Frater & Gamble. Large-size cake. While 200 cases last.

**Stauffer's Laundry Tablets, 6 for 25c**  
Requiring no soap or rubbing.

No Mail or Phone Orders.

Basement Gallery

Continuing—in the Basement Economy Store—the

## ★ Sale of Amoskeag Fabrics ★

OWING to the great handicap attending transportation, thousands of our patrons who would have liked to share in our "Amoskeag Day" last Monday were unable to do so. We have, therefore, undertaken to repeat the offerings tomorrow—in somewhat more limited quantities of course, but still ample for all who attend. Bear in mind that in many cases we are quoting LESS THAN WHOLESALE prices—with Spring coming on you'll surely try to share in these wondrous economies. NO MAIL ORDERS, NO PHONE ORDERS; NONE SOLD TO DEALERS.

<b>Amoskeag Apron Checks</b> Blue and white checks and "Tweedies." 2 to 10 yard lengths. Fast color, yard..... <b>17c</b>	<b>Amoskeag Madrases</b> Plaids, stripes and checks—32 inches wide, 2 to 10 yard lengths; yard..... <b>22c</b>	<b>Amoskeag Invincible Suiting</b> 32-inch skirting—a new fabric—looks like linen and wears even better. Mill remnants 2 to 10 yards; yard..... <b>25c</b>
<b>Amoskeag Chambray</b> Stripes and checks—32 inches wide; pure dye; 2 to 10 yard lengths, yard..... <b>19c</b>	<b>Amoskeag A. C. A. Ticking</b> Feather and tub proof—herringbone twill—blue and white striped. Mill remnants of 2 to 10 yards; yard..... <b>35c</b>	<b>Amoskeag Panola Flannel</b> 27-inch Onting flannel—for sleeping garments, 2 to 10 yard remnants..... <b>15c</b>
<b>Amoskeag Shirting Flannel</b> 32 inches wide. Looks like wool—in gray, navy and khaki shades. Mill remnants of 2 to 10 yards, yard..... <b>25c</b>	<b>Amoskeag Chambray</b> Desirable plain shades. Strictly tub proof; remnants of 2 to 10 yards; yd..... <b>18c</b>	<b>Amoskeag Colored Flannel</b> 27-inch light blue, pink, cream and yellow flannel—2 to 10 yd. lengths; yd..... <b>16c</b>
<b>Amoskeag Utility Gingham</b> Attractive plaids, stripes and checks. Mill remnants 2 to 10 yds.; yard..... <b>19c</b>	<b>Amoskeag Khaki Cloths</b> 27 inches wide. Used extensively by the Government because of its serviceability. Mill remnants; yard..... <b>29c</b>	<b>Amoskeag Gingham</b> 27-inch widths—2 to 10 yard lengths, Fast color; yard..... <b>17c</b>
<b>Amoskeag Three-Star Gingham</b> Its first year on the market. Including all popular plaids, checks and stripes. 2 to 10 yard mill lengths; yard..... <b>18c</b>	<b>Amoskeag Romper Cloth</b> Mothers know it for its wearing qualities. Variety of new stripes and checks. For women's as well as children's wear. 2 to 10 yard lengths. 32 inches wide; yard..... <b>23c</b>	<b>Otis Checks, 30 Inch</b> For men's overalls and jumpers and children's rompers. Very serviceable. Tub proof; yard..... <b>29c</b>

Basement Economy Store

## Sale of Serge Frocks

Worth Up to **\$16.50**

Will Be Eagerly  
Sought Monday  
at Only..... **\$10**

A lot of style to these frocks; all-wool serges—in many good models.



## Winter Coats

Originally Up to **\$24.50**

**\$14.50 and \$9.75**

Just a few of them left, but all extraordinary values—comprising pompoms, zibelines, kerseys, velours, and tibets. Wanted colors and styles.

Basement Economy Store

## Silks Underpriced!

The opportunity is here! Now, right when the question of new clothes for Spring is so obvious, the following clearly point out how profitable it will be for you to buy the materials for your new Spring apparel at these lower sale prices.

<b>25c Silk Mull, Yd., 15c</b> 27 inches wide—splendid quality—in several shades, including black.	<b>59c Striped Pongee, Yd., 43c</b> 36-inch striped pongee—bright colors on tan ground.	<b>75c Silk Shirting, Yd., 59c</b> 36-in. wide—stripes of various colors—on tan ground.
<b>\$1.45 Taffetas, Yd., \$1.19</b> 36-in. changeable Taffetas, chiffon finish, of good weight—in street shades.	<b>\$1.25 Silk Shirting, Yd., \$1.00</b> 32 in. wide—all silk—neat stripes on light grounds—limited quantity.	<b>\$1.25 Messaline, Yd., \$1.00</b> 36-in. plain satin Messaline—in many colors—lengths up to 15 yards.
<b>\$1.45 Plain Taffetas, \$1.29</b> 36-in. plain Taffeta—silk chiffon finish—in many colors also white and black.	<b>\$1.00 Messaline, Yd., 69c</b> 26-in. plain satin Messaline—in Copenhagen, wistaria and navy—good quality.	

Basement Economy Store

## Hurry in, Men, for These Shirts!

Offered Greatly Below Their  
Regular Worth, at

**55c**

This event is only possible because the Shirts involved were bought months ago at prices entirely out of the question today. The steady increase in the costs of materials and workmanship makes this occasion more unusual, for the sale price in many instances is less than today's market value.

An offering such as this necessitates immediate action. Every Shirt need be supplied—those for the future as well as for the present.

### Negligee Shirts

Included are Shirts with laundered neckbands—in soft or stiff cuff styles—many patterns and colors from which to choose. Sizes 14 to 17. Worth buying half dozen at a clip.

### Work Shirts

Work Shirts are also included—of Amoskeag chambray, and percales and black sateen—with flat and military collars and full faced sleeves. Sizes up to 20.

Come Early—The Sale Starts Promptly at 8:30 Monday Morning.

Basement Economy Store



## \$32.50 to \$37.50 Rugs at \$24.98

Some are slightly soiled and some are slightly imperfect—which accounts for the saving we made in buying them, and the reductions we pass on to you tomorrow. Both Wiltons and Axminsters—full size 9x12 feet—and many seamless.

<b>Velvet Rugs, 9x12 size, \$19.98</b> Rugs that you would expect to pay \$25 for ordinarily. In Persian, Oriental and floral designs—exceptional values.	<b>\$10.50 Hall Runners, \$5.98</b> Axminster hall Runners—3.9x19.6 ft.—in beautiful color combinations of tan, rose and green—subject to slight imperfections.	<b>\$22.50 Brussels Rugs, Special, \$12.95</b> 11.3x12 ft. size—a tidy saving here for anyone in need of a large size rug. In Oriental and flowered effects—very serviceable. Slightly imperfect.	<b>\$2.75 Rugs, \$1.98</b> Special at..... 27x54-in. Axminster Rugs—in many patterns and color combinations.
--	--	--	--

## Curtains Monday at Deep Underprices

A day of stirring activity in the Curtain Section Monday—hundreds of pairs of new-bought Curtains, thousands of yards of materials, wonderfully special in the February Sales:

### \$3 to \$3.75 Curtains

Nottingham and Scotch Lace effects in Madras weaves, reproducing Battenberg, Brussels and Cluny patterns. White and beige color, pair..... **\$1.98**

### \$1.50 Lace Curtains

Brussels and Point d'Esprit copies. White only—some with figured centers. Pair..... **89c**

### \$3.50 Curtains, \$2.35

Handsome Voiles, with neat medallions, lace effects and hand-drawn borders. Ivory and beige color.

### Draperies, 49c Yd.

Remnants of "Sunfast" materials, in lengths of 2½ to 10 yards. Rose, blue, brown and green. 50c grade (if in full pieces).

### Curtain Madras, 19c

3000 yards in 2 to 3 yard lengths; white and ivory color. No starching or stretching needed.

### Scrim Curtains, 49c

While 300 pairs last. White Scrim, with lace edges, some soiled from handling.

### Marquiesette, 15c Yd.

Beige color only—an exceedingly good grade for sash (also long) curtains, transoms and bookcases.

### Curtain Madras, 19c

3000 yards in 2 to 3 yard lengths; white and ivory color. No starching or stretching needed.

### 50c Yard Linoleum Sq. Yd.

27x54-in. Axminster Rugs—in many patterns and color combinations.

### 25c

"Felt" Linoleum—2 yards wide—in tile and hardwood effects—remnants of 5 to 15 yards.

### Basement Economy Store

## BRITISH AVIATOR HELD UP ENEMY ATTACK ALL DAY

Stopped Attacks Which Would Have Wiped Out Weak British Line.

TEUTONS SENT TO COVER

Three Machines Riddled With Bullets Before Darkness Ended the Uneven Conflict.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Jan. 29 (By A. P.)—A stirring story of how one during British aviator, like a guardian angel, held up for a whole day repeated enemy attacks upon a weak and crumbling British line at Cambrai in the height of the desperate struggle there by using four air planes, one after another, as they were torn and crippled by enemy fire, has just come to light.

The Germans were trying to recover a portion of the lost Hindenburg line, pushing with a great weight of men and guns at a point where it was very difficult for the British to bring up reserves. The British battalion opposing the attack had gone to earth in little isolated groups among the shell holes, grimly determined to hang on to the end.

The German masses had already moved across No Man's Land into the battered earthworks that once formed the British firing line. Other masses were moving up in support, and already the nearest shell holes were heaving and boiling over with the restless heads and shoulders of men about to renew the advance. The barrage of the British guns was heavy, but at close quarters only infantry can stop the progress of infantry, and it looked as if the scanty British line would be overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers.

The fire from the Germans increased until the air was alive with their bullets. It was the concept of a battle there divided a British airplane, fifty feet from the ground it flattened out and skidded along the line dropping its bombs among the bewildered Germans. Wheeling swiftly at the flank of the attack, it came skimming back like a swallow chasing a swarm of flies, its machine guns enflaming the advancing foe and driving him back to his burrows.

A storm of German bullets swept through the plane and a black flame-centered burst of enemy shrapnel smothered the airplane in vapor. The watching infantry saw splinters fall from its quivering frame and the silver fabric of the underwings was torn in several places by shell splinters. But the daring pilot finished his course and vanished into the smoke clouds, leaving the panic-stricken enemy clinging to his shell holes too shaken to advance and thinned to press the attack further.

Little by little, however, the German supports came up, advancing by short rushes over the open, reinforcing their command by two and three. Scores and scores of their dead littered No Man's Land, but gradually the strength of the attacking line was made good, and the shell holes again began to heave and boil, as men rose from the low cover and laid hold of the rims to assist them over the top.

Then suddenly they were over and away, little spurts of humanity beached out of the cratered ground, fleeing into a seething blue-gray rushing mass, hopelessly outweighing the handful of British defenders. But before the mass could gain full momentum, a familiar snoring hum sounded above the din of battle, and one out of the low-lying haze swept the covering airplane, a new machine but with the same pilot as before. His bombs dropped among the advancing Germans, scattering those who were in the flying fragments, and his machine guns swept them out of sight into the shell holes.

A half-hour passed, and again the enemy attempted to attack, this time hesitatingly and with diminished spirit. Again the airplane appeared, and the first rattle of his guns sent the Germans into cover again. A second German airplane dashed down to drive him away, but another British machine from the protecting patrol came down on the German's tail and sent him cartwheeling behind his own lines. There were other German machines in the offing, but the watchful British fighters made the enemy alien shy of losing their altitude and the daring British pilot kept his guard over the threatened line without further interference.

Many times he swept down on the Germans that day, crumpling up every attempted attack with his fire. Three times his airplane was so badly damaged that he had to nurse it falling strength back to his aerodrome. But each time he returned on a new machine, encouraging the British infantry by his example, and scattering death and confusion among their foes.

He was flying his fourth machine when darkness settled down, putting an end to the conflict, with the German securely checked.

Swedish Railways Raise Rates. STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9 (By A. P.)—First-class railway tickets on the Swedish state railways are increased 100 per cent, second-class tickets 75 per cent and third-class tickets 50 per cent under a new regulation. Freight rates also are sharply increased. The increases were made necessary chiefly by the great price of coal, which now costs the railway management more than 1400 per ton.








**11.25** Electric Chain  
 Fixtures, bright, wired  
 complete with  
 globes..... **95c**

**50** Coffee  
 per lb. for:  
 high  
 pure alu-  
 minum in-  
 sert..... **\$1.15**  
 100 Cans Hea-  
 sterman Jarco  
 all size..... **\$7.50**



**50** Steeladders, 1  
 ft. high, strong..... **79c**  
 yellow pine.....

The Paints for floors,  
 walls and all wood  
 work; guaran-  
 teed quality; qt..... **43c**

**50** Cast Buckets;  
 heavy galvanized  
 iron..... **48c**  
**100** Flour Cans, 5-  
 lb. size; vari-  
 ous colors..... **\$1.18**  
**50** Bread Boxes, 1-  
 panned in various  
 colors..... **69c**



Silver-  
 plated Table  
 Service, 25-  
 pieces  
 fancy  
 chest..... **\$3.95**  
**50** Cast  
 golden oak finish;  
 well  
 made with..... **\$1.86**  
 food tray.....  
 No. Newer Chairs,  
 golden oak finish,  
 with food tray..... **69c**





# Special Money-Saving Events at Vandervoort's Tomorrow

Store Hours: Daily 9 A. M. to 5:30; Saturday, 6

Buy Thrift Stamps and Help Win the War

## Women's New Spring Suits

Smart, Stylish and Fine Tailored Models

The new Suits for Spring 1918 are so stunning—beautiful materials of such splendid quality and so well made. The Coats fit the form more closely, with the London Cut-away a favorite.

Among the new styles is a Russian model with the flaring over of the hips effect; it is extremely modish and attractive.

The Skirts for the season's wear are shorter, narrower and very smart.

The materials are Serge, Tricotine, Poiret, Twill, Gabardine and Mixtures. The shades are tan, gray, rose, navy and blacks. Sizes 34 to 46.

More than 20 models to choose from.



**\$39.75 to \$49.75**

A Special Showing of  
New Individual Models

Suits of the very finest quality material, distinctive in style and beautifully tailored. Sizes 34 to 44.

**\$55.00 to \$97.50**

Women's Suit Shop—Third Floor.

## NOTIONS

"Joan of Arc" Dress Snap Fasteners, solid brass and guaranteed rust-proof; all sizes in black and white; the dozen, **10c**

Big Handles, beautiful new wrist size handles, pretty shades of amber, dark and light shell and silver trimmed. Your choice of any style, the pair, **50c**

French Cream, for cleaning kid gloves and kid and calf skin shoes; cleans white kid and all colors and leaves a luster and finish like new and will not fade the color; something new, the box, **25c**

Black Silk Crochet Buttons, a sale of discontinued lines, many styles, mostly large sizes, the dozen, **5c**

Fancy Glass and China Buttons, assorted colors, medium and large sizes; values up to \$1.50; dozen, very special tomorrow, the dozen, **10c**

Notion Shop—First Floor.

## Tickets for the Fashion Show

are on sale at our Cashier's Desk—First Floor.

Uppermost in many women's minds at this particular time is "what are the new Spring style features?" You can see them at the Fashion Show, Feb. 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th or 20th.

Commencing Tomorrow at 9 A. M.—An Important Sale of

## "Better-made" Morning and House Dresses

Five Special Groups.

**\$1.35 \$1.95 \$2.95 \$3.95 \$5.00**

The values are exceptional, as you will realize when you see the Dresses—they are very attractive in style and material and are well made—Dresses that you can wear at home, to market or even downtown.

Take advantage of this extraordinary sale as you will not be able to duplicate these Dresses at the prices.

The woman who knows the present prices of cotton materials will at once appreciate the wisdom of buying a number of these pretty Dresses at this special sale tomorrow.



No. 1—We also have a gingham Dress at the same price similar in style to this one of percale, **\$1.35**.

No. 2—Striped Gingham Dress of very good style; vest of self material, detachable belt and attractive white collar, **\$3.95**.

No. 3—Most becoming of this Dress of gingham with white plaid collar and surplice front, draw through slashes and tied at back, **\$3.00**.

No. 4—Double-breasted model of fancy striped gingham; white plaid collar, detachable belt, **\$1.95**.

No. 5—A beautiful straight line Dress of novelty striped gingham with white collar; surplice front forms sash in the back, **\$3.95**.

No. 6—This exceptionally smart Dress is of good quality gingham with white collar; surplice front forms sash in the back, **\$3.95**.

No. 7—Youthful straight line Dress of poplin with white flap vest and collar; flaps all the way down the front, **\$5.00**.

No. 8—Gingham Dress in clear, pretty stripes, attractively trimmed with white Oxford collars and cuffs, **\$5.00**.

House Dress Shop—Third Floor.

## New Axminster Rugs

New Seamless Axminster Rugs, size 9x12 ft., in small all over and Oriental patterns, **\$31.50 to \$45.00**

New Seamless Axminster Rugs, size 9x12 ft., with plain centers and two-tone band borders, in green, blue, gray, tan, brown and mauve. A beautiful selection at **\$45.00**

New Tapestry Brussels Rugs, size 9x12 feet, a good selection of patterns, **\$18.75 to \$22.50**

New Velvet Hall and Stair Carpets, in small Persian patterns; the yard, **\$1.50**

## New Linoleums

New Inlaid Linoleums, in tile, hardwood and block patterns; the square yard, **\$1.25 to \$2.25**

New Printed Linoleums, in tile and hardwood patterns; the square yard, **75c to 95c**

Rug and Comfort Shop—Fourth Floor.

## New Wool Plaids

Plaids will be very much in vogue for early Spring wear. Our showing includes many beautiful new patterns especially suitable for frocks and separate skirts; many pretty color combinations.

40-inch All-wool Plaids, the yard **\$1.50 and \$2.00**

48-inch All-wool Ombre Plaids, the yard, **\$3.00**

54-inch All-wool Plaids, the yard **\$3.50 to \$4.50**

Woolen Goods Shop—Second Floor.

## Exceptional Values in

## Black Dress Goods

Mohair Brilliantine, 43 inches wide, in Pekin and shadow stripes, very special, the yard **\$1.00**

Imported all-wool Crepe, 42 inches wide, the yard **\$1.25**

Imported Mohair Brilliantine, 44 inches wide, the yard **\$1.25**

All-wool Storm Serge, 42 inches wide, the yard **\$1.50**

Imported Henrietta, all-wool, 42 inches wide, the yard **\$1.50**

Mohair Sicilian, 54 inches wide, the yard **\$1.50**

Black Goods Shop—Second Floor.

## Cut Glass Sugar and Cream Sets at \$1.00

Four very attractive patterns to choose from, cut in pretty floral designs; most unusual values at this special price.

Cut Glass Shop—Fourth Floor.

## A Sale of High-Grade Sewing Machines

Commencing tomorrow we place on sale a number of high-grade Sewing Machines at most extraordinary reductions. Note these specials:

**\$30.00 "Scruggs Special" (Davis make), for \$19.75**  
**\$35.00 Domestic Drophead Machine, \$19.75**  
**\$34.00 Aviator Drophead (Free make) \$26.50**  
**\$68.00 Free Cabinet Wax Oak (sample) \$49.00**  
**\$58.50 Free Drophead (sample) \$46.50**  
**\$75.00 Free Cabinet (1918 Model) slightly marred \$63.00**



See this new "Free" Portable Electric Machine.

We are also demonstrating the Western Electric Portable Automatic Chain-Stitch Machines.

## Machines Repaired

Phone us if your sewing machine needs repairs; we repair all makes of machines in a most satisfactory manner. Machines called for and delivered.

Sewing Machine Shop—Second Floor.

## A Sale of Manufacturer's Discontinued Patterns of Lace Curtains, Portieres and Draperies

500 Pairs of Voile and Marquisette Curtains, mounted with Cluny lace inserting and edges, with hem-stitched hems and Cluny lace edges; others with Renaissance motifs. Curtains that sold up to \$3.25 pr., **\$1.69**

Swiss Curtains, plain centers and colored borders, some in all over designs, regularly up to \$2.25 pair, **98c**

Nottingham Curtains, extra width and length, 54 inches wide and 3 yards long, in Irish Point and Cluny effects, choice while they last, the pair **\$1.95**

Scrim Panels, for double and triple windows, values up to \$2.00 each, choice **\$1.25**

\$2.50 Green Couch Covering, reduced to **\$1.50**

\$3.50 Green Couch Covering, reduced to **\$2.50**

\$4.50 Green Couch Covering, reduced to **\$2.95**

Cedar Chests and Matting Boxes at Very Special Prices

\$13.50 Plain Cedar Chest **\$13.95**

\$8.50 Matting Skirt Boxes **\$6.65**

\$18.50 Double-faced Velvet Portieres **\$14.50**

## 360 Window Shades, 39c Each

Window Shades of good quality, opaque and duplex styles, size 3x6 ft., complete with brackets and cord, ready to hang.

The colors are assorted green and white, the cloth is slightly imperfect, **While They Last, 39c Each**

Curtain and Drapery Shop—Fourth Floor.

## The Sale of Real Handpainted China Continues Tomorrow

This sale includes hundreds of pieces of real hand-painted, imported China, such as plates, bowls, dainty sets, etc., all on sale tomorrow at

**Half Price**

Special! Fine Imported Real Hand-Painted China Luncheon Plates, while they last, each **38c**

## The Sale of Jaccard China

Don't miss the great sale of Jaccard China, including the entire Jaccard collection. This is indeed a wonderful opportunity to buy fine imported chinaware, including many beautiful patterns of discontinued dinner wares at

**Half Price and Less**

China Shop—Fourth Floor.

## Tablecloths

Imported Mercerized Damask Tablecloths in beautiful designs of roses, chrysanthemums, grapes and lily of the valley.

Size 2x2 yards, **\$2.75**

Size 2x2 1/2 yards, **\$3.50**

Napkins, 22-in., to match, the dozen, **\$3.50**

All- linen Scallop Round Tablecloths, 24x24 yards, **\$7.50**

Linen Shop—Second Floor.

## Our Annual Sale of Dent's Sample Gloves Starts Tomorrow Morning

More important than ever before is this yearly event, because Kid Gloves are among the products of which there is quite a shortage today. The quantity is immense but it is advisable to make early selections.

## The Gloves for Women

These are all \$2, \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3 Gloves, the majority \$2.75 and \$3, in this sale tomorrow at **\$1.35**

Women's \$1.50 and \$1.75 Gloves **95c**

Women's Glove Shop—First Floor—Tenth Street

## Dent's Gloves for Men Reduced

A money-saving opportunity of which every man who reads this will want to take advantage. Dent's Gloves need no recommendation—everyone knows Dent quality is the best.

A large number of men's \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Kid Gloves, most of them \$3.00 and \$3.50 quality, offered in this sale tomorrow at **\$1.65**

Men's \$1.50 and \$1.75 Kid Gloves in this sale at **\$1.15**

All Gauntlet, Fleece-lined and Fur-lined Gloves at **Half Price**

None Sent on Approval or Exchanged

Men's Glove Shop—First Floor—Olive & Ninth.

## WHITE GOODS

Chevron Gabardine, striped poplin and fancy striped Oxford, 36 inches wide, good weight for skirts, the yard **35c**

Round thread Duck, basket weave Oxford and Panama suit, 36 inches wide, heavy weight for Coats, Suits and Skirts, the yard, 50c, 60c and **65c**

Plain Gabardine, 36 and 40 inches wide, medium and heavy weight, popular for suits, skirts and traveling garments, the yard, 50c to **\$1.00**

A new line of all-over embroidered Voiles, 39 and 45 inches wide, dainty spray and figured designs, the yard, **\$1.50**

Plain Nainsook, 36 inches wide, soft finish for underwear and baby garments, regular 30c value **22 1/2c**

American Beauty Nainsook in 10-yard pieces and 36 inches wide, adapted for fine underwear; will give good service **\$3.50**

English Cambric, 36 inches wide and 10-yard pieces, an excellent fabric for wear **\$3.00**

White Goods Shop—Second Floor.

## New Spring Blouses, \$1

Many pretty styles in new tailored designs in white voile, sizes 34 to 46. A splendid selection to choose from at this price of **\$1.00**.

Extra Size, Spring Blouses, **\$1.35**

Entirely new models in white voile Blouses for large women of sizes 48 to 54. Basement.

## Get the Right Vacuum Cleaner First!

From an article on "The Electric Vacuum Cleaner" in a big metropolitan newspaper:

Thousands of housewives who use electric vacuum cleaners have to use a carpet sweeper to pick up the threads. This is regrettable, but a fact. The reason is that the vacuum cleaner they bought will not pick up threads. It did when the salesman demonstrated it, but not when they used it themselves. There are vacuum cleaners now on the market that will actually do it. See that the one you purchase is one of these.

"The One" is



because THE HOOVER HAS A MOTOR-DRIVEN BRUSH.

Others try to clean principally by air suction. The HOOVER uses GENTLE HEATING and THOROUGH SWEETING in addition to POWERFUL SUCTION.

Where others get one-half the dirt the Hoover gets it ALL. Let us PROVE this on your floor or at our store.

Baby Hoover, **\$47.50**  
 Hoover Jr., **\$57.50**  
 Hoover Special, **\$65.00**  
 Hoover No., **\$120.00**



**Scruggs - Vandervoort - Barney**

Olive and Locust from Ninth to Tenth



### PART THREE

CEDAR RAPIDS, Io., Feb. 9.—  
County Attorney Lockwood has filed

### Declined to Take Chance That State Would Reimburse Him for Expenses.

The street car strike was one of three St. Louis matters of great importance with which Gov. Stephens had to deal during his administration. One was the reorganization of the Police Department, which was carried out by Harry B. Haves, Stephens' appointee, under a law signed by Stephens. Another was the St. Louis street railway consolidation bill in 1899, authorizing the merger of all the St. Louis traction lines except those of the St. Louis & Suburban. Stephens signed this bill. The third was the strike of conductors and motormen of the St. Louis Transit Co., the corporation formed under this merger.

The strike was considered as the direct outgrowth of the consolidation bill. The strike lasted from May until August, and was marked by violence throughout; thirteen deaths being directly due to it.

When the 1900 street railway strike was threatened, I called to the attention of a conference with Edwards Whitaker, president of the St. Louis Transit Co., Chief Counsel Priest, and others. I was accompanied by Attorney-General E. C. Crow. We met in the parlor at the old South State Hotel.

There was nothing I could do at this meeting further than to be an interested auditor in the exchange of opinions between the strike agitators, their local friends, the officials of the city and the St. Louis Transit Co.

I found that Whitaker and Priest were considerably agitated and were not disposed to give consideration to any of the demands of the strikers and the walking delegates on hand. Both Deans and I endeavored to do nothing calculated to clarify the atmosphere resulted from this interview. It seemed conditions grew even more alarming. I was told, however, before we separated that "\$15,000 bribe" had been offered.

I was not disposed to suggest this as a compromise, but took into my confidence one or two friends. They seemed to think, from what I learned afterwards, this would be a good compromise, either with or without Priest. Priest nor myself would give consideration to a proposition so void of decency and respect. After this interview there appeared nothing left that would tend to prevent the strike. The strikers and their friends, the State or city officers could not avert it.

Shall not attempt to record in this brief resume anything like a history of this local calamity. It grew daily more dangerous and hurtful. Thousands appealed to me to call out the militia, and thousands also appealed to me to do what I could to advance the interests of the strikers. The newspapers of the city were full of appeals to me to call out the militia; still the sympathies of the people of St. Louis appeared with the strikers. Each day the situation grew more alarming and there were daily outbreaks of violence in every section of the city. The demands for the militia grew more pressing and it appeared to me that conditions at any moment might justify the calling out of our five regiments to cope with the availing lawlessness rampant in many sections.

**Was Hung in Effigy.**

It was being hung in effigy by what was supposed to be the friends of the militia and order for not calling out the militia. It was being hung in effigy by the friends and sympathizers of the strikers for increasing the police force and ordering the sheriff to organize a posse comitatus. The friends of the strikers should be content on each car to hang a howl of protest from the strikers. This incensed the strikers and their sympathizers to a considerable degree and resulted in an increased violence against me and the police Department.

**Days Mayor Didn't Co-operate.**

Unfortunately I did not have the cooperation of the Mayor of St. Louis (the late Henry Degenheim), which, in my anxiety and distress, I feared would have hampered me.

While matters were growing so bad and to worse I was invited by one of the leading attorneys of St. Louis to

The meeting of prominent bankers, capitalists and attorneys of the city in his office at a day and hour designated, I wired that I would be present and, would have with me Attorney-General Crow. Crow and I were present at the hour designated. The bankers present represented the wealth of the city. There was no question as to their capacity to do anything for the city and of their disposition to render every possible aid to bring about an end to a condition which was intolerable and which was costing the city millions of dollars daily and which was damaging our reputation throughout the civilized world. At this meeting the name of the city of the city was named as chairman.

He stated succinctly the object of the meeting, and made it clear to all

present, at it was for the purpose of demonstrating to the chief executive the importance of calling out the militia and of ending the strike. There were perhaps 25 or 30 of the leading financiers present. Each was asked to present his views as to the harmful influence of the strike upon the reputation of the city and the city's business and the duty of the chief executive under the very damaging conditions. I think everyone present very clearly and forcefully related his point of view and concluded with the same uncompromising recommendation.


When all had spoken, I asked the privilege of introducing Attorney-General Crow. They all seemed more than pleased to meet him. Crow, in a very clear and forceful speech,

stated that he had listened carefully to the various speeches, but that as chief adviser of the Governor, under the Constitution, he could not advise him as matters then stood to call upon the militia. The calling out of the militia, he said, meant the incurrence of an expense which might reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars. There was no fund on hand to draw upon for the payment of this expenditure. He told them that as far as he could see there were sordid outbreaks of violence in various parts of the city, and there was no withholding of property, and as yet there was nothing to justify the militia being called out. He said that the Government, if it was in sympathy with law and order, could easily handle the situation.

This nettled a number of the members

present who had an idea I could easily call out the militia and the expenses could be charged up, to some unknown fund in the State Treasury. Some excitement prevailed among the financiers," but none of

Continued on Next Page.



**"Out-O-Site" Aluminum Suspenders**

Worn at side.

Fastens to shirt seam as side button. Enter loop at belt holding pants up. One end, an aluminum hook without harness or pressure.

Put all suggestions Circular and to test immediately.

**LEONARD WOOD**  
 1000 Colburn Bldg.,  
 St. Louis, Mo.

Patents Pending and Allowed.

**Now Is the Time—  
Today**

While you have a half hour to spare—have the shape of your nose corrected and an operation to remove wrinkles from your life before looking.

**Instant Nose Corrected at Once.**

Remove wrinkles and imperfections of the face. Call for all branches all methods.

**Secure the best—experience counts!**

**See Dr. Pinkataff**

445 Maryland-Broad Bldg., St. Louis

Phone your Want Ad to the Post Dispatch, Call 6100—Oliver or Contror. Your credit is good if you rent phone, or your druggist will phone the Ad. Special rate for three times or more.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 16th and Cass





# LON V. STEPHENS WRITES OF STREET CAR STRIKE IN 1900

Continued From Preceding Page.

them could understand why I could not easily call out the militia, meet the expense easily, and bring the trouble to an end.

No Sympathy With Lawlessness. I told the gentlemen, many of whom were old business friends, that I had no sympathy whatever with the lawlessness of the strikers, that I had practically all of my interests in St. Louis enterprises and that none of them were more anxious than I to bring the trouble to an end. I then asked them what amount they thought would be necessary to first raise as a cash credit to call out the

militia. I told them that I had conferred with one or two members of the Supreme Court, as well as the Attorney-General, and they had informed me that as matters stood, should I call out the State militia the chances were that the State Legislature would not reimburse me for any expense I thus encountered. On a salary of \$5000 a year I hesitated on assuming an indebtedness which might be considered unconstitutional and which might involve me. I asked the gentlemen if they would establish a credit for me which would be available should I find it necessary to call out the militia, and leave it to the Legislature to reimburse them. After hearing from the Attorney-General, the gentlemen all decided that until matters took a different turn they would remain

idle, so nothing was done and the militia was not called out. In the midst of the strike it was necessary for me to make a very important trip to Chicago. I was broken down mentally and physically. I did not register at any of the hotels on reaching Chicago, but met my engagement in an office building. But a few moments were required to complete the purpose of my visit. Afterwards I found I could not leave for home until late in the evening. I had not registered at any of the hotels because I was in no condition mentally, physically or otherwise to discuss the strike with the newspaper men of Chicago.

I went down to the brokerage office of A. O. Slaughter & Co. Mr. Slaughter was an old Missourian and my personal friend. On entering his office I found there was a card on the wall advertising "\$100,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent bonds for sale." I sent in my card. I was told that Mr. Slaughter would see me in a few moments, and when I was admitted into his presence he at once asked me for not calling out the militia in the St. Louis strike. He told me he had always had confidence in me, but now had lost it, and that by my cowardice I had destroyed the financial credit of St. Louis.

He told me he had \$100,000 of St. Louis 6 per cent bonds for sale and he would be glad to sell them at 90 cents on the dollar under existing conditions. I told him that I did not come there to buy St. Louis bonds, but that he was my friend and I did not want him to sacrifice them and I would give him par for the bonds. He seemed surprised at my offer and my audacity and would not let me have the bonds at any sacrifice. I told him that I had often heard of people as well as parrots who talked too much out of their mouths.

## CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMAN ON STRIKE DUTY DISMISSED

Sergeant Kirk Had Been Accused of Failing to Disperse Crowd Last Sunday.

The charge of disobedience against Sgt. Patrick Kirk of the Dayton Street District has been dismissed without prejudice against the officer. Capt. Pickel of the Dayton Street District told the Board of Police Commissioners that when he ordered Kirk to disperse a crowd at Ewing and Cottage avenues last Sunday, the first day of the street car strike, the sergeant retorted, "I'm not going to beat up anybody when there is no excuse for doing so."

Other witnesses testified that Kirk made the remark when Pickel ordered him "to knock the blocks off" those who had gathered at the corner. The sergeant had dispersed the crowd without resorting to violence. It was declared.

In commenting on the case President Mansur said the Police Board had undertaken to police the street car strike in a manner that no other strike had been handled—to prevent trouble instead of waiting for an occasion to quell disturbances, and that it had relied upon the sergeants more than on any other branch of the service to carry out the program.

# TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS RECEIVE FRENCH WAR CROSS

One Was First Private Wounded in France and the Other Led Patrols.

## COMPANY NEAR TRENCHES

Sergeant Decorated Already at the Front Making Reconnaissance.

By THOMAS MARVIN JOHNSON, A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 2.—Just before their company went to the trenches two American soldiers were presented the other day with the French Croix de Guerre. One was the first American private wounded in the war and he had been in a hospital since Oct. 22. He returned to duty only a short time ago. The presentation was made in a half-ruined village so near that the front German aviation balloons suspended behind their trenches were visible and the booming of the guns accompanied the speech of the American Colonel who presented the crosses.

The Colonel read the citations by a French General and a battalion of American troops were drawn up to present arms facing toward the trenches they were about to enter. Before them stood the Colonel and at his side, George Ashburn of Chicago. The Colonel then read the citation, which said: "George Ashburn was wounded in the head while working to repair a trench under constant observation of the enemy. He was the first soldier of the United States army to pour out his blood on the soil of France, for the cause of right, justice and liberty."

Must Be Concealed. Then the Colonel pinned on the private's breast a bronze cross with a green and red ribbon, saying: "If you wear this it must be concealed, because our archaic laws still not only give our soldiers no American decoration without yards of red tape, but even forbid them to wear decorations with which the allies honor them."

The Colonel then read the citation of Sgt. Joseph Ende, who showed "great intelligence and sang-froid" while leading patrols into "No Man's Land" upon the German trenches, in November, bringing back important information.

In view of projected operations, the sergeant already had gone into the trenches to make a reconnaissance of positions, so he will receive his cross later. The Colonel spoke as follows:

"These men and their regiment have been honored by the French army, and the honor is greatly appreciated. They are object lessons that the post of greatest honor is nearest the enemy and that the nearer we get to the enemy the sooner we shall win the war."

Turning to Ashburn, the Colonel shook his hand vigorously, saying: "I congratulate you." Ashburn blushed. If it had been a French presentation there would have been a flourish of trumpets and the Colonel would not only have shaken his hand, but have kissed him on both cheeks, at which doubtless the young American soldier would have blushed more deeply than ever. But according to our scheme of things, however, he is not supposed to get any reward at all, unless perhaps a year or two later.

## MESSINA GREATLY CHANGED SINCE 1909 EARTHQUAKE

MESSINA, Italy, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—How the war has checked the resurrection of this city, tumbled to the ground by the earthquake of 1908, was noted during a visit here recently by Ernest P. Bicknell, American Red Cross commissioner to Belgium, now in Italy, and who was in charge of the Red Cross relief expedition to Messina at the time of the disaster.

"At the time of the earthquake the city had a population of about 150,000, and today it has one estimated at 100,000, of whom 60,000 live in new houses and 100,000 in the temporary structures put up at the time of the earthquake," said Bicknell. "The new structures are limited to two stories, so another earthquake can't shake them down. Also they are built of reinforced concrete."

"When I looked for the second time upon Messina I was astonished at its appearance. Part of the old city suggested another Pompeii except that the walls and ruins have been cleared away right down to the foundations. However, right through the ruins have been built two handsome new streets lined with new dwellings and business houses. To the American the most interest is found in the so-called 'American Village,' up back of the old city, where today live so many people in the thousand Red Cross houses we put up."

Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Cal., now open. Golf, tennis, motoring. ADV.

Van Rappard Honored at Dinner. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Chevalier W. L. F. C. Van Rappard, retiring minister from the Netherlands, was the guest of honor here tonight at a dinner at the Metropolitan Club. Many of the guests, men prominent in the official and business life of the nation, expressed their regret at his departure and their appreciation of his work.

# CONGRESSMAN TELLS HOUSE HE DIDN'T HELP SON EVADE DRAFT

Nelson of Wisconsin Explains That College Agreement Caused Youth to Go to Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).

Representative Nelson of Wisconsin in a speech to the House today made formal answer to the recently quashed indictments against himself and his son, Byron, which charged them with conspiring to evade the draft law.

As a means of making his speech, Representative Nelson introduced a resolution for the impeachment of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, whose activity brought about the indictments. Nelson withdrew the impeachment resolution as he closed his speech

and explained that he would not press it because the resignation of the United States Attorney, A. C. Wolf, had been called for, as the result of the proceedings.

Nelson denied his son went to Canada to evade the draft or that he advised him to go. He said Byron went to their wheat farm in Canada because he was under pledge to his university to stay a certain length of time on a farm. He contended the law did not require Americans who were out of the country to register.

The whole trouble, he intimated, was political. Cincinnati Schools Exclude German. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 9.—Following a recommendation by Supt. Condon of the public schools, the local board of education today adopted a resolution excluding German from being taught in the Cincinnati schools after June 1, next.

# INCREASE IN COMMISSIONS ON NEWSPRINT REQUESTED

National Paper Trade Association Asks That Trade Board Recognize Jobber as Economic Necessity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Increase in the commission margins allowed wholesale paper dealers in the agreement made last March with the Federal Trade Commission was asked today by the National Paper Trade Association in the price fixing hearing devoted to the jobbers part in the trade.

The association also asked, through President George Olmsted of Chicago, that the Federal Trade Commission recognize the jobber as an economic necessity in distribution. Olmsted said paper merchants

were willing to continue handling newsprint paper in case job lots at the former margin of 5 per cent, which on the basis of the present 3 per cent price would make the price \$3.15 per 100 pounds for roll paper and \$2.85 for sheets. The association asked, however, that the 12 1/2 per cent margin for less than carload lots, but more than one ton, should be increased to 15 per cent. That would make the price \$3.40 for rolls and \$3.90 for sheets. In less than one ton lots, the association wants a 25 per cent commission, instead of 20 per cent, the price to be \$3.75 and \$4.25.

Diplomatic Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—The House today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill carrying \$8,056,000.



Ouch! Sore, Touchy Corn!  
Few Drops and Corns Lift Out

Don't hurt a bit! Cincinnati chemist finds  
drug that works miracles—No humbug!

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezeone recently discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezeone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezeone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or hardened calluses on bottom of feet shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is a scientific compound made from ether. Get the genuine!

—ADV.

# You Pay Only 10c

The price of the world-famous "Cascarets," the harmless Candy Cathartic for men, women and children, remains as always, 10c a box. Why pay more for your family laxative? There is nothing better to tone the Liver and

cleanse the Bowels when head-achy, Bilious, Sick or Constipated. For a sour, upset Stomach, for Colds, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Sallowiness, remember a "Cascaret" at night straightens you up by morning. Never gripe or sicken. Any drug store.



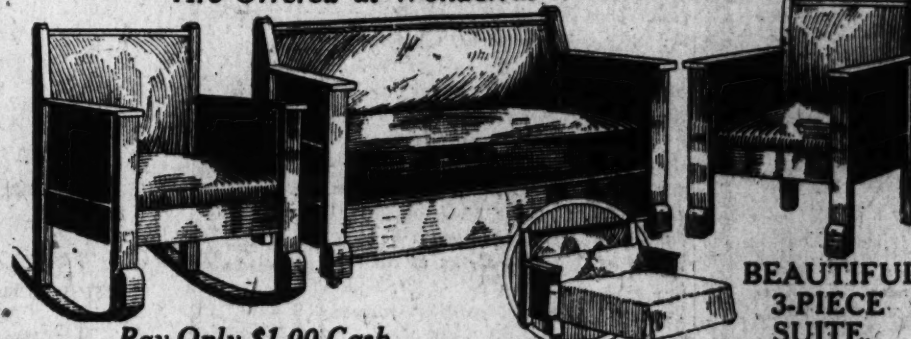
# NOTICE To All Economical Furniture Buyers Who Were Unable to Attend This Great Sale!

Owing to the interruption of the city's transportation facilities, many of you were unable to take advantage of this sale when we presented it last week. In order that all may participate in it we again offer the same wonderful bargains. Don't fail to get your share. It will certainly pay you.

# Annual \$1.00 Down Sale

This looked forward to sale is a yearly event that offers you high-grade Furniture at exceptional savings. All you need pay is \$1.00 cash, and any article you select will be delivered to your home. Pay the balance on easy terms.

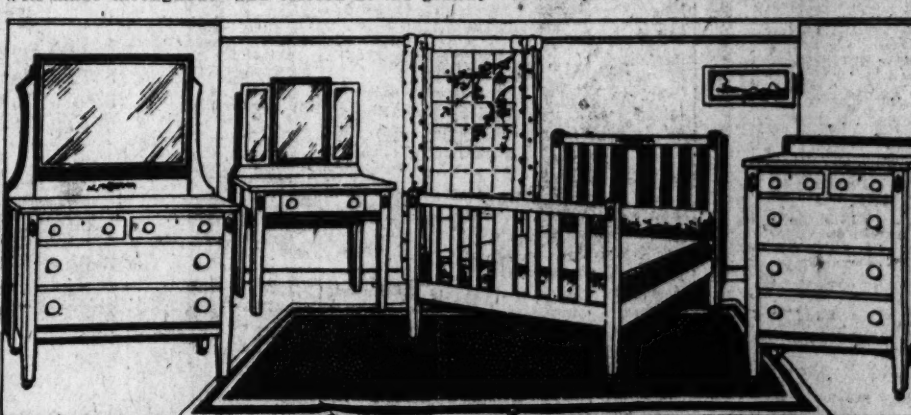
## All Our Sample Davenport Suites Are Offered at Wonderful Reductions



Pay Only \$1.00 Cash

We offer you unrestricted choice of our entire line of fine sample Davenport Suites at prices that will strike you right. The Davenport Suite in the illustration is certainly an excellent bargain and consists of Davenport, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker—comes in beautiful, turned oak finish—upholstered in a good quality of imitation Spanish leather. Thoroughly well made throughout—and offered at the greatly reduced price of.....

BEAUTIFUL  
3-PIECE  
SUITE,  
\$39.75



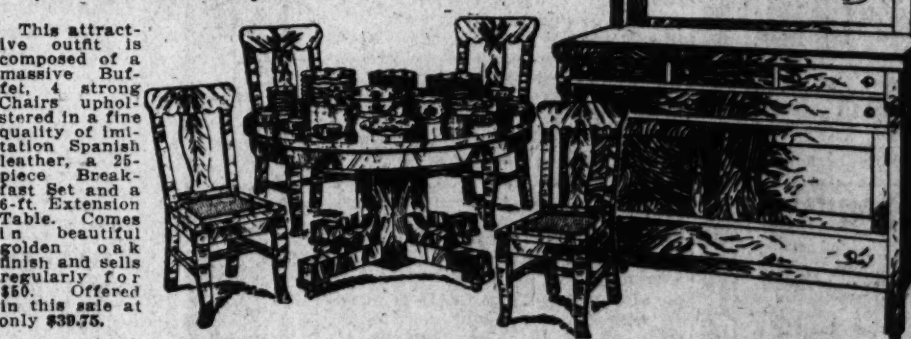
## This Beautiful Bedroom Suite In Ivory Finish—Dressing Table Extra

This beautiful 3-piece Bedroom Set is a really wonderful bargain at our price. It consists of Bed, Dresser and Chest, and comes in beautiful ivory finish. It is thoroughly well constructed throughout and presents an attractive appearance. Under ordinary circumstances this class and character would cost at least \$49.75. Remember, you pay us \$1.00 and this outfit will be delivered to your home and you can pay the balance when convenient. Price at.....

\$49.75

## Walnut Bedroom Suite—\$125 Value—at \$89.75

Complete With  
25-PIECE BREAKFAST SET \$39.75  
\$1.00 Cash—Easy Terms



\$1.00 Cash

Chiffonobe  
This is a piece of furniture that will delight any man—it combines a wardrobe and chiffonier all in one. Comes in a solid oak finish. An actual value at.....

\$1.00 Cash

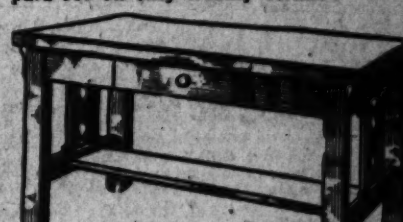
Rocker  
This Rocker is good size and comfortable. Can be had either turned or solid oak. Upholstered in imitation leather. An actual value at.....

\$1.00 Cash

Kitchen Cabinet  
This is our Marvel Kitchen Cabinet that possesses all the very latest conveniences. It is a very high, so you can sweep under furniture without moving it. Actual value—\$24.50—special price at.....

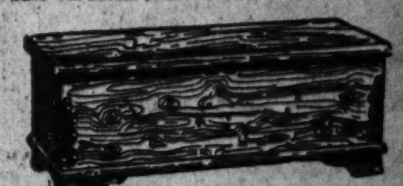
## For These Items Pay \$1.00 Cash

And any of them will be delivered to your home. The balance may be paid for on easy weekly terms.



Terms \$1 Cash  
Library Table

A Library Table like this will be a welcome addition to almost any home. It presents a beautiful appearance and is thoroughly well made throughout. It has a roomy, convenient rack underneath, and stands 33 in. high; the top measures 36 in. by 48 in. It can be had in either turned or golden oak. An actual \$12.00 value at.....



Terms \$1.00 Cash  
Red Cedar Chest

A Cedar Chest is a thing that is needed in every home. The one we are offering in this \$1.00 Down Sale is a really wonderful bargain. It is well made of genuine red cedar and is worth \$12.00. Now offer it at the exceptional, really low price of.....

## Dressing Table

Terms \$1.00 Cash  
\$9.75



This Dressing Table is neat and attractive in design—comes in beautiful golden oak finish and has a round swinging mirror. A Dressing Table that regulars tell us is \$10—specially priced in our annual Dollar Down Sale at.....



Bathroom  
Stools  
89c

These Bathroom Stools are strong and well made and come in a very fine finish. All are upholstered with rubber tips, which prevent scratching the regular carpet. The regular price of \$1.00—special price at.....



Carpet Sweeper

It is our Marvel Carpet Sweeper—cleans thoroughly, and will pick up threads, dust and crumbs. Stands only 4 inches high, so you can sweep under furniture without moving it. Actual value—\$12.00—special price at.....

# RHODES-BURFORD

414 North Broadway—Between Locust and St. Charles



[illegible]



## EAT IT! ENJOY IT! NO INDIGESTION OR STOMACH DISTRESS

Never any sour, gassy or acid stomach, heartburn or dyspepsia.

"Pape's Diapiesin" makes weak stomachs strong and healthy at once.

You don't know what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sick, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented and turned sour; head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acid and emetic undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapiesin to neutralize acidity and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have dyspepsia. A little Diapiesin occasionally keeps the stomach sweetened, and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless antacid is Pape's Diapiesin, which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it stops food souring and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Your stomach will digest your meals if you keep acids neutralized.—ADV.

**EIGHT MONTHS TO PAY—**  
**WHILE YOU WEAR**

**Ben Barnett**  
JEWELRY CO.  
808 PINE ST.  
See Our Windows

**RHEUMATISM RECIPE**

I will gladly send you a Rheumatism sufferer a Simple Recipe Absolutely Free that Completely Cured me of a terrible attack of muscular and rheumatic Rheumatism of long standing after everything else I tried had failed. I have given it to many sufferers who believed their cases hopeless, and they found relief from their sufferings by taking this simple recipe. It will relieve Sciatica promptly, as well as Neuritis, and all other rheumatic pains. You are most welcome to this Recipe. Write if you will send for it at once. believe you will consider it a God-send after you have read it to the end. There is nothing injurious contained in it. You can use it for yourself, or send it to a friend. Absolutely free to any sufferer who will send name and address to: W. M. SUTTON, 2540 Magnolia, Av., Los Angeles, California.

**\$1.00 Cash**

Balance \$1.00 a Week  
**Watch Bracelet**

**Ben Barnett**  
JEWELRY CO.  
808 PINE ST.  
See Our Windows

**FOR CONSTIPATION**

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

**PALE FACES**

Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood.

**Carter's Iron Pills**

Will bring this condition

**FOR CONSTIPATION**

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## FOOD SHOW TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Three Extra Days in Coliseum  
Event for Those Prevented  
From Attending by Car Strike.

UNUSED TICKETS GOOD

Special Day and Night Programs, Beginning With Patriotic Service Today.

The Patriotic Food Show at the Coliseum is to be kept open until Wednesday night for the benefit of those who were prevented from attending it in the last week by the car strike.

The show was projected by the women of the city, under the auspices of the Women's Central Committee on Food Conservation, to enable St. Louis housewives to view the progress made in the United States in food conservation and the intelligent use of substitute foods for staples.

The decision to remain open an additional three days was arrived at yesterday at a meeting of a committee of the exhibitors and the steering committee of the show. It was called at the request of the booth display men, who offered to pay an additional pro rata of their original booth rental.

Unused admission tickets will be honored tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Financially, the show is a success, all expenses having been met or provided for through the booth and concession sales and the admission charges on the first 10 days. There have been few exhibitions of similar character in St. Louis which have equaled it in scope, artistic conception and number and completeness of exhibits.

The program of continuous demonstrations at the commercial and educational booths, concerts by Jefferson Barracks Band, City Four, Peat Quartet and other local musicians, amusing and educational food conservation and war time moving picture films, living pictures depicting the famous war posters posed by society girls in the Junior League and performances of a food conservation pageant originally arranged for entertainment features of the patriotic food show will be continued.

The program of special events, including demonstrations by the chefs of the big St. Louis hotels and cafes, will be given each day at 2 p. m. Special programs of speaking and entertainment will be given. The show will open each day at 11 a. m. and remain open until 11 p. m.

For today at 2 p. m. a special patriotic service has been arranged. George O'Dell will preside. The Rev. E. Combs Smith and the Rev. Edmund J. Cleveland will make addresses. Other clergymen who have been asked to talk include the Rev. W. C. Bittling, the Rev. Horace Holton and the Rev. John McIvor. Charles Hertenstein, member of the St. Louis Food Administration, will speak.

Request of the Fuel Administrator

Denied by Provost-Marshal General Crowder.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. (By A. P.)—Mine workers will not be given deferred classification in the draft under a ruling of Provost-Marshal General Crowder, approved by Secretary Baker. Such classification was suggested by Fuel Administrator Garfield, who holds the view that the work done by miners is as essential to the conduct of the war as that of shipbuilders.

Gen. Crowder did not agree with this view and said in his memorandum to Mr. Baker that if miners, mechanics generally, technical students and others were given the same official status as shipbuilders, as has been proposed, he feared that class 1 of the draft would be so depleted that it could not be the principal source of men for the army.

At their recent convention in Indianapolis, the United Mine Workers adopted a resolution that they asked no special privileges under the draft, and that only in the event that it should be demonstrated that they can render greater service by remaining in the mines than by fighting in the army would they "ask that consideration be given to the advisability of making such changes in the application of the selective draft as may be necessary to assure an adequate supply of coal."

CANADA'S FIRST HEATLESS DAY

Stores, Factories and Other Buildings Observing It.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—Canada is experiencing its first heatless day. Except for these industries exempted from the grounds their operation is necessary to the sustenance of life and the prosecution of the war, factories, stores and other buildings throughout the Dominion are observing the restrictions faithfully, according to reports received by the fuel controller.

The heatless period, intended as in the United States, to conserve coal, will continue through today and tomorrow.

Sewing machines, safes, typewriters and trunks are some of the used, but useful articles listed in the Post-Dispatch for sale want pages.

## Nugent's

**Women's Shoes, \$3.45**  
Made to Sell for \$5, \$6 and \$7.  
Black Kidskin, White Canvas. Most of these are Dorothy Dodd models, and quality considered, this is a very remarkable shoe economy opportunity.  
A width, sizes 4 to 7. B width, sizes 5 to 7. C width, sizes 1 1/2 to 7. D width, sizes 1 to 7.  
(Fourth Floor.)

## A Sale! Imported \$1.28 Kid Gloves For Women

The entire surplus of an importer's stock purchased at a price most advantageous to us. We offer the same opportunity to you. Thousands of pairs of light-weight Spring qualities in the smart colorings so much in demand for the new season.

Overseam sewn, fine quality with three rows of embroidery on the backs. White with black and tan, brown, beaver and mode. Sizes 5 1/4 to 8.

You'll agree when you see these Gloves that ordinarily you could not duplicate for 1/2 again as much.

Also a limited quantity of P. X. M. Cape Gloves, \$1.28 in tan, at pair.

### Silk Gloves at 69c

Black or white are always fashionable, so one may choose either in this group of excellent qualities with Paris Point embroidered backs and double finger tips.

## Sample Sale of Boys' Wash Suits

Slightly Soiled

Lot 1---Sale Price, \$1.38

New style "Billie Boy" and "Rob Roy" models. Fabrics are fast colored Peggy cloth, reps, drills, also chambrays. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8.

Lot 2---Sale Price, \$3.38

Absolutely—the correct and stylish models—such as Junior Norfolk, short Russians; also new military models—in many effects.

Fabrics are Galateas in stripes of brown and blue, Lawns in solid whites. Also Reps, Linens and Poplins.

Suits are beautifully trimmed to match or direct contrast. Some have hand embroideries. These suits are from two of New York's leading manufacturers. Your choice at less than wholesale. Size 2 1/2 to 8. Regularly \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.



## A Big Day for Men—Monday

WE MAKE FINAL SELLING OF

The Immense Purchase Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx, Bakers & Co. and a Few of Our Own Models

They're the kind of Suits that would regularly sell for

\$20 and \$25, at

**\$16**

A Suit opportunity that is almost unprecedented! Coming just at the opening of Spring, when men are anxious to put on new and lighter weight suits.

### Men's Shirts, \$1.00

Over 100 dozen Shirts in percales, madras, rep and other materials; all sizes; both laundered and French turnback cuffs; fancy stripes, conservative patterns. Flannelette Pajamas and

Nightshirts. \$1.25

Neat stripes; all perfect garments; all sizes.

Men's

Trousers. \$2.68

About 300 pairs in the lot, comprising worsteds and chevrons in a variety of patterns of mixtures and fancy stripes—of good wearing materials; well tailored, so as to stand hard usage. Sizes 29 to 50 waist.

## Downstairs Store Has a Yard-Goods Sale

11 O'Clock Special

Fancy Outing Flannel, 19c Yard  
White grounds with colored stripes; 10 to 15 yard lengths. Made to sell for 25c.

Turkish Wash Cloths, Each 7c  
Seconds. Made to sell for 12 1/2c.

Huck Towels, 12 1/2c  
Seconds. Colored borders.

50c Bath Towels, Each, 37c  
Seconds. Plain white and colored borders; large size; heavy weight.

75c Bath Towels, Each, 55c  
Seconds. A good heavy weight; colored borders.

Mercerized Table Damask, 55c  
1 1/2 to 6 yard lengths. Made to sell for 75c.

Dress Percale, 19c  
Seconds. White, indigo and gray grounds with neat printed stripes and figures. 36 inch.

White Poplin, 21c  
Plain white, mercerized finish. 2 to 10 yard lengths. Made to sell for 35c.

White Fancy Voiles, 19c  
White Voile with stripes and cross-barred effects. A fine sheer quality. Made to sell for 35c. 36 inches wide.

11 O'Clock Special

1 1/2 Mercerized Tablecloth, 95c  
Mercerized pattern tablecloths; 64x 64 inches.

Dress Gingham, 19c  
10 to 15 yard lengths. Striped stripes and checks. 32 inches wide.

Outing Flannel, 16c  
White grounds with colored stripes. Made to sell for 23c. 27 inches wide.

Emb. Voile, 17c  
Crepe voile—white and tan grounds with colored embroidered figures. 10 to 15 yard lengths. Made to sell for 35c.

Bath Mats, 46c  
Seconds of Bath Mats. Made to sell for 75c.

Brown Crash Toweling, 14c Yard  
16-inch Toweling. Made to sell for 17c.

Brown Crash Toweling, 13 1/2c Yd.  
16 inch. Made to sell for 20c yard.

Huck Toweling, 11c Yard  
17 inch. Made to sell for 15c yard.

Percale, 16c  
2 to 7 yard lengths. White grounds with printed stripes and figures. 36 inches wide.

Napkins, 6c Each  
Mercerized. Seconds. Various sizes.

## The Children's Share in the Big Offerings

Sample Rompers. \$1.00

Made to sell for \$1.25 to \$1.50

Cunning little styles of chambray in solid colors or stripe patterns with trimmings of white. Sizes from 2 to 5 years, but not all styles in every size.

## Ivory Toilet Articles

A Sale of Seconds at Unusually Low Prices

The imperfections are so slight that they will not affect the wearing qualities. The surface of the ivory in some places is uneven or has a discolored line in the side of handles.

Ivory Hand Mirror. \$1.25

4 1/2-in. round, triple plate glass.

Ivory Hand Mirror. \$1.50

5-in. round, triple plate glass.

Ivory Hand Mirror. \$1.60

5 1/2-in. round, triple plate glass.

Ivory Hand Mirror. \$2.25

6 1/2-in. round, triple plate glass.

Ivory Hand Mirror. \$1.75

6 1/2-in. oval triple plate glass.

Ivory Hand Mirror. \$2.00

6 1/2-in. oval triple plate glass; long handle.

5 1/2-in. oval triple plate glass; long handle.

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5 1/2-in. oval triple plate glass; long handle.

## FEBRUARY

## Women's Suits

Disregard All Former P

**\$25**

Coats formerly sold for \$45, \$50 and \$60  
Coats formerly sold for \$45, \$50 and \$60  
Coats formerly sold for \$65, \$75 and \$85  
Suits formerly sold for \$50 and \$65

\$35.00 and \$45.00 Frocks \$22

reduced to. Soft Satins, Charmeuse, Taffetas and Serges, in taupe, brown, navy, Burgundy, tan and black.

\$15.00 and \$19.50 Winter \$10

Coats to close. 44 smart wool velours, plain and fancy chevrons, in black, navy, brown, tan and gray.

\$35.00 Coats reduced to. \$19.50

All-wool velours in navy, brown, taupe, green. Many fur collars.

\$35.00 and \$45.00 Coats reduced to. \$25

Season's most popular fabrics, in every wanted shade, navy, green, plum, brown. Many with ragoon collars.

Women's Suits \$12.50

reduced to. All navy blue. Suits reduced to. \$15.00

reduced to. \$15.00

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## GIRLS! BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR WITH "DANDERINE"

Get a Small Bottle! Freshen Your Scalp! Stop Falling Hair! Remove Dandruff! Grow Lots of Wavy, Glossy, Beautiful Hair--You Can!



### "DANDERINE" GROWS HAIR

Besides doubling the beauty of your hair at once, you will shortly find new hair, fine and downy at first, but really new hair growing all over the scalp. Costs little.

## 12TH ENGINEERS WERE CHRISTMAS HOSTS IN FRANCE

Continued From Preceding Page.

extent the men appreciated this favor. Five thousand miles from home, and yet Christmas Eve did not seem much different away over here than it would be at home, thanks to the "Nine Point Two." No one need ask who is the most popular officer in camp.

The "Business" Section.

Patronize Our Ads.

Boone and Howells, Expert Laundrymen. All hand work. Price list on application. SURE DEATH TO CRUMBS.

Sergeant Kelly's School of Gandy-dancing. Complete course in two weeks. Diploma helps to secure job on M. F. U. as trackwalker.

Frank Carmine, Tonsorial Artist. Shave, without face wash, 65 cents; with wash, 70 cents. I work when not on guard.

Reinheimer's Hook Worm Tonic. When CCs fall, sample free.

Dog robbing expertly done—Richey. I aim to please.

Tonight Only—Thrilling film Winning the World for Democracy With Pick and Shovel, seven reels. See Corporal Short featured as "King Sniper" of the famous M. F. U. Ry.

WANTED—100 Gandydancers, \$33 per month, clothes and board. M. F. U. Ry.

Trainer of song birds—E. P. Bradstreet Jr.

Thomas O'Donnell Jr., Dispenser of Bull Durham, Bull Terriers, Bull plain. Open day and night.

Some of the ads reproduced above were handsomely displayed by the use of the typewriter and in one case the red ribbon was used to emphasize the word "Crumbs," which probably means the same as "cookies." The meaning of the initials M. F. U. was not explained, and Mrs. Frank Jones and Mrs. John A. Laird, wives of Majors in the regiment, said they were not familiar with the meaning of the letters.

Any Watch you want on credit. Loftis Bros. & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th st.—ADY.

## FIRST TANK REGIMENT FORMING AT CHICAGO

Men of Initiative, Brain and Brawn, With Specialized Training, Selected for Unit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—The first tank regiment to be formed in an American army is being organized here under Col. A. D. Ferguson, with Maj. Walter Allen in charge of recruiting. Before Feb. 15, 50 men, the nucleus of the regiment, will report at Camp Upton, Long Island.

Men of initiative, brain, brawn and demonstrated ability are being chosen for the advance guard of the "tankmen," but some are being admitted on nothing more tangible than personality. "I have selected some men because I liked their looks," Maj. Allen said.

Army officers here stated that the regular strength of a regiment of engineers, which is 1500 men, would probably be required of the tank regiments also.

"Tank regiments are new to all of us over here," Maj. Allen said, "and for that reason it is probable that the British organization plans will be followed at the outset."

"The first 50 men will be sent immediately to Camp Upton. It is likely that they will be schooled in tank manning before the remainder of the regiment arrives, thus being in a position to aid the staff officers in the drilling of the recruits."

"Because of the exacting duties which will fall to them, I am using the greatest care in selecting these men. Preference is given men who have worked with heavy machines—tractors, steam shovels, dredges, locomotives. Among the classes of men most frequently turned down are chauffeurs. Most of them think that because they have had experience with a light automobile they are qualified to drive a tank. This is not true. Specialized and specialized training is necessary, of course, but nerve and personal ingenuity must also be considered."

Maj. Allen stated that he was particularly anxious to get in touch with members of trade unions, but added that the response from this class had been disappointing. However, applications for enlistment in the tank regiment, which is the Sixty-fifth Engineers, is continuing and many applications are being received at the Chicago office.

## SELFRIDGE SAYS WAR STAMP SALES WILL HELP STORES

Head of Great London Establishment Asserts His Business Built Up During the Process.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—H. Gordon Selfridge, of London, whose firm, Selfridge & Co., employs 4500 persons, said yesterday war savings stamp sales by merchants in American would not injure, but increase, their business.

"We merchants of England," he added, "are pushing the sale of war saving certificates as hard as we know how, and our business is building up during the process. My house sold more than \$17,000,000 of war bonds and offered premiums on lucky numbers, a semi-lottery scheme against the law, but openly winked at. Your war savings stamps correspond to our certificates. Tell your merchants to advertise them and push them. They should be sold to the employed classes."

As he talked, Selfridge, in a matter-of-fact way offered a cigarette to a woman stenographer who was present. "I do not smoke," she told him, whereat he replied:

"Absurd. Why shouldn't you? It has long since ceased to be a novelty among women in England."

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, credit, Loftis Bros. & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th st.—ADY.

## GARMENT WORKERS ARE EXEMPT

"Considerations of Humanity" Release Them From Monday Closing Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Shops employing nonunion garment workers as well as those housing members of unions are exempt from the Monday closing order under a fuel administration ruling today.

Exemption of places that employ members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union was announced yesterday. Exemption of garment workers, fuel administration officials said today, was dictated by considerations of humanity.

Hoover's "Right-Hand Man" Praises the New Peveley Dairy.

Dan C. Kerchoff, president of the Peveley Dairy, is in receipt of a letter from John Le Feber, president of the International Milk Dealers' Association with headquarters in Milwaukee. The communication is in the form of a testimonial in which the writer states that the Peveley plant is an ideal one especially in regard to the unlimited supply of sunlight and fresh air. Le Feber is widely known as "Hoover's right-hand man," having taken a most prominent part in the national campaign for the sanitary preservation of our food products.

## CAMP FUNSTON TO GET GAS

Will Be Piped 65 Miles From Cowley County (Kan.) Field.

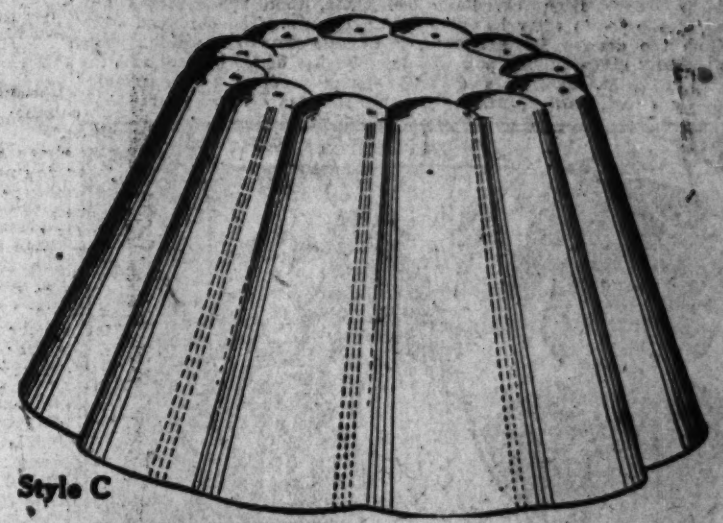
WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Camp Funston is to have natural gas, from the Cowley County field, which is just north of the rich Kay County production. A local contracting firm received a message today from Col. Little of the General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense, at Washington, to go to the Otto (Kan.) field and prepare such structures as are necessary under the direction of the construction quartermaster, Capt. W. P. Rothrock, at Fort Worth, Tex.

The distance of the pipe line will be 65 miles.

# For One Week More Free



Style B



Style C

Aluminum Pint Molds  
Choice of Two Styles--Value 50c Each

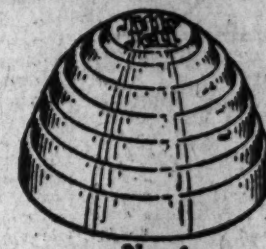
## Our Four Offers

**Offer No. 1** Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell. Then send us 10 cents—cost of mailing only—and we will mail you three individual dessert molds in pure aluminum. All one style or assorted.

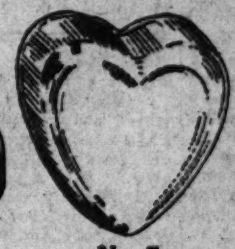
**Offer No. 2** Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell. Then enclose 20 cents with the coupon, and we will send six molds—the full set—of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60 cents.

**Offer No. 3** Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell. Send only 10 cents to pay mailing. We will then send a pint mold in pure aluminum—either Style B or Style C. This mold will serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 50 cents.

**Offer No. 4** Buy from your grocer six packages of Jiffy-Jell—instead of two. Then send us 10 cents—which is less than cost of mailing—and we will send six individual molds, all one style or assorted.



No. 4



No. 5



No. 3

Individual Molds  
Pure Aluminum--Value 60c Per Set

Send Coupon below after you buy Jiffy-Jell and say which offer you accept.

# Your Last Chance To Get These Jiffy-Jell Molds as a Gift

We repeat this offer because many housewives found their grocers out of Jiffy-Jell. The demand has been overwhelming. Now grocers in general are well stocked, and we offer this final chance.

We want every home to know Jiffy-Jell. And we want every user to serve it in the most inviting way.

Jiffy-Jell is the new-day quick gelatin dessert. It is the latest creation of Otis E. Glidden, the greatest of gelatin experts. It is made in the model food plant of America. It is made with Waukesha gelatin—a superlative grade which costs to produce twice as much as the common.

## Amazing Fruit Flavors

But the greatest advantage in Jiffy-Jell lies in the wonderful flavors. Each fruit flavor is made from the fruit itself. Not one is artificial. All are highly concentrated. So every Jiffy-Jell dessert and salad has a wealth of fresh-fruit flavor.



A sealed bottle of liquid fruit flavor is in each Jiffy-Jell package. All fruit flavors are made direct from the fresh, ripe fruit itself.

You add flavor when the jelly has partly cooled. The flavor is not scalded in making Jiffy-Jell, as it was in old-style desserts.

There are many fruit flavors, so you have a wide choice. All are rich flavors—all are sealed in vials. They make a Jiffy-Jell dessert taste like a crushed-fruit dainty. There is also Mint flavor for gelatin jelly, with a wealth of fresh mint flavor. There is Lime flavor—made from lime fruit. It makes an ideal salad jelly, tart, zesty and green. There are new fruit flavors—like Loganberry—never used before.

## Our Offer Is This

Our object is to let you know the delights of Jiffy-Jell. It will be a revelation. So we ask you to buy two packages from your grocer. Try two different flavors.

Then send us this coupon. If you want the three individual molds or one pint mold, send only 10c to pay cost of mailing.

# Jiffy-Jell

For Desserts and Salads  
A Bottle of Fruit Flavor in Every Package



Pineapple Flavor for Salads or Dessert Jells

Then the flavors come sealed in glass vials. They are not mixed with the gelatin, as in old-style desserts.

The flavors are liquid and they come in bottles—one in every package. So they keep their freshness until used.



Lime Fruit Flavor makes a tart, zesty Salad Jell—green

If you want six of the individual molds, enclose 20c with coupon.

Accept this offer—it will not appear again. It means a valuable gift which will last a lifetime. And it means, above all, the knowledge of the supreme dessert which millions are now enjoying. Cut out coupon now, get Jiffy-Jell, then send for molds you want.



Mint Flavor for Gelatin Jell

## MAIL US THIS COUPON

When You Buy Jiffy-Jell From Your Grocer

I have today received \_\_\_\_\_ packages of Jiffy-Jell as pictured here from \_\_\_\_\_

(Name of Grocer)

Now I mail this coupon with \_\_\_\_\_ cents in acceptance of Offer No. \_\_\_\_\_ (See offers at the top.)

I want Style \_\_\_\_\_ (Say which style or any assorted.)



Write clearly and give full name and address.

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture, for nothing else has true fruit flavors in vials. Mail coupon to \_\_\_\_\_

WAUKESHA PURE FOOD CO., Waukesha, Wis.

## Former United States Senator Mason, Pioneer

In Pure Food and Drugs Legislation, Father of Rural Free Delivery System

## Says Nuxated Iron

Increased His Power and Endurance so Much, That He Feels It Ought to Be Made Known to Every Nervous, Run-down, Anaemic Man, Woman, and Child.

Opinions of Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author; Dr. James Francis Sullivan, Formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.) New York and the Westchester County Hospital; Former Health Commissioner Wm. R. Kerr, of the City of Chicago, and Others.

### What Senator Mason Says

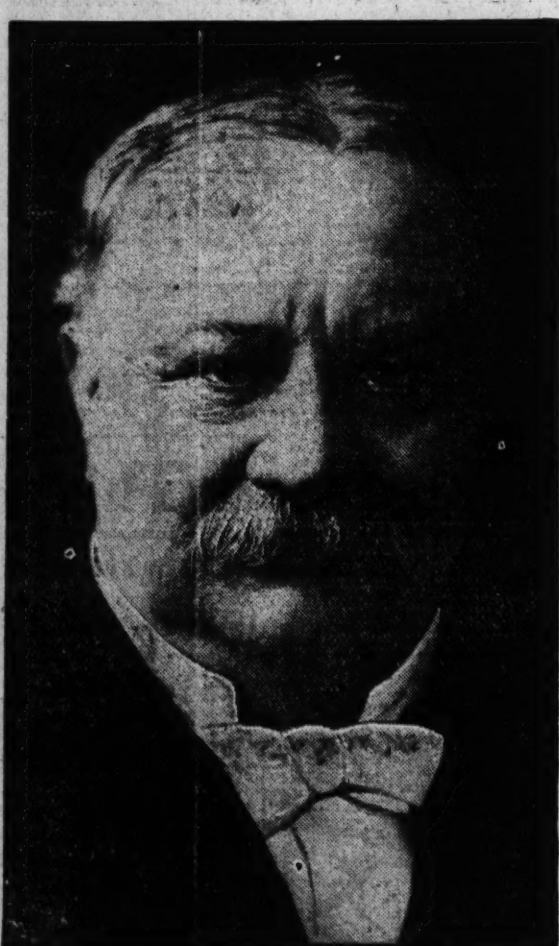
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I have often said I would never recommend medicine of any kind. I believe that the doctor's place, however, after the hardest political campaign of my life, without a chance for a vacation, I had been starting to court every morning with that horrible feeling one cannot describe. I was advised to try Nuxated Iron. As a pioneer in the pure food and drug legislation, I was at first loath to try an advertised remedy, but after advising with my medical friends, I gave it a test. The results have been so beneficial in my own case, I made up my mind to let my friends know about it, and am at liberty to publish this statement if you so desire. I am now 65 years of age and I feel that a remedy which will build up the strength and increase the power of endurance of one at my age, should be known to the world.

Yours very truly,

Wm. E. Mason



Senator Mason's statement in regard to Nuxated Iron was shown to several physicians who were requested to state their opinion thereon.

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, has kindly indorse Senator Mason's statement in regard to Nuxated Iron. He says: "There can be no strong iron men without iron. Nuxated Iron means Anemia, means iron deficiency. The skin of anemic men and women is pale, the flesh flabby, the muscles lack tone, the brain fails and the memory fails, and often they become weak, nervous, despondent and melancholy."

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, has kindly indorse Senator Mason's statement in regard to Nuxated Iron. He says: "There are thousands of men and women who do not know what to take, but do not know what to take. In my own opinion there is nothing better than Nuxated Iron—Nuxated Iron—iron enriching the blood and helping to increase the strength and endurance of men and women who burn up too rapidly their nervous energy in the strenuous strain of the great business competition of the day."

Former Health Commissioner Wm. R. Kerr, of the City of Chicago, says: "I have taken Nuxated Iron myself and experienced its health-giving strength-strengthening effect, and in the interest of the public welfare I feel it my duty to make known the results of its use. I am well past my threescore years, and want to say that I believe my own great physical activity is largely due today to my personal use of Nuxated Iron. From my own experience with Nuxated Iron I do not think it is such a valuable remedy that it ought to be used in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country."

Dr. E. Bauer, a Boston physician who has studied abroad in great European medical institutions, said: "Senator Mason is right. As I have said a hundred times, I regard organic iron as the greatest of all strength-builders. Your blood to change your food into it, much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking. Just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron."

Dr. Schuyler C. Jacques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron, I feel I would be remiss to my duty not to mention it. It has taken it itself and given it to my patients with most surprising results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderful effective remedy."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which was used by Senator Mason with such surprising results and which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians, is not a secret remedy, but one which is well known. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser of their refund your money. It is sold by J. B. Mason & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Mason & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Mason & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Mason & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.

—ADVERTISEMENT—



**Hog Sells for \$125 in Alton.**  
John Snyder, a farmer of Potosi Township, near Alton, sold a hog in

Alton Friday, that weighed 730 pounds. It was one of the largest hogs ever brought to Alton. The purchaser paid \$125.

## FREE FROM TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM AFTER SUFFERING SEVEN YEARS

**Does Own Housework After Being Helpless in Wheel Chair Sixteen Months—Joints Were Deformed**

The story of what appears to be a remarkable recovery from chronic rheumatism of the joints after being in pain from the disease for seven years was recently given out for publication by Mrs. L. M. McMasters of 212 Humphrey street, Lowell, Mass.



When asked for a statement she said:

"For seven years I have not known a day that I did not have pain. All my joints were afflicted, when I moved my head I could hear and feel grating like there was gravel or sand in my neck. My knees would snap and grate like my neck, as joints were stiff, and I had to be fed and dressed like a child. Different physicians treated me for a time. The last doctor said I would never get rid of the disease, as it was the worst form of rheumatism. Arthritis deformans. I was in bed for sixteen months. Reading about Varney's and how it helped others for rheumatism of the joints, I decided to try it. After

taking Varney's I could use my wheel chair, then my crutches and finally my canes. The pain and stiffness became less noticeable. The chalky bunches of the fingers and the knees disappeared, my hands straightened so that now I can walk down stairs, step after step, sew a little and do some housework. "I have given W. A. Varney my wheel chair, crutches and canes to add to his large collection, for I can get about now without any assistance." Mr. Varney said, "It is to your interest to write to this woman or investigate in any way you see fit." "I will pay the expense of three business men to investigate the evidence I produce, providing they will allow me to publish the results over their names. Can I do more?" Send for "The Rust of Human Hinges." It's free. Address W. A. Varney, Lynn, Mass. Get Varney's now, today, at Johnson Bros Drug Co., Adolph G. Enderle, Pauley Drug Stores, Wolf-Wilson Drug Co. and any reliable druggists, and know what good health means. ADVERTISEMENT.

## TAX VALUATIONS ON SOME ST. LOUIS LAND QUADRUPLED

**Gundlach Says Assessments in Industrial Districts Especially Have Been Increased.**

**ALREADY HIGH DOWNTOWN**

**Cornelius Roach Had Said He Expected "Disappointing" Returns From This City.**

John H. Gundlach, Supervisor of Assessments for St. Louis, for the State Tax Commission, discussing the statement of Chairman Roach of the commission that the assessment of real and personal property in St. Louis would be a disappointment, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday that there had been no expectation of as large an increase in St. Louis valuations as had been made in some counties. The returns for St. Louis have not been completed, but Chairman Roach said he thought they would not be in the same ratio as the assessment of property in other parts of the State.

Supervisor Gundlach said there had been increases of 300 per cent in the assessment of land in St. Louis, especially in the industrial districts.

"There have been some decreases, too, and there would have been more if we had had the time to devote to a closer study of conditions," Gundlach said.

"One of the remarkable disclosures of our investigation was the high assessment of property in the downtown section. In this district the assessment last year was from 60 to 70 per cent of the true value of the city."

"I cannot make an estimate of the total increase in St. Louis, but I am sure that it will be very considerable. Railroad land has been raised, and there have been increases in all parts of the city. We haven't the time to scrutinize the past assessment of every piece of property in the city. If we had there probably would be many decreases of present assessments."

The Assessor Wolfbrink said that if the assessment of St. Louis really was disappointing to Chairman Roach, it was not his (Wolfbrink's) fault.

The representatives of the State Commission have been working in my office for several months, and have been free to do as they pleased," he said. "No one has attempted to prevent the assessment of property as they saw fit. The blame is not mine if the returns are not high enough to suit the Tax Commission."

### FREE GRAPE VINES

For your back yard, just send your address to the Fruit and Flower Association, 24 Cortland st., New York, for particulars. ADV.

### FORMER CO-WORKERS GETTING OUT PAPER FOR MEN IN ARMY

"The Buzzsaw," Printed Weekly on Mimeograph in Illinois Dairy Department Office, Sent Free. CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—How are we to keep in touch with the boys at the front? This question has been answered by the members of the Division of Foods and Dairies of the Illinois Department of Agriculture. The answer is: "The Buzzsaw."

"The Buzzsaw" is a weekly "news-paper." It was the outgrowth of a statement made by Gov. Lowden upon his return from an inspection tour of training camps. The Governor said: "Write to the boys. Write often. They want the home news." Several employees of the Division of Foods and Dairies who have remained at home have responded to the appeal, and the first number of "The Buzzsaw" has "gone to press." The first page sets forth the editorial policy of the "weekly." The second page contains a list of former employees, with the branch of the service with which they are connected. Following this, appear several excerpts from letters from former employees who are serving the colors. It is the intention of the publishers to send these weekly papers to all whose names appear on "The Buzzsaw" mailing list free of charge. The statement is made that the "paper will continue publication as long as the paper and ink last." The office mimeograph will be used in printing the "weekly," as the paper progresses its sponsors intend to add a joke column and a personal column.

Loftis Bros. & Co. will trust you for a Diamond or Watch. 24 floor, 308 —ADV.

### HELD AS FUEL ORDER VIOLATOR

Iowan Accused of Taking \$200 "Bonus" for Making Delivery. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special).—C. J. Ritter, a coal jobber of Centerville, Mo., was arrested in the office of L. Peltzman, a coal dealer, last night, and held for investigation, pending the placing of a Federal charge of violation of the orders of the National Fuel Administration. Ritter accepted a "bonus" of \$200 on 10 cars of coal over the Government's fixed price, according to the police. The money was paid in the presence of the police officer, who was in plain clothes, in marked bills. Ritter had the bills in his hand when arrested, the police say. The arrest followed charges made by Peltzman to Walter L. Lampkin, Kansas City Fuel Administrator, last week. Peltzman said jobbers would not deliver coal to dealers unless a "bonus" of from \$15 to \$20 a car was paid them.

# FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

**An Opportunity for Real Money Saving**

**300 Brussels Room Rugs**

Terms: \$1.00 Cash, \$1.00 a Month.



YOU have heard a great deal about the great advance in the price of all kinds of rugs—this week we are going to show you that you can still buy good rugs at May Stern's at unusually low prices. For example—here are 300 splendid Brussels Rugs—full 8x12-foot size—a quality that will give good service—shown in some of the prettiest patterns you have seen in many a day. These are real \$19.99 values which we are offering this week at **\$14.75**

## Just the Thing for His Room

**\$1.00 Cash \$1.00 Monthly**



**\$13.75**

## White Enameled Steel Top Kitchen Table

**\$1.00 Cash—\$1.00 a Month**



EVERY housewife will appreciate the beauty and practical utility of this snow-white kitchen table—it is all white enamel—elegant—with 27x49-inch white-enameled steel top—the most sanitary table ever produced—easy to clean as a china plate—the last word in hygienic furnishings for the kitchen. And best of all—our special price for this week is only **\$7.50**

## Large Columbia Grafonola

**Like Cut—\$1.25 a Week**

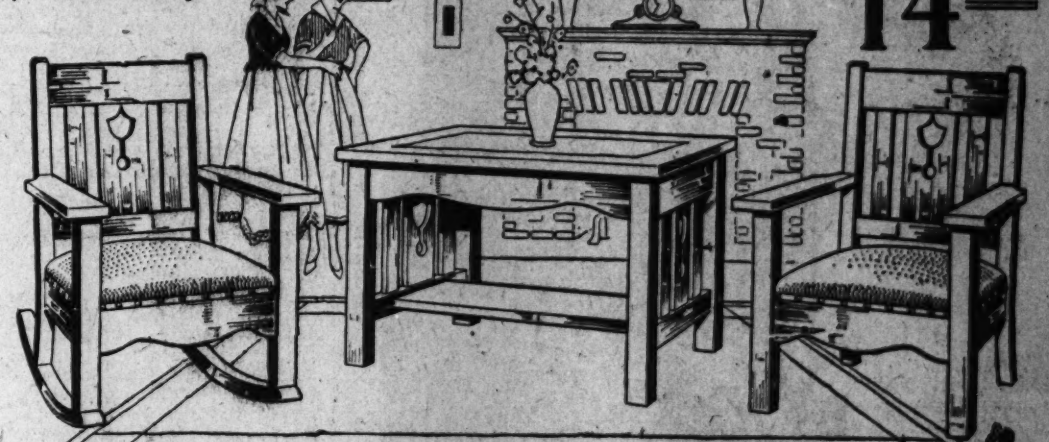


THIS style Columbia Grafonola is the most popular with discriminating music lovers—it is handsome in appearance, unsurpassed in reproducing qualities—possesses all the latest Columbia features—stands 41 1/2 inches high and has large music cabinet that will hold 75 records. The price is **\$85.00**

THIS Columbia Grafonola has good tone—plays any size disc record—and will meet the requirements of those who want a good Grafonola at a very low price **\$18.00** 50c a Week

## Three-Piece Library Outfit

**\$1.00 Cash—\$1.00 Monthly. Special at \$14.50**



**A Decided Bargain** Here are three large and attractive pieces of furniture—the essential furnishings for your living room—all for only \$14.50—an offering that we are confident has no equal elsewhere in this city.

**Built of Solid Oak** All three pieces are made of selected oak—in a rich fumed finish—that will harmonize with any surroundings—all pieces are massive in size and the workmanship is high class in every particular.

**Richly Upholstered** Both the chair and rocker are upholstered in imitation Spanish leather. The library table has 24x34-inch top, paneled sides and broad lower shelf for books and magazines.

## Gold-Finish Bed Outfit

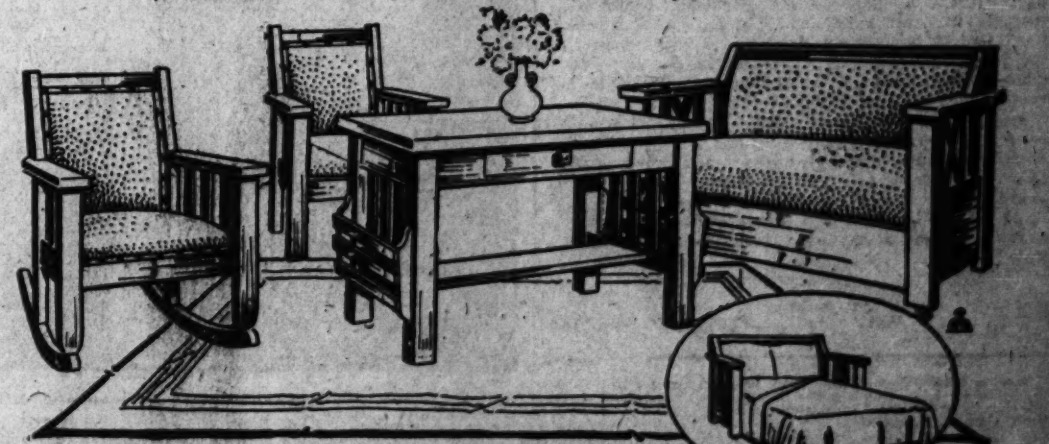
**With Spring and Mattress**



THE greatest bed value we ever offered—the bed is in beautiful Verma Martin gold finish—has massive 2 1/2-inch posts and 4 1/2-inch caps—comes complete with good mattress and all-iron spring with woven-wire top—an outfit that will please you immensely in every way **\$19.75**

## White Enameled Crib

**\$1.00 Cash \$1.00 Monthly**



THIS child's crib is in Colonial design—enameled in pure white—has 1 1/2-inch square posts and sliding sides—comes complete with all-metal link fabric spring—an exceptional value at our price of **\$8.50**

## You Need This Divan-Bed Outfit

**\$3.00 Places It in Your Home—Balance, \$1.00 a Week**



HOW often you have wished for an extra bedroom in your home. This outfit solves the problem in a practical way—as it permits you to turn your living room into a bedroom at any time an extra bed is needed. **\$52.50**

THE outfit consists of Divan Bed, Davenport, Arm Chair, Rocker, and Library Table—built of fumed oak and upholstered in imitation Spanish leather. The Library Table has magazine rack at each side.

**MAYSTERN & CO** Twelfth & Olive Sts. THE BIG STORE

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. Strictly One Price to All.

# A Clean Sweep

Must be made of every garment in stock! Not a single suit, overcoat or extra pair of trousers can be carried over, and prices have been smashed to effect this drastic clearance at once!

## Men's and Young Men's OVERCOATS

Worth \$15, \$18 and \$20—SWEEP AWAY AT **\$10**

Carefully tailored, of splendid cassimeres and homespun; in both belted and plain models—Swept Away at **\$9.33**

**\$20 SUITS \$13.33**

Excellent wool suits, in all of the newest patterns, colors and waist models—heavy fabrics—Swept Away at **\$13.33**

**\$25 SUITS \$16.33**

Extra heavy wool suits, in trench, pinch-back, belted back and other back styles—all sizes. Swept Away at **\$16.33**

## Sweeping Clean-Up of All MEN'S PANTS

**\$2 PANTS \$1.33** All sizes 28 to 46 waist—swept away Monday at **\$1.33**

**\$3 PANTS \$1.83** All sizes 40 to 50 waist—swept away Monday at **\$1.83**

**\$4 PANTS \$2.33** All sizes 28 to 50 waist—swept away Monday at **\$2.33**

**Boys' \$7.50 Suits \$4.88** 12 to 14 Table "Wooly Boy" Suits: 8 to 18; full peg Knickerbockers. Swept Away at **\$4.88**

**Boys' \$9.00 Suits \$5.88** 12 to 14 Table "Wooly Boy" Suits: 8 to 18; full peg Knickerbockers. Swept Away at **\$5.88**

**WELL**

Northwest Corner Eighth and Washington Av.



# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today, 76 Pages  
FIRST NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES  
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES  
THIRD NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES  
FOURTH NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES  
REAL ESTATE SECTION, 6 PAGES  
WANT DIRECTORY, 16 PAGES  
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 16 PAGES  
ROTORHAVRE SECTION, 6 PAGES  
COMIC SECTION, 6 PAGES  
"FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

**Circulation Biggest Ever**  
The circulation of the Daily Post-Dispatch in St. Louis compared season by season is greater than ever before in the history of this newspaper. This is also true of the Sunday Post-Dispatch. "Circulation books open to all." "First in Everything."

Pages 1-12

Circulation Last Sunday, 377,558

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1918.

PART FOUR.

## U. S. CONFISCATES 900 POUNDS OF HOARDED FLOUR

**Found in Homes of Two Business Men, Who Surrender It to Avoid Prosecution.**

**NAMES KEPT SECRET**

**It Will Be Sold and Proceeds Turned Over to the Red Cross.**

The first two cases of St. Louisans found hoarding flour were made known yesterday by the Food Administration Committee of St. Louis, which announced that nearly 900 pounds of flour, discovered by Government Secret Service agents in the homes of two business men, had been confiscated and would be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The names of the men will not be made public unless they repeat the offense. A third case now is pending before the committee.

One of the offenders delivered 400 pounds of the flour to the committee yesterday, and the other has promised to turn over nearly 500 pounds tomorrow. They surrendered the flour after Prof. W. F. Gephart, chairman of the Food Administration Committee, told them that unless this was done, the information would be given to the United States District Attorney with instruction to proceed against the men under the Lever Act, prohibiting hoarding of foodstuffs, under penalty of a \$5000 fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. Each offender was permitted to retain a 50-day supply.

Chairman Gephart said that the discovery of the hoarded flour was the result of information supplied to the committee by one of a large number of volunteer inspectors who have been developed since the advent of the Food Administration.

**Violations Watched For.**  
"The general public," said Gephart, "probably will be greatly surprised to learn of the accurate check we have on the consumer through this increasing force of workers. These people, without any hope of reward, are watching constantly for violations of the regulations of the Food Administration. We are continually receiving reports of alleged violations, and in many instances the information gained is quite valuable."

"It is believed that if the consumers knew how close we are watching them the violation of regulations in the homes would soon cease. We are going after all hoarders and we are going to see that the public lives up to the rules."

"The consumer is making it very hard, in some cases almost impossible, for the retailer to observe the rules and regulations. We know of many instances where the housewife has gone to her neighborhood grocery and demanded more than the prescribed amount of commodities. The grocer explains that the rules prohibit him from selling above the maximum amount."

"This is where the consumer gets in the deadly work. I'll go across the street to your competitor if you don't," she tells him, and, fearing that he may lose an old customer, the retailer is forced into violating the regulations. This must be stopped and I believe this practice and all others which are opposed to the spirit of the Food Administration, on the one hand, and the system of volunteer inspectors which we are developing, on the other, must be stopped."

In the two cases just disposed of by the committee, Chairman Gephart said that the flour was purchased in December and January. One of the men bought the flour in lots of 48 and 98 pounds, while the other purchased the flour at one time. There were no restrictions upon the retailer, then, but at present grocers are requested to sell not more than 24 pounds of wheat flour, with one-fourth of substitutes, to any customer.

When the information was received secret service agents were sent to the two homes to investigate. They reported to the committee and acting on these reports the committee summoned the two men. Several conferences were held and finally both men admitted buying the flour. "These are the first offenders to be found guilty," said Gephart, "and while we will not make known their names, we shall not be so lenient in the future."

## GERMANY ASSUMES CONTROL OF FOUR MORE AMERICAN FIRMS

LONDON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Four American firms have been placed under full control of the German Government, according to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. They are the Crucible Steel Co. of America, the American Smelting and Refining Co., the American Shoe Stores and the American Lumber Co. The German Government has assumed control of these firms as a result of the recent seizure of the American Embassy in Berlin.

On Jan. 22, the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the firm of William A. Derrick, both of Berlin, were placed under Government control.

## MILD THIS WEEK EXCEPT FOR TWO 'SHORT PERIODS OF COLD'

**Yesterday's Temperatures.**  
7 A. M. 32° 8 A. M. 34° 9 A. M. 36°  
12 noon 38° 1 P. M. 40° 2 P. M. 42°  
3 P. M. 44° 4 P. M. 46° 5 P. M. 48°  
6 P. M. 50° 7 P. M. 52° 8 P. M. 54°  
9 P. M. 56° 10 P. M. 58° 11 P. M. 60°

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair and warmer today; tomorrow, fair with continued mild temperature.

Two "short periods of cold" are predicted for this week by the Weather Bureau in its weekly forecast for the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley region, including St. Louis. The forecast is: Generally fair with mild temperatures, except that short periods of cold will occur about Monday and again by the middle of the week.

## FOREIGN TRADE TO BE REDUCED TO OBTAIN SHIPS FOR WAR USES

**Program Calls for Enlarged War Trade Board, With Representation for Allies.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Plans for reducing the country's less essential foreign trade to release ships for the transport of troops and supplies to Europe, will be completed within a few days, and President Wilson's proclamation putting all exports and imports under license will be issued probably Feb. 15.

The program, it is understood, calls for considerable enlargement of the War Trade Board and its functions and contemplates a larger representation on the board of other Government departments. The Allies, too, probably will be given representation in some manner, as they intend a further reduction of foreign commerce.

All the countries fighting Germany are preparing to put their ships as far as possible directly to war uses, eliminating services not essential. The Shipping Board, which originated the plan for reducing exports and imports, today created a division of planning and statistics, headed by E. F. Gay of Harvard.

"The division," said a Shipping Board statement, "will keep a daily record of ship movements and will plan voyage schedules."

The plan is to reduce the number of ships engaged in foreign trade to a minimum, and to use the remainder for the transport of troops and supplies to Europe.

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## BOY, 15, FATALLY SHOT IN QUARREL OVER CIGARETTES

**Youth With Three Companions Met Two Strangers, One of Whom Had Cat Rifle.**

**OWNER OF WEAPON HELD**

**Says He Fired Shots From Bluff After Argument, to Frighten Group of Boys.**

A quarrel over cigarettes resulted in the fatal shooting yesterday afternoon of John Moser Jr., 15 years old, of 2555 South Eighteenth street, by Roland W. Schneider, 16, of 2202 Keokuk avenue, when the boys were on Saturday afternoon outings.

Moser was employed at a hinge company. Schneider is employed at the Third National Bank.

The shooting was done with a .22-caliber cat rifle with which Schneider and a companion had been shooting at birds. Schneider was arrested at his home at 10:30 p. m.

Moser was accompanied by Edwin Thuet, 18 years old, of 2555 South Seventh street; Frank Discheben, 15, of 414 Lami street; Russell Kyle, 17, of 1095 Sidney street, and John Deckmann, 16, of 2203 South Third street. These boys were walking along the Missouri Pacific tracks in the rear of the Western Bowling Club, 5009 South Broadway, when they came upon Schneider and his companion, who were strangers to them.

Schneider's Version.  
Schneider, at a police station, said his companion was Elmer Miller of 3345 Ohio avenue. He said someone in Moser's group asked, "Have you got any cigarettes and that he answered, 'Yes, but none to give away.'"

Schneider said that Moser and his companions then set upon him and took all his cigarettes and that he removed a cartridge from the rifle from the rifle before returning it.

They threw the cartridge away. Companions of Moser told the police that one of them took the rifle and removed a cartridge from the rifle and that the other boys had threatened to shoot.

Says He Shot From Bluff.  
Schneider's story was that he and Miller then started walking north and that when they were a considerable distance ahead they got upon a bluff from which they could look down upon the other boys. He said he then shot two shots with the intention of frightening the boys.

One of these shots struck Moser in the neck and Deckmann told the police that the other narrowly missed his head. The boys helped Moser to walk for some distance, but he became exhausted. The car was carried into a house and called an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived at the city hospital he was dead.

The insurance drive showed today that 1340 men of the 25,000 in the division have not taken out insurance. Officers and men of the division so far are insured for \$215,000,000, an average of more than \$8000 for the men insured.

**DRAFTED MEN TRANSFERRED TO REGULAR ARMY UNITS**

**Soldiers Sent From Camp Meade, Md., to Leon Springs and Camp Green.**

CAMP MEADE, Md., Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—One thousand six hundred and sixteen selected men of the Seventy-ninth Division, National Army, were transferred today to Leon Springs, Tex. for assignment in the Fifth Field Artillery Brigade.

There were two movements during the week. One thousand four hundred and sixteen men from the 15th Depot Brigade, the 31st, 314th and 315th Regiments of Infantry; the 304th Ammunition Train and the 31st and 32nd Machine Gun Battalions were sent to Camp Green, Charlotte, and assigned to units in the Ninth Infantry Brigade.

But those utterances have now left no shadow of doubt that the German Government is waging this war for conquest of nations and territory and for military domination of the world.

But one Democratic answer.  
There can be but one answer for the free and democratic nations, united in the struggle against the common enemy. It is to continue to put forth all their powers and to employ all their resources to resist this attempt at military despotism and finally to bring about a just and lasting peace. Such a peace alone will give security against war aggression.

Continued on Page 3 Column 5.

## 35TH DIVISION IS ROUNDING INTO TRENCH FORM

**Half Holidays Restored at Camp Doniphan to Keep Men From Going Stale.**

**OFFICERS' TESTS ORDERED**

**Brig.-Gen. Donnelly Asks Regimental Commanders for Reports on Their Subordinates.**

By CLAIR KENAMORE.  
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CAMP DONIPHAN, Ok., Feb. 9.—An order was issued today from headquarters of the Thirty-fifth Division, which includes the St. Louis regiments, that the Wednesday and Saturday half-holidays which had been cut off should be restored. This order is the best testimonial which has appeared that the men are approaching the physical condition which Major-General Wright demands of them.

When Gen. Wright returned from France, with the picture of the toughened and seasoned French and British soldiers fresh in his mind, he saw that his own men were not being hardened into physical fitness comparable with their counterparts, so he ordered the working hours lengthened.

Since then the men have been rounding into form like athletes, and now they have reached another stage at which athletes frequently arrive. They have come to the point where, if they kept up the high-tension drive they are likely to go stale, consequently the order to lessen the work on the train in place of the Wednesday and Saturday afternoon drill, which is thus canceled, there will be games, which to a soft man would be real work, but to these soldiers will be only play.

The physical development of the men is a constant joy to the command. They are fast reaching the top of their game in point of physique; many of them already are there, and physical readiness for trench warfare is the very best of which a soldier is capable.

Brigadier-General Donnelly is going to hold his brigade up in the wind next week to see if anything blows out of it. He has called upon all regimental, battalion and company commanders for reports on the officers under them. He wants to know if each one thinks that any of his subordinates is inefficient or incapable.

Depot the wheat in a search for chaff will include "non-coms." on whose capacities their company commanders must report. Such proceedings are in direct line with Gen. Wright's announcement that he will not take one incompetent officer with him to France.

Identification Disks Issued.  
Spurred probably by the lesson of the Tuscany, headquarters has instructed that the marking of metal identification disks be speeded up, and that each man be equipped with two of them at the earliest possible moment.

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Continued on Page 3 Column 5.

## EARL READING N U. S.; PAYS TRIBUTE TO TUSCANIA DEAD

**"Made Supreme Sacrifice for Country's Sake," Says British High Commissioner.**

**HIS THIRD WAR VISIT HERE**

**AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—A tribute to the American soldiers lost with the Tuscany—"gallant men, who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country's sake"—was paid by Earl Reading, former Lord Chief Justice of England, who arrived here today. As high commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on special mission to the United States, he will assume the duties of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, recalled.**

Earl Reading, who was accompanied by the Countess of Reading and a suite of military and naval aides, tonight remained aboard the British steamship on which he made the voyage. Tomorrow, on his official party, he will go to Washington. As special envoy of the British Cabinet, Earl Reading, then a viceroy, visited the United States in September, 1915.

Elevated to Earldom.  
Upon his return to England he was elevated to an earldom. In September, 1915, he made his first war-time visit to this country as head of the Anglo-French mission.

Assurances that the British people are prepared to endure whatever suffering may be necessary "to obtain the only possible conclusion of this war" were given by Earl Reading in a statement issued upon his arrival.

"That the American people are equally prepared to make every effort to bring about this result is the surest guarantee that the cause is just and the aim is righteous," the statement concluded.

Among those in Earl Reading's party are Major-General Earl Dunlop Swinton, assistant secretary to the British War Cabinet; James Bennett Drury, member of the Council of India; Charles Hubert Montgomery, private secretary to the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Grimwood Mears, who investigated alleged German atrocities and wrote a reply to the German white book, which has been published by the German Government; Maj. Charles Kennedy Crauford Stuart, who has been awarded many honors in England for his military services and who has been on special duty in the Sudan.

The party was met by several British consular, military and naval officials. Among them were Clive Bayly, Consul-General at New York City, and Commodore Guy Gaunt, Brigadier-General MacLachlan, naval and military attaches at the British Embassy, Washington.

Earl Reading's Statement.  
The statement issued by Earl Reading follows:

"My first thought upon arrival is of the loss of life on the Tuscany, reported to us while we were at sea. May I pay my tribute to the gallant men who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country's sake and express my profound sympathy with their relatives?"

"I am indeed glad to find myself on board the Tuscany at this time since the beginning of the war, in America. It is barely three months ago since I sailed for England, and I return this time charged with many anxious duties which I shall scarcely have had the courage to undertake had I not known from past experience that my Government could implicitly rely upon the cordial good will of the American people and their complete cooperation with the Allies in all measures necessary for vigorous prosecution of the war."

"I am sure you will fully understand that I cannot make any statement in my official capacity until I have been received by your President. Moreover, I am not yet acquainted with what has happened since I left England Feb. 1. I may, nevertheless, be permitted to say that the recent pronouncements upon war by your President and of the British Prime Minister, which are substantially in accord and are accepted by the Allies, have been received with complete unanimity by the British people. You know how vast the answers made by the German Government have differed from their professions when entering into the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk."

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Continued on Page 3 Column 5.

## CENTRAL POWERS SAY PEACE WITH UKRAINE IS SIGNED

**Germany and Austria Officially Announce Agreement Reached at Brest-Litovsk.**

**FIRST TO BE CONCLUDED**

**Bolsheviks Expected to Refuse to Recognize Action of Ukrainian Rada.**

BERLIN, Feb. 9, via London (By A. P.).—Peace between the Central Powers and the Ukraine was signed at 2 o'clock this morning, according to an official statement issued here today.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—An Austrian official statement received here says peace with Ukraine was signed at Brest-Litovsk.

The Bolshevik Government probably will recognize no peace agreement signed by representatives of the Ukrainian Rada. This is the legislative body set up by the Ukrainians at the time they declared their independence of Russia.

When the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were begun the Bolsheviks consented to the admission of Ukrainian delegates but subsequently discovered that the Ukrainians were carrying on secret negotiations with the Germans and Austrians. They thereupon repudiated the Ukrainians and sent new delegates, representing the Bolshevik regime in Ukraine, to Brest-Litovsk. The Germans and Austrians, however, declined to recognize the new delegates.

The announcement marks the first peace concluded by any of the belligerents. Doubt exists as to the extent of the control exercised by the rada of the territory comprising the so-called "Ukrainian republic," which it purports to represent. Bolshevik and Ukrainian troops are engaging each other for the mastery of the territory, which includes some of the best grain-growing provinces of Russia.

Right of Russians to Represent Poles Discussed at Brest-Litovsk.  
LONDON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—At a resumed meeting of the Brest-Litovsk conference Wednesday, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, the Central News, after a discussion of the right of the Russian delegation to represent the Poles, Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, announced that the conference would be taken up tomorrow with the wishes of the Russians, an adjournment would be taken so that the work of the committee could undergo review.

German Paper Says Peace With Trotsky Is "Matter of Indifference."  
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Discussing the peace negotiations at the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that no further concessions to the Russians will be permitted. Should the peace negotiations with Trotsky be a matter of indifference to us," the paper adds.

Vorwaerts says this means that Trotsky will be confronted with an ultimatum requiring him to recognize the German demands of Dec. 27, including the question of self-determination for the Russian border people as the German Government concedes it. Otherwise "war against Russia will be resumed."

"We do not know what Trotsky will reply," says Vorwaerts, "but if the negotiations are wrecked we know the German people will inquire very thoroughly into the question of who is to blame."

British Say Germans Violated Armistice Stipulations.  
LONDON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—A British official communication calls attention to the German-Russian armistice stipulations signed Dec. 15, that no German troops should be transferred to the west front, save movements already begun. It has been definitely ascertained from prisoners captured on the west front that the statement, that seven divisions from Vilna, Lemberg, Tarnopol, Pinsk, Warsaw, Riga and Novgorod left the east front between Dec. 16 and 31 and arrived on the west front between Dec. 21 and Jan. 7.

Francis Still in Petrograd  
Ambassador's Cable Alerts Fear Bolsheviks Expelled Him.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—All fear that Ambassador Francis might have been expelled from Petrograd by the Bolsheviks was dispelled today by receipt of a cablegram from the Ambassador dated Feb. 5. In his message the Ambassador made no reference to any conflict with the Petrograd authorities.

Some indications exist of slightly improved relations between the Lenin-Trotsky Government and the embassy. Red Cross supplies recently landed in Russia have arrived at Petrograd without delay and without charge having been made for their transportation.

Continued on Page 3 Column 5.

## WOMAN KILLED WHEN AUTO RUNS INTO SIDEWALK

**Miss Arla Henshaw Thrown From Machine at Lindell and Skinker.**

Miss Arla Henshaw of 3700 Humphrey street was killed at 2:30 o'clock this morning when a large touring car in which she was riding with five other persons ran into a curb and was wrecked at Skinker road and Lindell boulevard. None of the other occupants was injured.

Dr. Scott of 304 Skinker road, who was called to the scene of the accident, said the touring car was headed north on Skinker road and that near Lindell boulevard it evidently got out of control of the driver. It swerved to one side and hit the curb.

The woman who was killed was sitting on the lap of another in the backseat and she was thrown over the side of the car, her head striking an iron trolley pole. Her skull was crushed and she was killed instantly, Dr. Heuer said.

She was well dressed and wore furs and jewels. Her body was taken to the morgue. There were two men and three other women in the car.

**FAVORABLE REPORT TO HOUSE ON DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL**

**Measure Amended to Operate From Last Sunday in March to Last in October.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The daylight saving bill was reported unanimously by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today. Passed by the Senate on June 21 last, it was amended to operate for seven months instead of five. This means that on the passage of the measure the clocks of the country will be advanced one hour, beginning at 2 a. m. on the last Sunday in March, and not turned back until the last Sunday in October.

Chairman Sims said he would ask for early consideration in the House. Democratic Leader Kitchener said an opportunity might be given next week, and if necessary, a special rule would be invoked. It is believed today this will be unnecessary and that the bill will pass without amendment. The bill, however, indicated he would favor the amendment, for he had been in favor of increasing the time to six months. The action then will be taken on the amendment.

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## BERLIN REPORTS MORE AMERICAN PRISONERS TAKEN

**Announcement of Capture of Men North of Xivray, Ten Miles East of St. Mihiel, Indicates Another German Raid on Trenches.**

**German Statement Also Definitely Fixes Location of Sector Held by the American Forces.**

**Barking of Dog Starts Artillery Duel—German Ammunition Dump Believed to Have Been Blown Up.**

BERLIN, Feb. 9, via London (By A. P.).—Some American prisoners have been captured north of Xivray, 10 miles east of St. Mihiel, says the official statement issued today by the German General Staff. The statement said: "North of Xivray some American prisoners were taken."

The foregoing dispatch indicates that the Germans have again raided the American lines. The point on the line is along the southern edge of the St. Mihiel salient about 10 miles east of St. Mihiel itself.

The announcement fixes definitely for the first time the location of the sector held by the Americans. This statement previously by the American censor in this connection was that the Americans were established northwest of Toul. From this position somewhere along the line of the St. Mihiel salient, in Lorraine, southeast of Verdun, was assumed.







## TUSCANIA'S DEAD TO BE IDENTIFIED BY FINGER PRINTS

Comparison of Impressions to  
Be Made With Records of  
War Department.

### SURVIVORS' LIST COMING

About 1000 Names Reach Wash-  
ington, Rest Expected to Be  
in by Tonight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—The War Department has ordered finger prints of all the unrecognizable dead soldiers recovered from the Tuscania. By comparison with records here it will be possible to identify them.

The Navy Department is still without confirmation of the report that an American destroyer was on the scene and participated in the chase of the U-boat that attacked the Tuscania. Secretary Daniels said information at hand indicated the report was erroneous, but repeated that one of Vice Admiral Sims' vessels might easily have been present. A copy of the official report made by the commanding officer of the British convoy will be sent to the Navy Department as soon as it has been approved by the British Admiralty. Navy officials do not expect this report for at least two weeks.

**Survivors' List Arriving.**  
At midnight—35 hours after the sinking of the Tuscania by a German submarine—a little more than 1000 names of survivors had been announced here by the Committee on Public Information.

A few names were in possession of the War Department, but will not be arranged for publication before tomorrow, by which time it is expected the remainder of the list will have come by cable from England. Among the survivors whose names have been called are Paul Griffith, Nevada, Mo., and Churchill B. Kowens, Tusculum, Mo.

All day a steady stream of names of the saved flowered in and was the right of way over all except the most urgent business. Despite the preference given to the list, more than 150 names out of the first thousand arrived in such jumbled and incorrect form that they meant practically nothing to the War Department and it will be necessary to check back over the cables before they can be straightened out.

The large force of clerks will work again tomorrow morning, and if the names continue to come in, by Sunday night it is expected a full list of the missing will be available by checking the rest of survivors against the official list of all those who sailed.

**Many More Names to Come.**  
Partial lists of the survivors were telegraphed to many ports of the country today and tonight. However, the fact that a name does not appear in the list of more than a thousand available in Washington tonight does not indicate a loss. Friends of many more men on the Tuscania undoubtedly will learn tomorrow that their friends are among the survivors.

There were no new official figures on the losses available tonight, and the War Department's figures continued to differ from those of the British Admiralty. The War Department estimates 210 persons missing, 113 of them American soldiers, while British Admiralty's figures put the loss at 165 missing, 147 of them American soldiers and enlisted men.

### Most of American Survivors Now in Two Scottish Camps.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—The American survivors from the Tuscania, with the exception of about 100 sick or injured, and a party of 143 who landed in Scotland, are now quartered in two military camps.

To a majority of the men the journey from the Northern coast, where they were brought ashore, was their first ride in the native top-like trains, and they enjoyed it. The news spread through the country side that the Americans were coming in special trains, and at each railway station groups of farmers had gathered to see the troops and wave a friendly greeting. Scottish troops piped the Americans from the railway to the camps.

Captains Wells and Smith of the American Red Cross, who had visited as many leading places as possible, followed the men to camp, where they helped to distribute funds to the American officers and will see that the men are properly outfitted. A complete issue of clothing was made to stores on orders from quartermasters and captains, and payment is guaranteed by the Red Cross. Each man was presented with a razor and shaving brush.

At one camp there were not overcoats in the stores to go round, so the Tommies gladly took off their coats and put them on the Americans. The Red Cross also sent knitted mufflers, helmets and sweaters from the Belfast branch.

At the camps the American officers were received in the British officers' mess in hearty fashion. One of the first things the British Tommies did after seeing that the Americans had plenty of good things to eat was to put on a show for them. Then all hands joined in singing British American ragtime pieces, the British soldiers surprising their guests by their knowledge of Broadway melodies.

A remarkable experience in the disaster was had by a Georgia private who was in bed with pneumonia when the torpedo struck the Tus-

## Fate of 3 St. Louisans on Tuscania Not Yet Known



GEORGE H. LEWIS...  
VERNON BALDWIN...

No Word Has Reached Families  
of D. S. Schwartz, Vernon  
Baldwin and G. H. Lewis.

THE families of the three soldiers from St. Louis who were on board the transport Tuscania when it was sunk Tuesday night by a torpedo off the coast of Ireland, have not yet learned the fate of the soldiers. The War Department has announced that more than 100 of the 217 soldiers on board perished, but the names have not been given out.

The three St. Louisans were Serg. DeWitt S. Schwartz, son of George W. Schwartz of 5560 Cates avenue, Southwestern freight agent of the Vandallia Railroad; Private Vernon Baldwin, son of S. H. Baldwin of 8560 Juniata avenue, and Private Herman L. Bennett of Belleville, also a private in the 158th Aero Squad, was one of those on board.

He rushed on deck thinly clad and another soldier gave him a coat. He was lowered into a lifeboat and sent to a trawler, where he was on a wind-swept deck for hours. When he was landed here he felt so fully recovered from his illness that he could not be induced to go to a hospital.

Following are the names of sick or injured Americans in two hospitals at one Irish port:  
Warren A. Blackman, Carl E. Nys, George S. McLean, William Pope, John F. Rings, H. A. Sawyer, William H. Venable, E. W. Blaker, Harry Benedict, George E. Schartz, Julius Lewis, R. L. Bustis, Sidney E. Landrum, Virgil Brewer, Glen B. Denison, Charles C. Stoddard, William J. Lee, Grove (G. R. Cove), Earl Hickley, Paul Cosalies, Walter B. Vainlines, Wesley L. McCauley, Walker, E. Purdy, Charles R. Polley, John N. Stinson, John L. Bone, Carl Molter, Otto P. Hodges, Charles L. Billingham, W. E. Able, William Christiansen, Rider L. Lear, Archie McCracken, Lewis P. Carlsle, William E. Lancaster, Mark T. Gibson, Lewis D. Baker, Willard Griffith, Willie P. LeBlanc, Clinton Dolph, Cecil Duke, Francis Hughes, Lester L. Smith, Jake Rossman, Richard Johnston, Howard J. Snyder, Andrew C. Anderson, Nelson, Warren K. McCarty, Charles W. McIntosh, Lester McKenna, Christopher Henry Murphy.

The names of 47 sick and injured American troops in three hospitals at a port on the Irish north coast follow:

Reed G. Bailey, Bruno E. Blum, William C. Brady, Samuel Comb, Charles Lemuel Davis, Earl Wilder Drake, John Fuller, Myron Nelson Hayes, Elmer T. Holden, Ellard Y. Kolb, Arthur William Liga, Joseph Emmett McDonald, Robert J. Moody, Albert I. Nukmin, John Genchones, Henry Stanley Burkeson, Armando Bustichi, Leslie Dale, Carl Disouke, Samuel H. Eddins, Harrison Bates, Silva Hensley, Hallie M. Hoselton, Lee V. Lashua, John F. McDonnell, William Francis Mathews, Sidney Robert Hall, Clarence T. Neashim, Rex C. Orser, Lawrence Nathaniel Riley, Herbert D. Taylor, John Kumorowsky, Edward James Peterman, Roman Sanavall, Gus Johnson, Oliver Cole, Charles Hornecker, Clarence Johnson, William Douglas Pine, George A. Sturles, Roy Huston Redding, Witham B. Curtis, John R. Phegley, George Richard Baker, James C. McAdam, Charles Smith, Roland Edward Duncan.

### ORDER FOR DISCHARGE ON WAY WHEN AMERICAN WAS CAPTURED

Congressman at Hearing on Mail Delays Tells of Case of 17-Year-Old Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Delay in delivering orders to forces in France was responsible for Daniel D. Gallagher, an American soldier, being taken prisoner in the first German raid on American trenches. Representative Huddleston of Alabama today told the House Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department. Relatives of Gallagher, who is not yet 18, had prevailed upon the War Department to grant him discharge. Orders to release him were sent Sept. 26, but did not arrive until after Gallagher went to the trenches.

The committee today was considering Representative Britton's resolution for investigation of the mail censorship at New York in delays in delivering "letters from home" to the troops.

## PERKINS MAY BOLT G. O. P. IF TOWAN IS ELECTED CHAIRMAN

Former Progressive Backer Is  
Supporting Indianan Against  
John T. Adams of Dubuque.

### COMMITTEE HERE TUESDAY

Relation With Bull Moose and  
Place of 1920 Convention  
to Be Discussed.

Important questions of national politics are to be determined at the meeting of the Republican National Committee, which begins Tuesday afternoon at the Planters Hotel. A conference of members of the committee will be held at 10 a. m. tomorrow at the Planters, and the Executive Committee of the national body is to convene an hour later. The committee is not elected, and in advance of the committee meeting are the following:

The future relation of Progressive party leaders to the Republican party. George W. Perkins, who was financial backer of the Progressive party, is threatening to resign from the Republican Campaign Committee if his candidate for chairman of the National Committee is not elected, and says other Progressives will go with him.

The place of holding the 1920 convention. St. Louis will try to get this convention away from Chicago, and as much advance work as possible will be done this week, although the final decision will not be taken for two years or more.

The platform for next fall's congressional campaign. Members of the committee say the Republican party will declare its loyalty to the Government in the strongest terms, but will charge that President Wilson's Cabinet is not of the highest efficiency, and that a Republican majority in the House would help, rather than hinder, the prosecution of the war.

The chairmanship of the committee. John T. Adams of Dubuque, Ia., seems to have support of a majority. Perkins and T. Coleman of Dover, Delaware, munitions manufacturer, are supporting Will T. Hays of Indianapolis.

**Adams Claims Majority.**  
The vacancy in the office of chairman was caused by the resignation of William R. Wilcox of New York. Adams, who is a cash and door manufacturer, it is said, has written pledges of support from 32 of the 52 members of the party. In addition to these it is declared that Jacob L. Babler of St. Louis, committee man for Missouri, will vote for Adams, and that he has the blank proxy of Armand Roman of Louisiana. A third candidate for chairman, John T. King of Connecticut, is not known to have any support beyond that of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania.

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Adams went at the Planters yesterday, but declined to talk for publication about any of the matters to come before the committee, or about the political situation. James B. Reynolds of Boston, secretary of the committee, was also here. Perkins, DuPont and Senator Penrose are among those expected to arrive this evening. Gov. Harding of Iowa, who is supporting Adams' candidacy, arrived yesterday. Senator Cummins of Iowa, a Progressive leader, has wired that he and the Iowa delegation in Congress are backing Adams.

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In Tennessee the contest is between J. M. Littleton of Chattanooga and John J. Gore of Nashville. Littleton was elected by the delegates to the last national convention, but Gore contends that two of the delegates violated the instructions of their constituents.

Vacancies in Florida and Minnesota will be filled, but no contest in either State is expected.

Members of the committee here yesterday said the Republican organization will announce its loyalty to the Government in the strongest terms, but that it will make the charge, in next fall's congressional campaign, that there has been gross inefficiency in the conduct of the war. The Republicans have selected mediocre men for Cabinet positions which were beyond their capabilities.

**Attitude Toward Wilson.**  
"We do not say that the President should have placed Republicans in his Cabinet," said one committeeman who refused to permit the use of his name, "but we do say that the Democratic administration has not shown itself competent to handle the big problems it has faced."

"We shall have President Wilson in office three more years, and you may be certain the Republicans, if we control the House, will do nothing to embarrass the vigorous prosecution of the war. The Republicans have stood by every measure the administration wanted, and have aided it in every way. We believe, however, that a Republican majority in the House will help rather than hinder the proper conduct of the war."

The Republican leaders are showing a realization of the fact, shown in the last presidential election, that New York no longer controls the politics of the nation, and that the Western states are of equal political importance with those of the East.

## GEN. PERSHING SAYS AVIATION IS ONLY ORDINARILY HAZARDOUS

On His Report Secretary Baker Offers Bill to Cut Off Extra Pay

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—On a report from Gen. Pershing that aviation is not extra-hazardous service, Secretary Baker today submitted to the Senate Military Committee a bill to repeal extra pay allowances in the aviation service, averaging about 50 per cent.

"Flying duty is no more hazardous than duty with other combat troops and involves nothing like the hardships endured by troops which occupy trenches," said Gen. Pershing. "Such laws are productive of improper balance in rank and pay which result in injustice to other arms and are no longer necessary in order to get personnel, as was the case when aviation was in the experimental stages. Gen. Foulois (commanding the aviation field service) is in full accord with this recommendation."

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## TRANSPORT THAT CAN'T BE SUNK BY U-BOAT ANNOUNCED

Navy Board Member Says That  
at Least One Vessel Now  
Is So Equipped.

### NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).

Means have been found to make troop transports unsinkable by submarines, it was declared here tonight by William L. Saunders, vice chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, in an address at a dinner of the University of Pennsylvania alumni.

Saunders said that one of the ships recently commandeered by the Government "now lies at an Atlantic port and in such shape that she cannot be sunk by an exploding torpedo."

"I can conceive of no reason why this information should be withheld," he added. "On the contrary, I believe it is well that the enemy may come to realize that the time has been reached when American transports are ready for the transportation of our troops which that enemy cannot sink. This ship may have a hole 30 or 40 feet in diameter blown in her side and she will remain afloat. Such a hole would waterlog but one-tenth of the honey-combed air-tight cells."

Saunders described in detail the plan to keep ships afloat after they had been torpedoed and how it had been developed by William F. Donnelly, a New York marine engineer, working under authorization of the naval consulting board.

"Of course it will take some time to equip similarly the large number of transports we have," continued Saunders. "It is my belief, however, that nothing will be left undone to safeguard the large troop contingents to be moved across the Atlantic."

Saunders, in a statement credited to him last May, asserted a solution of the submarine problem had probably been found by the board, and, in the opinion of the board members, the scheme as approved would end the submarine menace. He did not enter into details. Other members of the board, including Thomas Robinson, its secretary, and Frank J. Sprague, a member of the Committee on Submarines, took issue with Saunders that the solution of the U-boat menace had been reached.

### Officials Recently Said Submarines

Would Soon Be Curbed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Announcement by Vice Chairman Saunders of the Naval Consulting Board that means had been found to make troop ships practically unsinkable lends new meaning to the recent statements by Admiral Jellicoe, formerly First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, by Secretary Daniels and other officials, indicating that a campaign has been mapped out and the instrumentalities developed.

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oped which are expected to curb if not eliminate the submarine menace within the next few months. Discussion of the devices developed is deplored by officials here. Investigations and experiments have been guarded closely. High officials have been free to assert privately, however, their belief that the U-boats would be checked sufficiently by early summer to insure a steady flow of American troops and supplies to Europe with few incidents such as that of the Tuscania to be anticipated.

Admiral Jellicoe went further than other officials by predicting the submarines would be "killed" by August. At the same time, he warned that heavy ship losses were to be expected up to that time. Secretary Baker has insisted before the Senate Committee that a million and a half American troops could be taken to France and kept supplied during 1918.

Questions as to tonnage for the task have indicated that he has information which he does not care to disclose.

Without disclosing any of the new implements that may have been developed to meet the submarine menace, navy officials have pointed out that efforts started when the United States entered the war are now on the point of bearing fruit. Additional destroyers and patrol craft are beginning to come forward. In some cases more than a year's time has been saved in destroyer construction. Swifter, more heavily armed vessels, fitted with every device, are being rushed to the support of Vice Admiral Sims' flotilla.

With the complete mobilization of these agencies against an enemy already severely hampered by the skill and daring of American and British patrol fleets, it is pointed out that greater repression of submarines is certain, even if no master weapon has been evolved. However, it is evident, even without Saunders' statement, that important mechanical devices have been brought to a high state of perfection and will play a large part in the warfare.

Destroyers equipped with depth bombs have been rated as the most efficient foe of the submarines. The number of destroyers, the effectiveness of the bombs used and the means of hurling these charges have been increased. Ways of detecting the hidden foe at increasing range also have been worked out. The technique of this latest phase of naval warfare has been perfected by the officers and men of the U-boat hunting fleets.

### U. S. in Grave Danger From Sub-

marines, Says Bainbridge Colby.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Bainbridge Colby, of the United States shipping board, in an address here tonight, declared that America was in grave danger from the German submarine campaign and urged the building of ships with all possible speed.

**J. R. Lawson Loses Miners' Office.**  
PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—John R. Lawson, widely known leader of the striking coal miners during the turbulent strike in the Southern Colorado coal fields a few years ago, was defeated for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, district No. 15 (the State of Colorado), by George O. Johnson of Chandler, Colo., by a majority of 377 votes. It was announced tonight.

The ponies are from the Shetland pony herd belonging to Adolphus Busch, and were donated by him to the Food Show for the purpose. They were raised at the Grant Farm in Gravois road and have been valued at from \$1200 to \$1400 apiece.

More than 250 boys and girls were in the competition. Awards were made by Mrs. Sam W. Fordyce Jr., chairman of the Food Show ticket committee, and the ponies were presented to the boys before an applauding audience in Conference Hall of the Food Show.

## RAILROAD MEN IN ARGENTINE STRIKE, DESTROY PROPERTY

Tracks Torn Up and Freight  
Cars Containing Wheat  
Are Burned.

### BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).

A general railroad strike was called today throughout Argentina. Upon quitting work the strikers began a demonstration throughout the country. Trains were wrecked, tracks destroyed, cars laden with wheat were burned and wires cut, preventing news from the interior from reaching this city. Details are lacking, but it is known that many passenger and cereal trains are stalled.

Troops are being rushed to points of greatest disorder in Central Argentina. The large yards on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, which cover 22 city blocks, were freed by the strikers, who fought off the firemen. Exploding tank cars added to the conflagration.

The strike is a fresh outbreak of the labor troubles which have been dormant since last October. In the riots destruction of property in Buenos Aires alone amounted to 1,000,000 pesos. Fully one-half of this was wheat, corn and linseed, which was burned at the suburb of San Martin.

Efforts are being made to spread the strike to all classes of workmen throughout the republic. Great uneasiness is felt because of the danger to hundreds of tons of wheat piled up at country stations awaiting shipment to the Entente Allies.

## WINNERS OF POMES IN FOOD SHOW TICKET SALES ANNOUNCED

Animals Donated by Busch Presented to Geo. Rolles, James Smith, Geo. Senesney and S. Sommers.

Announcement was made at the Patriotic Food Show yesterday that the four ponies offered by the management to the four children selling the largest number of admissions to the show were won by George Rolles, 2045A Russell avenue; James Smith, 4954 Lindell boulevard; George Senesney, 4760 McPherson avenue; and Stockton Sommers, 5744 Clemens avenue.

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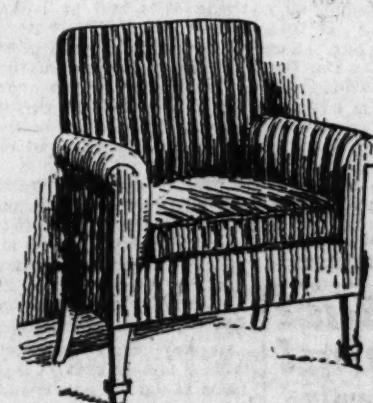
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## A Winter Sale Of Furniture

Our Entire Stock of Beautiful Furniture—Your Choice of Any Piece—Is Offered at Discounts Off Our Regular Prices Ranging From

10% to 33 1/3%

Unusual Inducements in New and Attractive  
Overstuffed Davenport, Rockers and Chairs



Regular Price \$35.00  
Reduced to \$22.50

If you are acquainted with Furniture values at all, you will know at once that a Chair like the one illustrated is priced very low. It is but one of many you will see here equally desirable and just as compellingly priced.

All our fine Upholstered Chairs are also at a discount, including the famous Birch (London) Furniture.

## Representative Bedroom and Dining Room Suites

### Dining Room Suite Antique Mahogany

Buffet.....  
Table, 8-54...  
Serving Table...  
1 Arm Chair...  
5 Side Chairs...  
Cabinet to match, \$55.00 net

### Bedroom Suite Antique Mahogany

Dresser.....  
Chest.....  
2 Beds.....  
Dressing Table...  
Chair.....  
Rockers.....  
Dressing Chair...

### Dining Room Suite American Walnut

Buffet.....  
Table, 8-54...  
Serving Table...  
1 Arm Chair...  
5 Side Chairs...

### Bedroom Suite American Walnut

Dresser.....  
Chest.....  
2 Beds, 3-8...  
Dressing Table...  
Night Table...  
Bench.....

Kennard's  
411 WASHINGTON



## LABOR UNREST IN WEST IS ANALYZED BY U. S. MEDIATORS

**Elimination of Profiteering,  
Adoption of Eight-Hour  
Day, and Recognition of  
Democracy and Collective  
Relationship Between Cap-  
ital and Labor Suggested  
in Report.**

**Report of Survey Ordered by  
President Favors Continu-  
ous Administrative Machi-  
nery to Handle Indus-  
trial Issues.**

**Counsel That Workingmen  
Be Treated With Confi-  
dence and Understanding,  
Subject Neither to Indul-  
gence Nor Neglect.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Elimination of profiteering, the eight-hour day, less inconsistency between "our Democratic purposes at home," and the recognition of some form of collective relationship between capital and labor as a principle in a national labor policy, are the principal recommendations of President Wilson's mediation commission, which just has finished a survey of the labor unrest west of the Mississippi River, which the Government considered menacing to successful prosecution of the war.

In return for this, the commission holds labor should "surrender all practices which tend to restrict maximum efficiency," when it is assured of sound conditions and effective means for just redress of grievances.

**Wide Field of Inquiry.**  
The commission, headed by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, went principally to look into the copper strikes in the Arizona district and the I. W. W. activities in the lumber districts of the Pacific Northwest. It included in its investigation a national labor dispute in the California oil fields, the threatened strike of Pacific Coast Telephone operators, the threatened strike of packing house workers in Chicago, and the street railway trouble in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Generally, the commission found that uncorrected specific evils and the absence of a healthy spirit between capital and labor, due partly to the evils themselves and partly to "an unsound industrial structure," were the main causes of the industrial difficulties arising since the war began. The commission says that while "sinister influences and extreme doctrines" have availed themselves of these conditions, they have not created them.

"The overwhelming mass of the laboring population is in no sense disloyal," says the report.

**Means for Correction.**  
A means of correction suggested by the causes of the unrest itself, the commission outlines as follows:

(1) The elimination to the utmost practical extent of all profiteering during the period of the war is a prerequisite to the best morale in industry.

(2) Modern large-scale industry has effectively destroyed the personal relationship between employer and employee, most knowledge and co-operation that come from personal contact. It is therefore no longer possible to conduct industry with employees as individuals. A new form of collective relationship between management and men is indispensable. The recognition of this principle by the Government should form an accepted part of the labor policy of the nation.

(3) Law, in business as elsewhere, depends for its vitality upon steady enforcement. Instead of waiting for adjustment after grievances have reached the surface, there is needed the establishment of continuous administrative machinery for the disposition of industrial issues and the avoidance of an atmosphere of contention and the waste of disturbances.

(4) The 8-hour day is an established policy of the country; experience has proved justification of the principle also in war times. Provision must, of course, be made for longer hours in case of emergencies. Labor will readily meet this requirement if its minimum is guarded against by appropriate overtime payments.

**Favors Unified Direction.**  
(5) Unified direction of the labor administration of the United States for the period of the war should be established. At present there is an unrelated number of separate committees, boards, agencies and departments having jurisdiction over the labor problems raised by the war. A single-headed administration is needed, with full power to determine and establish the necessary administrative structure.

(6) When assured of sound labor conditions and effective means for the just redress of grievances that may arise, labor in its turn should surrender all practices which tend to restrict maximum efficiency.

(7) Uncorrected evils are the

## Home Guard on Duty; Business Men See Service

**Former Judge, Banker and Publisher Among  
Privates Called for Patrol Duty--All  
Companies to Be Called Out.**

Although the street car strike is settled, the First Regiment of the Missouri Home Guard is continuing its special guard duty at the First Regiment Armory, Grand avenue and Market street.

Col. Philip B. Fouke, commanding the regiment, Monday ordered one company a day to be stationed at the Armory, in readiness for a possible call. Under this order, G Company was summoned to the Armory at 10:30 Friday morning, to relieve the outgoing company at noon. The men of G Company knew, when they went to the Armory, that the strike was likely to be settled during the day, but there was a full response to the order, more than 100 men answering to roll call. Capt. C. S. Thornton is commander of G Company.

Some of the members of the company thought, following the strike settlement in the afternoon, that the company might be dismissed at Armory. But the officers of the regiment had no such idea, for not only was G Company kept until yesterday noon, but M Company, commanded by Capt. C. P. Bland, was then placed on guard, to remain until noon today.

It is expected that the special guard will be maintained until each of the 12 companies has served 24 hours.

**Show Progress in Drill.**  
The interest shown by the first companies in their 24-hour course of training, and the progress shown in the manual of arms and sentry work, is believed to have caused the decision to carry out the special guard as originally planned, although the threat of emergency has passed.

All outsiders have been rigidly barred from the Armory, and members of the relieving companies must be identified before they can enter. If

greatest provocation of extremist propaganda, and their correction in itself would be the best counter-propaganda. But there is need for more affirmative education. There has been too little publicity of an educational sort in regard to labor's relation to the war. The purposes of the Government and the methods by which it is pursuing them should be brought home to the fuller understanding of labor. Labor has most at stake in this war, and it will eagerly devote its all, if only it be treated with confidence and understanding, subject neither to indulgence nor neglect, but dealt with as a part of the citizenship of the state.

**Reasons Cited for Unrest.**  
At length the commission records its search for the "real cause" of the labor unrest and comes to these conclusions:

"The conclusion cannot be escaped that the available man power of the nation, serving as the industrial arm of war, is not employed to its full capacity nor wisely directed to the energies of war.

"The effective conduct of the war suffers needlessly because of interruption of work due to actual or threatened strikes, purposeful decrease in efficiency through the strike on the job, decrease in efficiency due to labor unrest, and dislocation of the labor supply.

"These are not new conditions in American industry; nor are their causes new. The conditions and their causes have long been familiar and long uncorrected. War has only served to intensify the old deprivations by making greater demands upon industry and by affording the occasion for new disturbing factors.

**Some of Familiar Causes.**  
"Among the causes of unrest, familiar to students of industry, the following stand out with special significance to the industrial needs of war:

"Broadly speaking, American industry is on a healthy basis of relationship between management and men. At bottom this is due to the insistence by employers upon individual dealings with their men. Direct dealings with employees' organizations is still the minority rule in the United States. In the majority of instances there is no joint dealing, and in many instances employers are in active opposition to labor organizations. This failure to equalize the parties in industrial relations is the central cause of our difficulties.

"There is a commendable spirit throughout the country to correct

## RUB RHEUMATISM PAINS RIGHT AWAY

**Don't Suffer! Relief Comes the  
Moment you Apply St. Jacobs Oil.**

Stop "dosing" Rheumatism. It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain and distress. St. Jacobs Oil conquers pain. It is a harmless local rheumatism cure which never disappoints and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia and reduces swelling.

Linger up. Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pain, aches and stiffness.—ADV.

it were not for this exclusion of the public, St. Louisians might have seen a number of well known business and professional men doing the tasks of infantry privates.

Former Judge Jesse A. McDonald, who was chairman of the Board of Freeholders, which wrote the present city charter, is a private in G Company, on duty for the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday. Between 4 and 5 a. m. yesterday Judge McDonald was on sentry duty in an alley near the Armory Building, halting occasional inspecting officers with the challenge, "Who is there?"

**Banker Salutes Salesman.**  
At the same time A. O. Wilson, president of the State National Bank, another private in the same company, was patrolling the beat inside the Armory, in front of the office of one of the Lieutenants and was coming to a present arms at every appearance of the officer, who is a young salesman. Another well-known member of G Company is Douglas B. Houser, secretary of the Globe Printing Co., publishers of the Globe-Democrat, who was an acting Corporal during the 24-hour period.

Latic time is allowed for sleep or rest in the 24 hours of special duty. Sentry duty, two hours at a time, comes at intervals of five to seven hours. The first hour of sentry duty is spent in the guard room, and the second hour in patrolling beats. Between sentry periods in the daytime there are drills, schools of instruction and calls of various kinds. Few details get more than four hours of unbroken sleep. Cots and blankets have been furnished by the Red Cross. The men going on duty take their lunches, but subsequent meals are furnished to them.

specific evils. The leaders in industry must go further, they must help to correct the state of mind on the part of labor; they must aim for the release of normal feelings by enabling labor to take its place as a co-operator in the industrial enterprise. In a word, a conscious attempt must be made to generate a new spirit in industry.

**Force Too Readily Used.**  
"Too many labor disturbances are due to the absence of disinterested processes to which resort may be had for peaceful settlement. Force becomes too ready an outlet. We need continuous administrative machinery by which grievances, inevitable in industry, may be easily and quickly disposed of and not allowed to reach the pressure of explosion.

"There is a widespread lack of knowledge on the part of capital as to labor's feelings and needs and on the part of labor as to principles of management. This is due primarily to a lack of collective negotiation as the normal process of industry. In addition there is but little realization on the part of industry that the so-called labor problem demands not only occasional attention but continuous and systematic responsibility, as much so as the technical or financial aspects of industry.

"Certain specific grievances, when long uncorrected, not only mean definite hardships; they serve as symbols of the attitude of employers and thus affect the underlying spirit. Hours and wages are, of course, mostly in issue, on the whole, but increases are asked for mostly in order to meet the increased cost of living, and such demands should be met in the light of their economic causes.

**Eight-Hour Demand Nation-Wide.**  
"Again, the demand for the eight-hour day is nation-wide, for the workers regard it as expressive of an accepted national policy.

"Repressive dealing with manifestations of labor unrest is the source of much bitterness, turns radical leaders into martyrs and thus increases their following, and worst of all, in the minds of workers tends to implicate the Government as a partisan in conflict with labor. The problem is a delicate one. There is no doubt, however, that the B. B. and Jerome deportations, the Everett incident, the Little hanging, and similar acts of violence against workers have had a very harmful effect upon labor both in the United States and in some of the allied countries. Such incidents are attempts to deal with symptoms rather than causes. The I. W. W. has ex-

## Women Must Look Young!

**A Duty—Not Vanity**

THE desire of womanly women to "look their best" is as old as time itself. From time immemorial, beautiful, bewitching hair has been woman's most subtle attraction—indeed, without it the most beautiful personality becomes uninteresting and unattractive.

**NEVER-TEL**  
Better than advertised  
**Beautiful Gray Hair**  
Never-Tel is a simple, scientific, conscientious preparation by eminent chemists, legally recognized by the name "Never-Tel" because it works positively yet so gradually that no one notices it. Not only does it not stain the most delicate skin, but when used every other day for a short time, gradually darkens the hair to a desired shade, then use once every two or three weeks for the most gratifying results.

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## PRESIDENT SAYS THAT THIS WAR IS A "FINAL TACKLE"

**Its Loss by Our Side Would Set  
World Back Hundreds of  
Years, He Declares.**

**SEES FARMER DELEGATION  
Memorial From It Asks for Per-  
manent Agricultural Commis-  
sion in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—President Wilson had before him today a memorial presented by 16 national farm organizations urging the appointment of an advisory commission of nine farmers to aid the Government in framing more definite measures to speed up agricultural legislation. The memorial, given to the President by a delegation of representatives of the organizations, which called at the White House, asked also for the furnishing of trained farm workers now in the army; that farm laborers be kept from class one of the draft; that provision be made for furnishing farmers with seed, fertilizer and short-time loans for crop production and, finally, that if a policy of price control be adopted, it be applied to what the farmer buys as well as to what he sells.

While the President said that he could not answer such a comprehensive petition off-hand, it would receive his most careful consideration.

**Steps Already Taken.**  
The President replied: "I cannot, of course, offhand answer so important a memorial as this, and I need not tell you that it will receive my most careful and respectful attention. Many of the questions that are raised here have been matters of very deep concern with us for months past, and I believe that many of them are approaching a successful solution as we can work out for them; but just what those steps are I cannot now detail to you. You are probably familiar with some of them.

"I want to say that I fully recognize that you gentlemen do not mean that your utmost effort will be dependent upon the acceptance of these suggestions. I know you are going to do your best in the circumstances, and I count on you with the utmost confidence in that. There has never been a time, gentlemen, which tested the real quality of folks as this time is going to test it, because we are fighting for something bigger than any man's imagination can grant.

**The Final Contest.**  
"This is a final tackle between the thing that America has always been opposed to and was going to fight and the thing that she stands for. It is the final contest, and to lose it would set the world back, not a hundred—perhaps several hundred—years in the development of human life. The thing cannot be exaggerated in its importance and I know that you men are ready, as I am, to spend every ounce of energy we have got in solving this thing. If we cannot solve it in the best way we will solve it in the next best way, and if the next best way is not available, we will solve it in the way next best to that, but we will tackle it in some way and do it as well as we can.

"I am confident that you will do so large a representation and I thank you for the candid presentation of this interesting memorial."

In recommending the creation of a farmers' commission to sit permanently in Washington with provision for the Government for quarters and expenses, the memorial said:

**Need of Commission.**  
"Such a commission is needed, first of all, to give to the farmers of America a sense of partnership in the conduct of the war to which they have a right. The occasional consultation with farmers called to Washington or the occasional appointment of a farmer to a subordinate place does not amount to fitting participation in the conduct of the war on the part of one-third of the population of the United States, and all the more so because the farmer is the source of supplies which is the most essential.

"This plan would be in harmony with the procedure already adopted first of all, to give to the farmers of America a sense of partnership in the conduct of the war to which they have a right. The occasional consultation with farmers called to Washington or the occasional appointment of a farmer to a subordinate place does not amount to fitting participation in the conduct of the war on the part of one-third of the population of the United States, and all the more so because the farmer is the source of supplies which is the most essential.

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And every one of the world's greatest musical artists are at your instant command just as wholly and with the same individuality, through this wonderful reproducer, as if they stood before you in person.

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It is best because it is scientifically balanced to produce strong bone, firm muscle, strength, pep, and the greatest pulling power.

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## MORE EVIDENCE FROM U. S. HEARD AT BOLO TRIAL

Prosecutor Says He Has Established Connection of Schmidt With Telegrams.

W. R. HEARST BROUGHT IN

Witness Denies That Publisher, to Whom He Introduced Bolo, Was Friend of Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—(By A. P.)—At today's session of the Bolo trial the Public Prosecutor submitted further evidence obtained in the United States, saying that it established the connection of Hugo Schmidt with the Deutsche Bank telegrams. Former Premier Barthou then testified.

The witnesses who have appeared for the defense so far have all apologized to the court, saying they were not witnesses for either the prosecution or the defense but merely wanted to tell what they knew. The general trend of the testimony for the defense has been that none of the witnesses ever heard Bolo utter unpatriotic sentiments. Mme. Bolo, the second wife of the accused, defended her husband stoutly.

Something of Bolo's influence came to light yesterday when the Prefect of Basse Pyrenees, a former friend of Bolo, testified to having asked the accused to interest himself in behalf of Gen. Quiquandon and obtain the latter's nomination as post commandant of the Eighteenth District of France.

"I did," Bolo Pasha interposed, "and three months later Gen. Quiquandon secured the position." The testimony of Charles F. Bertelli, head of the Paris Bureau of the International News Service, threw little light on Bolo's activities in the United States. Bertelli denied that William R. Hearst, to whom he introduced Bolo, was a friend of Germany. Concerning Bolo, Bertelli said:

"Bolo spoke as patriotically as any Frenchman, as much so as M. Clemenceau, for instance."

A jeweler, who often sold to Bolo watches, including one necklace, costing 10,000 francs, said:

"Bolo was the only customer I had to whom I never presented a bill twice."

The trial opened dramatically Tuesday. At the court martial there

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Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substitute for calomel—now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists. —ADV.

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appeared a brilliant array of advocates, many just returned from the front and wearing war medals.

Eighty-three witnesses were called, including Adolph Pavenstadt, once head of a New York banking house; Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt; and William Randolph Hearst. None of the three mentioned responded.

The chief defendant proved his quick wit during his preliminary examination. When asked why he kept no books on his expenditures, he replied:

"I am the master of money, not its slave." Earlier he had asserted: "I am not afraid to die. But I am not willing to die as a traitor. I am no traitor."

Bolo repeated his previous statement that the money he received from Abbas Hilmi was in repayment of a loan. He also said all his energies had been exerted to influence the former Khedive on behalf of the Entente.

Bolo lost some of his courage at the close of the session, when the Government's witness, an expert accountant, M. Doyen, after solemnly turning to the prisoner with the declaration: "All of Bolo's statements are lies; he never received the sums he alleges are the basis of his fortune," handed the court receipts, checks and other documents showing that Bolo had received \$500,000 from the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, agent of the Deutsche Bank before the war, and a large amount from the Royal Bank of Canada.

Defendant Loses Smile. Bolo's face lost the half smirk, half sneer which it had worn all day, and for the first time since the opening of his trial he waived the opportunity to interrogate the witness.

M. Doyen occupied the stand for nearly two hours, detailing steadily and methodically his examination of Bolo's affairs. His testimony was often technical, and many who had jammed their way into the building had left when the witness reached the climax. Bolo presented strong contrast at first to his co-prisoner, Porchere, his former secretary, who, in a pitiful, shaking voice, with hand upraised, had sworn he was innocent.

In the latter half of the session, however, Porchere seemed cooler than Bolo. This was especially true when M. Doyen read a specimen letter from a collection of photographic reproductions of checks and other papers which had been sent here by the Attorney-General of the State of New York. This letter was addressed by Bolo to the Amsinck banking house, reading:

"You will receive sums for my account, the amount of which I have indicated (former head of this bank) knows."

Among the other exhibits were checks showing the payment by the Guaranty Trust Co. to the Amsinck Bank of \$500,000, paid for the account and by order of the Deutsche Bank, and checks to the order of the Royal Bank of Canada, and a receipt from that institution for \$500,000.

Fortune Declared Disipated. M. Doyen also testified that when the war began, Bolo and his wife had dissipated the fortune left her by her first husband, and that the two had no other income than 47,000 francs a year, derived from a trust fund.

Regarding Adolph Pavenstadt, now in a Georgia internment camp, with whom he had financial dealings in the United States, Bolo said Pavenstadt never mentioned Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to him, and that Pavenstadt always manifested hatred toward Germans, pretending to be of Czech origin. Bolo said Pavenstadt's evidence contained the authenticity of the documents which Pavenstadt produced (This apparently refers to the evidence Pavenstadt gave at New York).

Wednesday, M. Casella, a newspaper writer, testified as to how Bolo obtained the confidence of Sadik Pacha, Chief of the Egyptian Cabinet under Abbas Hilmi. Sadik Pacha, the witness said, was invited to dinner with many other notables, and at this function Bolo displayed intimate friendship with Fernand Monnier, former President of the Paris Court of Appeals, and Louis J. Malvy, former French Minister of the Interior.

Through Sadik Pacha, M. Casella declared, Bolo became a trusted agent of the Khedive, who gave him a secret cipher of the Egyptian court which enabled Bolo to inform the Khedive of the acquittal of Mme. Joseph Caillaux at her trial in the summer of 1914 for the killing of Calmette.

One of Bolo's projects, the witness testified, was to bring about the formation of a Catholic bank with the late Marquis Jules Della Chiesa, a brother of Pope Benedict, and the former Khedive of Egypt at its head, which was to have for its purpose, he asserted, the drawing together of France and Germany.

Catholic Bank Project. M. Casella, who is the Matin's correspondent in Switzerland, caused a scene in court, when M. Porchere's counsel angrily accused him of promising to aid the state in every way. This the State's Attorney strongly denied and the whole audience arose and shouted their approval until the Judge threatened to clear the court.

M. Porchere's counsel exchanged words with the witness which were inaudible to all but the newspaper men who were near the attorney saying:

"I will allow nobody to say that to me. I am a patriot and have the war cross. I have shed blood for the country."

M. Casella retorted: "I also am a patriot, but it is easier to defend the country than to defend Bolo Pasha."

The audience loudly cheered this remark. On the stand Thursday, M. Bauer, director of the Perier Bank, told of the transfer of funds from New York and Bolo's proposal to found a bank in Cuba in 1914. He said he and Bolo saw J. P. Morgan in New York in 1914 and prevailed upon him to subscribe 60,000,000 francs to the capital of the bank to be established. The Perier Bank, he said, was to subscribe 40,000,000 francs. Signor Sottolana, a singing teach-

er, friend of Filippo Cavalline, a co-defendant in the case, who is under arrest in Italy, told how Cavalline had sent him letters from Italy to post in Paris.

The audience showed surprise when the witness said that Mme. Caillaux, wife of the former Premier, was among those to whom the letters had been addressed.

Signor Sottolana was the man who accompanied Cavalline when the latter, it is charged, gave Bolo a package of money from Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive of Egypt.

The first woman witness to be called by the Government was Mme. Marie Lafargue, at one time an intimate friend of Abbas Hilmi.

Mme. Lafargue's testimony was notwithstanding the effect that Bolo, notwithstanding his claim that he never kept business books and cared nothing for money, had once loaned her 20,000 francs, but only on condition that she give him a mortgage on her property, as well as a note signed by her mother, her two brothers and herself. The accused, she said, played the part of a shrewd and exacting business man throughout the transaction.

Bolo Pasha denied he had made a loan to Mme. Lafargue, claiming that at the time mentioned, according to the testimony of M. Doyen, a financial expert, he had an income of only 47,000 francs.

Witnesses testified yesterday regarding Bolo's visit to the United States in 1915. Mme. Buzenet told of attending a dinner in New York in company with a French Captain Verrier and Adolph Pavenstadt, former head of the Amsinck Bank, and Bolo Pasha.

Lieut. Prevost of the French Censorship Department testified that articles praising William Randolph Hearst had been taken to Senator Humbert's paper, Le Journal, in which Bolo Pasha had an interest, by Bertelli.

The Lieutenant said his attention had first been called to Bolo Pasha by a eulogy of Hearst printed in La Victoire, which also described Bolo Pasha's relations with the American press.

Articles Praising Hearst Forbidden. Lieut. Prevost said he had been commissioned to read several articles from the Hearst newspapers, after which the French censor had decided not to allow further articles laudatory for Hearst to appear, because he considered him thoroughly Germanophile.

Bertelli began his testimony by protesting at the report that President Voyer of the court martial had said Hearst was Germanophile. "Mr. Hearst is not and never was Germanophile," declared Bertelli. "He always has been a friend of France."

The witness then recounted Bolo Pasha's trip to New York. He said

Bolo had met Mr. Hearst only socially at a dinner at St. Sherry's for which Bertelli sent out invitations but for which Bolo Pasha paid. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Julian Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Hearst, Adolph Pavenstadt and Jules Bolo. Julian Gerard is a brother of the former United States Ambassador to Germany.

Bertelli said that Bolo spoke like a true patriot and that Hearst thought he was doing France honor by receiving Bolo, who he believed to be one of its distinguished citizens. The witness was cross-examined by President Voyer.

Bertelli testified that Bolo had loaned him money, which he offered to repay through Capt. Bouchardon when he (Bertelli) heard that Bolo was under suspicion. Bertelli told the court that this money was deposited at the Legation office.

The witness described the meeting of Senator Charles Humbert, who controlled the Journal, and M. Mouton, editor in chief of the Journal, and now a witness for the Government, which meeting was arranged at the instigation of Bolo and at which was discussed an exchange of news between the Journal and the Hearst newspapers. This proposed exchange, however, fell through because the Minister of Foreign Affairs was opposed to the proposition, the witness said.

Bolo's First Wife Testifies. Bertelli attempted to raise a French loan, which had great prospects of success, Bertelli testified, and he added that he was urged by Senator Humbert to interest himself in this movement which, however, came to nothing.

The last witness was Mme. Soumalle, Bolo's first wife. The defendant wept when she appeared. The second wife declared Bolo had not only contributed to her support, but had greatly augmented her fortune.

Mme. Soumalle said the defendant told her on his arrival from America:

"I'm glad to be safe in France. I was afraid the Germans would have me tormented."

Hugo Schmidt, who is in an internment camp in Georgia, formerly was agent in New York of the Deutsche Bank. At the time of the investigation of the Bolo case by Attorney-General Lewis of New York State, Schmidt was shown to have acted as paymaster, obtaining large sums from Berlin and turning them over to Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador at Washington. Several telegrams exchanged between Schmidt and the Deutsche Bank by wireless were produced during the investigation.

During 1917 the Post-Dispatch printed 48,225 Automobile Want Ads—4107 more than the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined.

## BAKER APPEALS FOR SUPPORT FOR SHIPPING BOARD

Calls on Relatives and Friends of Soldiers to Lend All Aid Possible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).

Pointing out that the number of soldiers the United States can place and maintain in France depends upon the number of ships available for their transport and supplies, Secretary Baker tonight called on the friends and relatives of men in the army to "lend their support in every way to the Shipping Board that the necessary efficient labor may be enrolled in the United States shipyard volunteers."

"They are doing a work of vital importance to the defense of the nation," Baker said, "and the men who enroll in the shipyards are undertaking a patriotic service as great as any performed behind the firing line."

Division of the country into six shipbuilding zones, with a shipbuilder in charge of each as zone director, is planned by the emergency fleet corporation to speed up shipbuilding operations. There will be two zones

each on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and one each on the Gulf and on the Great Lakes.

Calls for Decentralization. The plan calls for an almost complete decentralization of shipbuilding work. Construction in each zone will be put into the hands of the zone director, given full authority to act for the fleet corporation. The directors will be chosen from the heads of the shipbuilding companies in the particular zone.

The three Government fabricating shipyards near Philadelphia will be left in charge of F. A. Bowles, assistant general manager of the fleet corporation, who has headquarters at Philadelphia.

"With 132 yards established in all sections of the country," said Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board tonight, "the question of concentrating the efforts of a compact, complete organization in each zone should produce a greater degree of efficiency in shipbuilding."

The zone directors will be named within a few days and General Manager Piez, of the fleet corporation, hopes to have the zone system in operation within two or three weeks. Construction in many yards is lagging because of labor shortage. To meet the situation the corporation is forming a shipyard workers' reserve of 250,000 strong.

Steamer Hits Reef Off New England.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—An American steamer which struck a reef off the New England coast today was later beached on an island by her crew rather than run the risk of having her sink in deep water.



## THE CRIME OF THE AGE

In the selling of Spectacles and Eyeglasses by incompetent opticians who call themselves doctors and others. None of these men are physicians. Ask them for their license to practice medicine in Missouri.

"NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN EYESIGHT" I AM a physician, oculist and optician and have practiced for many years in St. Louis; that I have been successful is attested by more than 10,000 unqualified references. If your eyes are diseased I will care for them, and should glasses be needed, I will prescribe and make them correctly, and the total cost for treatment will not exceed the price of a pair of glasses that may do irreparable injury to your eyes. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. I am both the oculist and optician.

\$1.50 BI-FOCAL LENSES \$1.50

For far and near seeing—two pairs of Glasses in one. The usual price is from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair.

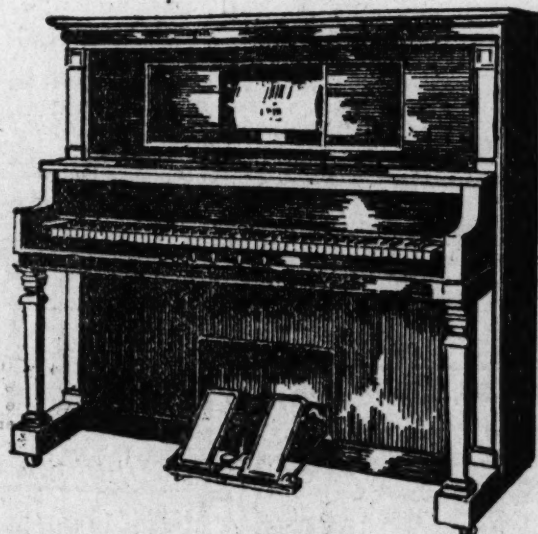
\$1.05 A splendid rimless Eyeglass mounting; this week at \$1.05 a pair. \$1.05

G. MORITZ, M. D., The Oculist-Optician 600 N. BROADWAY (Just North of Washington Av.)

FREE My Book on the eye, exposing the eye-clinic graft, the grafting oculist and the grafting optician that make interesting reading. Call or write for one.

## Continued This Week—Because of the Car Strike Our Sale of Used

## Pianos Including New Player-Pianos, for \$395



This offer consists of a fine mahogany finished 88-note player-piano; a good reliable make, fully guaranteed by us, with all the latest improved features. See it at once! Remember, \$395 is all you pay for the complete outfit.

In addition to the player you receive \$12.00 worth of rolls of your own selection, a handsome bench, free delivery and one year's tuning—all for \$395 and only \$2.50 weekly pays for everything.

## Bargains in Used Pianos

Payments \$1.50 Weekly

Every Piano in good condition; every Piano guaranteed by us. All have been through our work-shops and have received any necessary repairs; many are like new. See them tomorrow.

Sumner .....\$50  
Estey .....\$65  
Kimball .....\$75  
Bradbury .....\$85  
Vose .....\$95  
Sterling .....\$115  
Weser Bros. ....\$120  
Fischer .....\$125

Emerson .....\$135  
Sterling .....\$145  
Gabler .....\$155  
Huntington .....\$160  
Marshall & Wendell \$165  
Schaeffer .....\$175  
Knabe .....\$185  
Haines Bros. ....\$195

### Player-Pianos

Ellington .....\$155  
Emerson-Angelus ..\$315  
Emerson .....\$365  
Autopiano .....\$375  
Autopiano .....\$385  
Steinway .....\$465

If you can't call at once—phone or write us to reserve the instrument of your choice. Store open evenings by appointment.

## CONROY PIANO CO.

Cor. 11th and Olive Sts.

## SOCIALISTS ISSUE PROCLAMATION TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Want "Immediate" Peace, With Working Class Fully Represented at Conference.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).

In a proclamation addressed to the people of the United States today the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party declared that two problems should now engaged the consideration of the working class:

"First, an immediate and democratic peace with full representation of the working class at the peace conference.

"Second, the reconstruction which must immediately follow the close of hostilities."

The declaration of President Wilson in favor of open covenants of peace was approved, and the making public of all existing treaties was demanded.

The proclamation also urged racial independence for large and small nations, freedom of the seas, neutralization of the greater bodies of water and the destruction of fortresses

which threaten navigation. "Within a few months," the proclamation added, "the war has threatened the civil and political freedom of our country. In violation of the Constitution free assembly has been denied, meetings have been dissolved, free speech has been suppressed, mob violence has been encouraged and a vast army of paid secret service agents operating as detectives and spies has been foisted upon us."

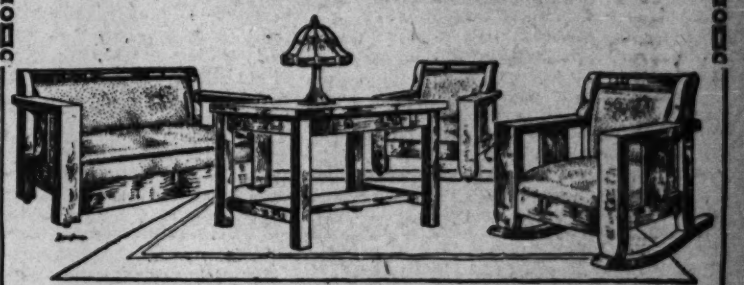
"It is of special concern to us that our own country, which purports to be fighting for democracy, should itself become democratic. At present it is one of the least democratic of all countries."

The proclamation "urges public ownership of railroads, express, telegraph and telephone lines, steamship lines and all other transportation, communication, storage and distribution facilities, and also public ownership and democratic control of coal mines, metalliferous mines, packing houses, flour mills, as well as steel industries, the oil industry and all trusts."

Frisco Freight Embargo.

The Frisco Railway, effective yesterday, will not accept carload freight for points east of Lake Michigan and the Indiana-Illinois State line and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, except grain, grain products, coal, petroleum, petroleum products, empty tank cars and Government freight, when billed to an officer of the United States Government. Agents were instructed not to accept any freight restricted by embargoes of connecting lines.

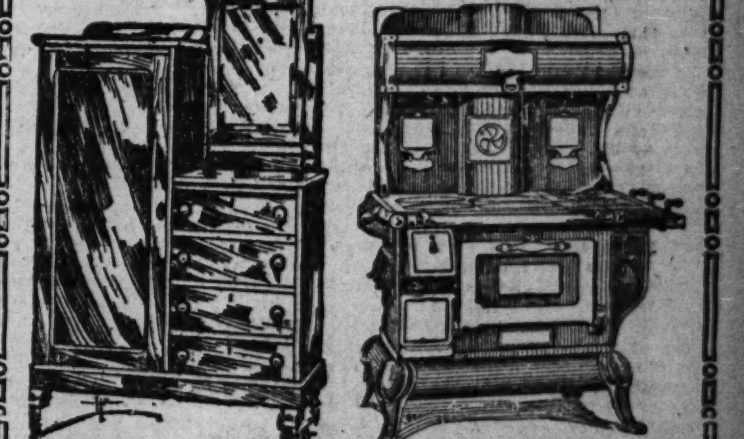
## Our February CLEARING SALE MEANS A GREAT SAVING TO FURNITURE BUYERS



## THIS BEAUTIFUL DAVENO SUITE \$44.50

Can be had in any finish. Very well constructed; covered in the highest grade of best leather. Cash or credit, \$44.50

## Large Chiffonobe \$17.95 Combination Range \$42.50



Large roomy Chiffonobe, has large mirror and 4 roomy drawers, spacious wardrobe. A rare value. Easy terms, \$17.95.

## BED, SPRINGS and MATTRESS \$18.75



Large steel Bed with good mattress and all-steel springs; 3 good pieces for the price you would ordinarily pay for one.

MUSIC ROLLS, 30c ALL THE LATEST  
Daughter of Uncle Sam.  
Down South Everybody's  
Happy.  
So Long, Mother.

OUR QUALITY HIGHEST  
Franklin FURNITURE CO.  
OUR PRICES LOWEST  
S. E. Cor. 11th and Franklin Av.







Man Hurt by Lurch of Car.  
Walter Hewlett, 37 years old, of 4087 Scanlon place, became unconscious yesterday morning when

thrown from his seat by the lurch of a southbound Lee car on which he was a passenger as the car hit a curve at Twenty-fifth and Salisbury

streets. He was taken to the city hospital, where it was said he had suffered a severe contusion of the shoulder.

## Prufrock & Litton

Fourth and St. Charles Streets

### Economy in Home-Furnishing

Is a Feature of Our

### Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Discounts of 10% to 40%

For the benefit of those people not being able to make their purchases during the past week, we have decided to continue our Semi-Annual Sale throughout the month of February, and the reductions in prices which have meant such rare values to many furniture buyers will be in force.

It is the earnest wish of Prufrock & Litton that this sale of home-furnishing be of benefit to you. We shall deem it a distinct privilege to receive your visit and be allowed to show you through our stock.



Made in Our Own Factory



4-piece Suite, as illustrated, regular value \$224.00. Sale price, \$169.00

Our showing of the new artistic designs and finishes of Living Room Furniture, all upholstered in our own factory, will interest anyone in making the home more comfortable and inviting.

The most luxurious and dignified effects are to be seen in our representation of upholstered furniture, which is marked at prices within the reach of all.

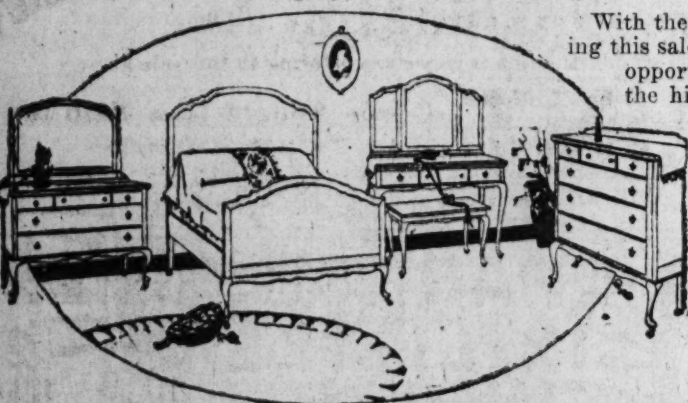
The large 72-inch antique mahogany finished cane davenport illustrated, upholstered in your choice of a good grade of tapestry, velvet or damask, soft spring seat cushion and two pillows; regular value \$100.00, our sale price \$78.00

Large deep Armchair or Rocker, as illustrated, to match, including pillow in back; regular value \$50.00, our sale price \$36.00

Library Table, as illustrated, 42 inches long, finished brown antique mahogany; regular value \$24.00, our sale price \$19.00

### For the Distinctive Bedroom

You will find the kind of Bedroom Furniture you want here in our large assortment—no matter if it be mahogany, walnut, oak or ivory, and of all periods.



With the special prices prevailing during this sale we know that this is the one opportunity of the year to secure the highest class merchandise at a lower price than you will have to pay elsewhere.

This 4-piece Queen Anne Suite, as illustrated, in solid American walnut, consisting of Dresser, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table and full-size Bed; regular value \$287.00, sale price, \$250.00

Buy now—deliveries can be made in March or April. Pay one-fifth cash and the balance in 30, 60, 90 and 120 days.

Visitors Are Always Welcome Here.

Prufrock & Litton  
Fourth and St. Charles

Out-of-Town Inquiries Given Prompt Attention

## Round Pegs in Square Holes

Forty-eight states every day are breeding young men who are destined to be winners in the affairs of the world.

The big reason why most young men do not arrive at their destination is because they get started on the wrong track—round pegs in square holes soon developing into a humdrum—colorless—get-no-where existence.

We want to make connection with four or five young men—nineteen or twenty years old, or men of draft age who have been exempted, or with men who are between thirty and forty, who would like to make a fresh start in a new life—

We are going to organize in the City of St. Louis for the Franklin Life, of which I am the Sales Manager, a group of such men, point their noses successward—give them all the help—encouragement—advice—counsel and straight talk, when needed, that my ability will permit me to give.

If the man is willing to meet us half way, we are willing to meet him half way financially. Phone me for an appointment—Olive three four eight four—if you are interested.

W. E. BILHEIMER,

Sales Manager the Franklin Life,  
2119 Railway Exchange Bldg.

Afterthought: If you have a corner in your room, go over and have a half hour's chat with yourself as to the progress you are making toward becoming a master man.

## LEADERS CREATING BASIS FOR STREET CAR UNION STAND

Working Conditions of Men Being Surveyed for Wage and Hours Sections of Contract.

FOR 40-45 CENTS AN HOUR

McMorrow Believes It Likely Men Will Stand for Raise to Which Company Is Committed.

Labor leaders are compiling information on working conditions of St. Louis street car men, who won recognition of their union by the United Railways Friday, with a view to creating a basis for wage demands and a scale of hours, which constitute the two most important items in the contract to be presented to the company for ratification within the next 10 days, as provided in the strike settlement agreement entered into by the union and the company.

Edward McMorrow, of Chicago, member of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employees, with which the new local union is affiliated, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter last night that he believed it likely that the men will stand on their original demand of 40 cents an hour the first year and 45 cents an hour thereafter, with due consideration for overtime, shorter and better arrangement of hours and improved working conditions.

Company Committed to Raise. "The company has already committed itself to an increase of 10 cents an hour," McMorrow said, "which was offered early in the strike as an inducement to the men to return to work. But I must not discuss these things now, as the men have not had time since the strike ended to think of anything but getting back to work and stabilizing their organization."

"None of us know what the next few days will bring. The employees have taken a great stride forward in the last 10 days. They have shaken off their shackles and are now free men. I am sure the company will regard them as such, and I look for a just and satisfactory settlement of all important business questions."

McMorrow's statement about the company's promise of 10 cents an hour increase referred to the company's statement last Tuesday that it was preparing to petition the Missouri Public Service Commission to grant the company an increase in fares with which to increase wages of trainmen the equivalent of 10 cents an hour.

McMorrow declined to comment on this condition of the company's offer. It was learned that the new contract would also contain several clauses not in the original demands that would not be to the company's advantage and are yet necessary for the men. These clauses have to do only with working conditions. It was pointed out that the new union's strength would be concentrated on the wage increase and a better arrangement of the working hours.

Set Against "Three-Timer" Run. A run that likely will be eliminated is the "three-timer." The general hours of this run are 6 a. m. to 9 a. m., 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., 4 to 8 p. m., and sometimes midnight. More than a score of men from several divisions said the men generally regard the elimination of this run as essential to a proper contract. There is not so much dissatisfaction concerning the other runs, but it is the aim of the union to make improvements where needed.

Attention of the car men will be concentrated from now until Tuesday on the election of officers for the ensuing year. It is certain that Anthony O. Plant of 4218 Olive street, who was elected president last week in the strike emergency, will be a nominee. An office will be fitted up in the Central Trades and Labor Union Building, 2228 Olive street, tomorrow, and permanent headquarters established.

McMorrow said he would await the return of William B. Fitzgerald, vice president of the Amalgamated Association, who was called to Troy, N. Y., yesterday on account of the death of his brother, before proceeding with more important work than mere details of organization.

He said that the general situation was quite satisfactory, and displayed a telegram from the big Chicago organization congratulating St. Louis Division No. 788 on the success of its strike.

Strikebreakers Pay Demand Met. About 150 men who called for their pay yesterday at the office of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Security Service Agency, in the Chemical Building, were said to have been employed to operate street cars during the strike and to have been discharged at 2 p. m. Friday, after the striking car men had accepted the settlement. The men demanded a full day's pay for Friday and the company wanted to pay them for only half a day. The company finally agreed to pay the men for the full day. They received \$4 a day. It was a part of the agreement, by which the strike was settled, that men employed after the strike was called should be discharged.

Forty former street car men who had been dismissed since Jan. 1 were re-employed yesterday, after being interviewed by Bruce Cameron, superintendent of transportation for the company. Some of these had lost their jobs on account of their activities in the interest of forming a union of street car men. Street car service was almost normal yesterday and will be fully so tomorrow, Cameron said. The company is short some men and an advertisement for conductors and motormen in yesterday's newspapers was said by Cameron to be due to this shortage and not to any condition connected with the strike or the union.

## POPE TALKS OF TUSCANY

Expresses Regret at Loss of So Many American Lives.

ROME, Friday, Feb. 8 (By A. P.).—Evidences of warm sympathy with America over the sinking of the Tuscania are apparent in all sections of Italy.

During the daily conference between Pope Benedict and Cardinal Gasparri, the papal Secretary of State, today, the Tuscania incident was the chief topic. The pontiff voiced deep regret at the loss of so many brave young lives and expressed his feeling that prayer must be more fervent and constant that the end of the conflict might be hastened.

## COCOANUT OIL FINE FOR WASHING HAIR

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulled coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonsful will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulled coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.—ADV.



## THE PIANOLA

A New Price—Now Only \$485

How often have you longed to play the piano—to be able to put yourself into the music—to play with the expression of a skilled pianist. There is one player-piano, and only one, that makes this very thing possible. The genuine Pianola not only allows you full vent for your own expression, but with the Pianola, Paderewski, Hoffman, other great pianists, will actually direct your playing note by note. The genuine Pianola at a new price—a lower price—now only \$485—terms as low as \$12 monthly. Send for catalog.

## THE AEOLIAN CO.

1004 OLIVE ST.

St. Louis' Greatest Piano House

Sole Representative for

the Steinway—the Pianola—the Vocalion



## WHO Wants This Most DESIRABLE OFFICE

on the Second Floor

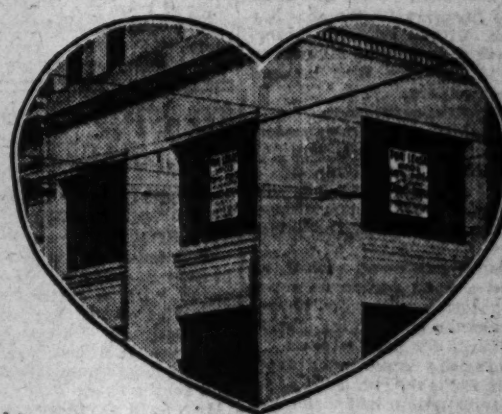
Overlooking

OLIVE STREET

and the

12th Street Plaza?

in the



of the Wholesale and Retail District

It costs nothing to look at it—and one look into this office may be the best investment you have ever made.

Some of the ADVANTAGES of Being Located in the New Post-Dispatch Building

- (1) Fireproof with Sprinkler System.
- (2) Life and Property Perfectly Safeguarded.
- (3) Cost of Fire Insurance Comparatively Trifling.
- (4) Sanitary Ice Water Drinking Fountain on Every Floor.
- (5) Hot and Cold Running Water in Every Office or Store.
- (6) Natural Light in Every Office or Store.
- (7) Latest Improved Artificial Lighting.
- (8) Modern High-Grade Sanitary Plumbing.
- (9) High-Speed Passenger and Freight Elevators.
- (10) Reached by 16 Car Lines Without Transfer.
- (11) WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE:
  - 2 Minutes From Public Library
  - 4 Minutes From Jefferson Hotel
  - 4 Minutes From City Hall
  - Postoffice
  - 6 Minutes From Municipal Courts
  - Center of Wholesale and Retail District
  - Center of Banking District
- (12) Most widely advertised Building in St. Louis. For Floor Plans and Other Information, Apply to CORNET & ZEIBIG, Agents, 719 Chestnut St. or W. E. Taylor, Post-Dispatch Business Office.

## "Dead Men, Awake"

Saint Louis County must prove to Missouri that she is as loyal and patriotic as any county in the State, and She will, if You will wake up to the fact that—

Your Country is at War—which means YOU are at War!  
It needs money to carry on the War—YOUR MONEY!

We appeal for your patriotism as a "Citizen Soldier" to invest your savings and idle money in

## Thrift and War Saving Stamp Certificates

They bear 4% interest, and are the safest and best security in the world—they are guaranteed by all the wealth and resources of a hundred million American people.

If you cannot afford to invest more, won't you invest your allotment (\$20.00), and induce at least two others to

do likewise! If you will, St. Louis County will raise her allotment of Two Million Dollars.

Do you realize it is the sacred duty of those of us at home to help win the War by doing something to furnish the boys fighting for us at the front with munitions, food and clothing!

## WILL YOU HELP?

If you refuse, remember your loyal neighbors will consign you to the scrap pile of slackers, where you belong

## War Savings Committee of St. Louis County

T. B. BOYD, Chairman  
CON P. CURRAN, Vice Chairman  
J. W. SHIELDS, Vice Chairman

Executive Committee  
Judge J. W. McElhinney J. E. Mooney  
Mrs. J. Hal. Lynch R. G. Russell



## POLICEMAN WHO LEARNED HE WAS AN ALIEN RESIGNS

Walter Sonntag, Member of Force Three Years, Legally Disqualified to Serve.

### FATHER UNNATURALIZED

Announcement Is Made That Registration Will Be Extended to Next Wednesday.

Patrolman Walter Sonntag of the Soudard Street District submitted his resignation yesterday, after learning that he was an enemy alien, and therefore legally disqualified to serve as a policeman.

He has been taking finger prints of enemy aliens registering at the Soudard station. He was brought to the United States from Germany when he was 2 years old. He is now 27, and has been a policeman three years. He resides at 3132 Nebraska avenue.

In reading the regulations, Sonntag learned persons brought to this country as minors could not be classed as citizens unless the father had become a naturalized citizen. His father obtained his first papers, but never completed his naturalization.

Sonntag has been voting since he was 21, and says his father also has been a voter at his home in Herrman, Mo., though it was known to election officials there that he had only his first papers.

Obtains Legal Opinion. Before submitting his resignation, Sonntag obtained a legal opinion from C. Orrick Bishop, Judge Advocate of the Police Department, who informed him he was not a citizen, and therefore disqualified for police service.

Chief Young expressed regret, as Sonntag has a good record as a policeman. Sonntag will now be required to register at a police station and have his finger prints taken.

It was officially announced from Washington that the plan to close the enemy registration last night had been abandoned and that the registration period would be extended to next Wednesday.

Chief of Police Young announced that the various police stations would be prepared to register enemy aliens today between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. for the convenience of workingmen.

He said the street car strike had seriously interfered with the registration in St. Louis. The total number registered at all police stations up to 8 o'clock last night was 2751.

### CROSSLEY GOES TO CAPITAL

#### TO SEEK CHANGE IN ORDER

Will Ask That Kansas City Be Allowed to Get Coal From Mines in Illinois.

Lieutenant-Governor Crossley, Missouri Fuel Administrator, has departed for Washington with a special committee representing Kansas City to protest to National Administrator Garfield against the orders from the national administration virtually cutting off Kansas City from coal shipments from Illinois mines.

Zone number 17 comprises Western Missouri, including Kansas City, and does not have access to mines in Illinois. It is probable the committee will ask to be included in zone 15, including Eastern Missouri and St. Louis, which have access to the Illinois coal fields.

According to the Kansas City committee, which includes Mayor Edwards and J. A. Harfield, City Counselor, coal cannot be shipped to Kansas City from Illinois even on contracts made before the zone plan was created.

### SUFFRAGE LACKS FOUR VOTES

Won't Be Called Up in Senate Until They Are Obtained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—No effort will be made to call up the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment in the Senate until sufficient votes for its adoption have been assured. When this will be, Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, today refused to predict, but declared that at present sentiment in favor of the resolution was being permitted to crystallize and its ultimate success was assured.

### MISS WOODRUFF OPERATED ON

At St. John's Hospital—Taken Ill Sunday.

Miss Eleanor Woodruff, leading woman with Otis Skinner in the "Mister Antonio" company, which will complete a week's engagement at American Theater tonight, is recovering at St. John's Hospital from an operation performed Wednesday.

She became seriously ill after the opening performance of last Sunday night and was immediately removed to the hospital. Miss Woodruff's mother, who travels with her, will remain in St. Louis with her.

Physicians say it will be four or five weeks before Miss Woodruff can leave the hospital. Miss Sue Ann Wilson, who portrays the role of the servant girl, has taken Miss Woodruff's place.

Post-Dispatch Wants point the way to comfortable rooms and good board.

## RECOMMENDS THAT \$10,000 BE SPENT ON SOLDIERS' HUT HERE

International Army Y. M. C. A. Secretary Says Work Here Has Been a Model.

B. L. Nevin, International Army Y. M. C. A. secretary, in charge of the architectural planning of Y. M. C. A. recreational buildings at cantonments, who has been in St. Louis several days inspecting the work of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. for soldiers, yesterday wired a recommendation to the national office in New York that \$10,000 be appropriated for a new soldiers' and sailors' hut here.

Nevin expressed satisfaction with the work being done by the Railroad Y. M. C. A. for army and navy men and said that the demands being made on it justified the installment of more adequate equipment. He pointed out that the work here is held as a model all over the country and that secretaries from different parts had come here to inspect it for ideas. His visit was a result of a recommendation by John F. Moore, International Railroad secretary of New York, who was here recently to investigate the service work of the local association.

## NEURO ARRESTED AFTER CHASE

Accused of Being One of Two Who Picked Man's Pocket.

A negro, accused by Fred C. Simon of 2629 Hope street, Maplewood, of being one of two who picked his pocket on a car at Sixth and Market streets yesterday afternoon, was arrested at Sixth and Elm blocks by policemen.

Simon said the negroes took his wallet, containing \$57, and then jumped from the car. The negro arrested had only \$4.55, and did not have the wallet. He said he was Will Brown of 2205 Market street.

## TO STOP A PERSISTENT, HACKING COUGH

The Best Remedy Is One You Can Easily Make at Home. Cheap, But Very Effective.

Thousands of people normally healthy in every other respect, are annoyed by a persistent hacking-on-bronchial cough year after year, disturbing their sleep and making life disagreeable. It's so needless—there's an old home-made remedy that will end such a cough easily and quickly.

Get from any druggist "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" (50 cents' worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Begin taking it at once. Gradually but surely you will notice the phlegm thin out and then disappear altogether, thus ending a cough that you never thought would end. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma there is nothing better. It tastes pleasant and keeps perfectly.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is used by millions of people every year for throat and chest colds with splendid results. To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex," with full directions, and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

## Valentine Candies

ST. LOUIS'S best assortment of Fancy Box Chocolates and Bonbons for Valentine Gifts.

Silk and Satin Heart-Shaped and other dainty Boxes, filled with delicious sweets of all kinds. \$1 up.

Visit Our Tea Rooms—Special 25c Luncheon Daily.

At the Imperial Theater 10th and Pine Streets

Lutheran Noonday Services

Timely and To-the-Point 15-Minute Addresses BEGIN FEBRUARY 18

Gold Fish Wholesale and Retail. We ship everywhere. Call or write to your favorite fish store that carries the gold fish.

HALLER'S STORE 212 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## KIRKWOOD FIREMEN TO QUIT UNLESS THEY GET MORE HOSE

Volunteer Force Votes to Disband April 30 Unless Aldermen Approve \$90 a Month.

Kirkwood's volunteer firemen are going to "ring out" unless the Kirkwood Aldermen "kick in" with \$90 a month and some more hose. They met at the hose house Thursday night and voted to quit April 30 if the city failed to do its share. They are willing to do the work, as they have for 14 years, but they want the Aldermen to keep their promise to provide \$90 a month for the care of the fire team and other expenses, and they want more hose.

A year ago, the firemen say, the Aldermen agreed to supply the \$90 a month. Three months ago the firemen asked for new hose, but since June the \$90 a month has not been forthcoming and the new hose has not been supplied.

Some time ago the Aldermen asked the firemen for an itemized statement. It was supplied, and it showed that the firemen were in debt \$125 and nothing in sight to pay it with. Mayor Matthews appointed a committee composed of J. Will Finlay, F. X. Groschman, Peter Bopp and Thomas J. Masterzen, to confer with the firemen.

## Sore Throat and Colds Disappear Over Night

At the first sign of a cold, with the hand just rub on VapoRub well over the throat and chest at night, covering with a warm flannel cloth. Leave the clothing and bedclothes loose around the neck so the vapors may be freely inhaled all night long. Apply a little VapoRub up the nostrils and if the throat is sore, swallow a piece the size of a pea. In the morning the head will be clear and the soreness in the throat gone. All St. Louis druggists have VapoRub.—ADV.

## PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

**THE CENTRAL**  
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS  
A 100% Perfect Photo Play, Entertainment  
Powerful Convincing Entertaining  
A Story of the Other Side of the Coin  
The Central Weekly  
Up-to-the-Minute Topics of the Day  
ALL AMERICA AT YOUR DOOR  
Entertaining Travelogues of Interesting Places.  
SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION  
**MR. HARRY SMITH**  
St. Louis' Popular Singer.  
Continuance, 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.  
ALL SEATS, 15c

## CINDERELLA AT IOWA

Today 2 p. m. Continuance 11 p. m.  
Dorothy Dalton in "Love Letters," "The Hidden Purpose" (Paramount-Sennett); Monday—Patsy News; "His Matinee Show"; Monday—Gee, Heban, "His Sweetheart"; Robert Warwick, "The False Friend."

## PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

**NEW GRAND CENTRAL**  
GRAND & LUCAS. PALACE OF MASTER CINEMA PRODUCTIONS  
The Emotional and Artistic  
**BESSIE BARRISCALE**  
in  
**THOSE WHO PAY**  
Thousands of people normally healthy in every other respect, are annoyed by a persistent hacking-on-bronchial cough year after year, disturbing their sleep and making life disagreeable. It's so needless—there's an old home-made remedy that will end such a cough easily and quickly.

Get from any druggist "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" (50 cents' worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Begin taking it at once. Gradually but surely you will notice the phlegm thin out and then disappear altogether, thus ending a cough that you never thought would end. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma there is nothing better. It tastes pleasant and keeps perfectly.

## KINGS

Today—2 to 11  
Daily, 2 to 5—6:30 to 11  
10c  
20c

## OLIVE THOMAS

TRIANGLE COMEDienne IN THE SMART COMEDY

## "LIMOUSINE LIFE"

MEREDITH NICHOLSON'S "THE HOPPER" UNIQUE "LIVE" CROOK PLAY

Three Keystone Triangle Comedies—Kings Weekly

## 10c SHENANDOAH

Today 2 to 11  
15c Week Days 2:15 to 5, 6:30 to 11

## TEXAS GUINAN

IN THE THRILLING WESTERN PICTURE "THE GUN-WOMAN"

"HER AMERICAN HUSBAND" DARRELL FOSS TEDDY SAMPSON

THE REVERSAL OF JOHN LUTHER LONG'S "MADAME BUTTERFLY"

KEYSTONE COMEDY, SHENANDOAH NEWS EVENTS

## AMUSEMENTS.

## ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

MAX ZACH, Conductor  
Next TICKETS

## POP CONCERT

ODEON—Today at 3:15  
25c and 50c  
Soloist—H. MAX STEINDEL—Cellist  
\$1 to \$2 at M. R. & T., Uniform Novels, Broadway and Locust. Flaxist, Soloist.

## FASHION PAGEANT

TICKETS \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00—ON SALE AT DEPARTMENT STORES

## Mardi Gras Dances at CICARDI'S

The Winter Garden  
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12  
St. Valentine Festivities and Dances  
Thursday evening, Feb. 14, from 6:30 till 11 o'clock. With the Palace of Dance Orchestra. Reservation service a la carte.  
Dinner and after supper dances every evening.  
The Restaurant Beautiful.

## Sheldon Auditorium, 3648 Washington Av., Thursday Evening at 8:15.

## FLONZALEY QUARTET

The Most Distinguished Chamber Music Organization in the World.  
Tickets: \$1, \$1.50 & \$2. Box, Seat & Fullor, Concert Direction Elizabeth Cussey.

## GAVETY

MAT. DAILY—LADIES, 10c  
This Sunday and Week

## SLIDING BILLY WATSON

and the BURLESQUE WONDER SHOW

A market for discarded store fixtures—use Post-Dispatch Want Ads.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## THE PATRIOTIC FOOD SHOW.

Open Today 2 P. M. to 11 P. M.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

Because of the street car strike, which prevented thousands from attending.

## THE PATRIOTIC FOOD SHOW WILL CONTINUE TILL

Wednesday Night, Feb. 13  
TODAY'S PROGRAM  
PATRIOTIC SERVICE, 3 P. M.  
REV. D. CONNIE SMITH  
REV. HORACE HOLTON  
REV. RIMO CLEVELAND  
REV. NAOMI SACHS, Soloist  
MRS. ELDER, Accompanist  
PATRIOTIC KITCHEN DEMONSTRATIONS  
3:30 P. M. CHIEF DEMONSTRATIONS  
3:30 P. M. PATRIOTIC MOVIES.  
EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS.

## THIS EVENING, 8 P. M.

INSPIRING OF "OLD GLORY"  
JEFFERSON BARRACKS BAND.  
MAXWELL GOLDMAN'S ORCHESTRA.  
PATRIOTIC PAGEANT 8:30 AND 9:30 P. M.  
PATRIOTIC KITCHEN DEMONSTRATIONS.  
CITY FOUR—PATRIOTIC SONGS.  
PATRIOTIC MOVIES.

## AMUSEMENTS.

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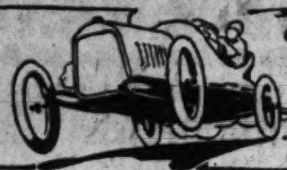
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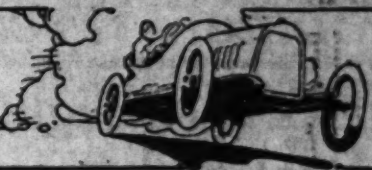
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# AUTOMOBILE NEWS



## LADIES' MATINEE AT AUTO SHOW NEW FEATURE

Big Motoring Event in St. Louis  
Will Begin Next Monday  
Night at Famous Southern  
Hotel Building.

The transformation of the old Southern Hotel into the Exhibit Building is about finished, and it will be ready several days ahead of schedule for the opening of the Automobile Show Monday. Saturday night the Show Committee of the St. Louis Automobile Manufacturers and Dealers' Association went to the building at 5:30 o'clock to give their approval of the lighting system. It was found to be sufficiently brilliant and well distributed for all purposes.

The installation of exhibits will begin next Friday, at which time automobiles which are to be shown on the second floor will be brought into the building and taken up on the temporary elevator which is being built.

The decorators will begin work in the building on Monday night. A large space has been set aside by the Show Committee for the use of the National Fuel Administration, which through Lieutenant-Governor Crossley, State Fuel Administrator, and the St. Louis Fuel Committee will make a comprehensive exhibit of appliances and methods for the saving of fuel, and incidentally gasoline.

A number of exhibitors have been assigned entire rooms for the display of accessories and supplies. The accessory department will be more complete than ever before.

Exhibit of new style bodies will be made by the Vehicle Top and Supply Co., the Commercial Auto Body Co., and the Wieland-Reller Co. Large displays of accessories and supplies will be made by the Phoenix Auto Supply Co., Bittel-Lefschewitz, Geller, Ward & Hanner Hardware Co., Shapleigh Hardware Co., Cupples Tire Co., Sternware Tire Co., Missouri Auto Specialty Co. and others.

A new feature of the 1918 Automobile Show will be the matinee from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. at an admission price of 25 cents. It is expected that this will attract to the show a large afternoon crowd of ladies.

Two important meetings will be held during the show for the benefit of visiting dealers of automobiles, who will come in from the surrounding territory. One of these will be at noon, Tuesday, Feb. 12, at the Planters Hotel, to hear Ray W. Sherman, who is the "Bully" of Motor World. The other is Wednesday, Feb. 20, at noon, also at the Planters Hotel, to hear E. Leroy Feltner, an automobile advertising man, famous in motor car circles.

### PHOENIX CHANGES NAME

Announcement was made yesterday by George A. Holthaus, president of the Phoenix Automobile Supply Company that the firm had been changed to the Holthaus Auto & Supply Company.

The firm does a large jobbing business throughout the southwest in motor car accessories in addition to being the distributor in this territory for the Miller Rubber Company. Among the many lines exclusively represented are the Helme-Springfield Electric starters and the Bosch products.

The same retail quarters at 3225 Locust street will be continued under the direction of manager Hunt-Hansen. Mr. Bosch, special representative of the Miller Rubber Company, was in St. Louis for a sales conference with the new firm last week.

### BUYS ELECTRIC GARAGE.

Arrangements were consummated last week whereby the Leach-Brouster Company purchased the Sinclair & Horn Electric Auto Company and takes over its garage and business at 4378-80 Olive street. It is planned in the near future to combine the two places centering both the sales and service in the Olive street building.

This will be remodeled and a new front built giving a showroom with a 65 foot front. A service station for Owen Magneto cars and Rauch & Lang electric will be maintained. The garage business will be continued with a call and deliver system for all electric car owners.

Quit Being a Victim  
of Circumstance!

## A CHEVROLET SOLVES THE PROBLEM

PRICE ..... \$660.00  
War Tax ..... 16.20

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

Terms to Suit You

**Grandle**

3324 LOCUST

### NATIONAL SECRETARY TO BE HERE MONDAY

Bart J. Ruddle, secretary of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, will arrive in St. Louis, Monday, to confer with F. W. A. Vesper, the newly elected president of the association, pertaining to matters of association interest.

While here the new plans with reference to the permanent establishment of local representatives in capital cities of states, as well as the national representatives at Washington, will be outlined; also plans for the establishment of St. Louis offices under the jurisdiction of an assistant secretary will be considered. At the annual meeting at Chicago last week changes were made in the by-laws, which will permit of the taking in of individual memberships, and plans will be made for the purpose of outlining this branch of the work.

In the past the association membership has been made up entirely of local and State organizations, which comes by delegates to the National Association, but by reason of the broadening of the association work, and particularly its interest in national affairs, it was considered advisable to make it a national organization, permitting its membership in addition to the association memberships. By this means the membership will be increased very considerably, as there are 29,000 established automobile dealers now in active business in the United States.

### MOTOR CARS SAVED ST. LOUIS FROM WALKING

"If there are still any Doubting Thomases who do not believe that the automobile has become a prime necessity in the world's work," said Stewart McDonald, vice president and general manager of the Moon Motor Car Co. of St. Louis, "they should be in St. Louis this week. Every line of transportation has been tied up by the strike of the street car men and the whole city has been taken by automobile to and from its work. Automobiles whose motors have not turned over for five years, have been running gaily up and down the streets carrying passengers and reaping a harvest of wealth for their owners in jiffy service."

"No longer can the word 'pleasure car' be used in this business. It is now absolutely taboo and all automobiles that are not used for hauling will be called passenger cars. Were it not for the passenger car this week, St. Louis would have to stay at home or walk many miles to get to its work."

"The term 'pleasure car' has been misleading for a long time and manufacturers and dealers are doing away with its use. It is trying to discourage the use of the harmful expressions 'non-essential,' or 'joy car,' 'sport car,' 'sidetracker.' The automobile business is too serious, too important, too vitally essential to the progress and comfort of the world for it to be belittled in any way and from now on there can be but two types of motor cars. One is the 'passenger car,' the other the 'commercial car.'"

### NOW "PASSENGER CAR."

All automobile dealers and automobile editors of newspapers have been requested by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to eliminate from their vocabulary the term "pleasure car" as applied to automobiles, and to substitute therefore the term "passenger car." The argument used is that the automobile has become so much a vital part of the world's work, that to call it a pleasure car is not only a misnomer, but a great injustice to the motor car industry.

The trade, and the newspaper men are also asked to eliminate a number of other terms, such as "joy riding," "stunts," "speedster," "sport car" and other terms indicating that the motor car is primarily used for fun, rather than for serious business reasons.

### DOUBLED OUTPUT.

To triple the production rate within a year's time, has been the task of the Franklin Automobile Co., Syracuse, N. Y. 1917 has been the greatest year in this company's history. The peak of production was reached the week of Oct. 1, when 284 cars were turned out, an average of almost 64 cars per day for the five and a half working days of the week.

August was the largest month in the company's history, when 1133 cars were shipped. In spite of this fast-growing output, it has been impossible any time during the year for the Franklin factory to catch up with orders received.



A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Motor Accessory Trade Association is to be held Wednesday at the City Club at noon, to consider and discuss fiscal affairs and the Automobile Show.

Charles B. Hanna, sales manager for Masters Trucks, reports the sale for Eastern Auto and Repair Co. of six Master trucks to the McCaskill Importing Co. There are now 32 Masters running in St. Louis.

The Texas Co., oil producers, has leased a garage at 4190 Olive street, for storing its large gasoline tanks.

Wastell Gray, who has had long experience with motor trucks and who was, until recently with the local Mack branch, has taken charge of the Pierce-Arrow truck business of the Western Automobile Co.

Diamond Bros. of Benton, Ill., while in St. Louis last week, ordered six Olympian cars of the Weibel Motor Co., for immediate shipment direct from the factory.

G. A. Pickel resigned his position with the Western Automobile Co., and has entered the truck sales department of Packard Missouri Co., as special representative handling installations of an engineering nature.

George R. Dunville, formerly with the Overland Automobile Co., has joined the sales force of the Tate-Gilham Motor Car Co.

### URNS ANY MAKE CAR INTO 1 OR 2 TON TRUCK

The No-Chain Truck Unit Co. has been appointed distributors for Missouri and Southern Illinois of the Truxton truck unit, made by the Commercial Car Unit Co. of Philadelphia. The Truxton was formerly called the Huford but when the unit was developed, to apply to all makes of cars, the name was changed. It is made in 1½ and 2 ton models and several different wheel base lengths.

The No-Chain Truck Unit Company formerly made the No-Chain Truck Unit for Fords. The No-Chain Unit was of the internal gear drive type, basic patents of which are controlled by the Commercial Car Unit Co. The company's premises are at 3392-94 Lawton avenue.

Chas. F. Dorn is president, John P. Camp is vice-president and Clarence E. Slenker is secretary. The Dorn and Slenker Auto Repair Co. operate the service station for Truxton trucks from the same premises.

Special emphasis is made by the Truxton people, on different construction features. The truck is made with a big margin of safety to take care of considerable overload. The shaft drive is used, eliminating chains in the internal gear drive. The power is supplied between the hub and the rim thus giving a longer leverage and more power. Through unique designing the Truxton has been made to apply on practically every make of car and is one solution of the used car problem.

### AXLE ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

"An interesting point about the Kiesel-Kar which purchasers at first find hard to believe, is that one of its features is 11 years old," says Harry Newman, the Kiesel-Kar distributor in St. Louis.

"I refer to the axles, which are of the same design as those that

were first built by Kiesel in 1907 and since have gained an enviable reputation for stability, durability and dependability.

"The reason for this is that they are Kiesel-built at the Kiesel factories, and the same methods of inspection and testing that were employed in Kiesel-Kars when they were sold for much higher prices, are today being rigidly adhered to."

### IDEAL FOR ALL WEATHER.

This season, more than ever before, there is a demand for the type of closed car that can be handled by the woman driver. Time was, when a member of the fair sex would not have thought of driving a car in the winter time. But today women everywhere are in the driver's seat. The convertible touring sedan has been the one big factor in making winter driving possible for the ladies.

For example, the new model, high-powered national convertible car is so easily controlled and handled that it is being favored by many buyers.

Like the actor who can play Hamlet one day and make good as a black-face minstrel the next, the National convertible touring sedan is an exceptional performer, sufficiently talented to tackle winter's tragedies and summer's comedies, built to meet all the varied requirements of the motorist who wants both a closed and an open car, but feels that he cannot afford but one automobile."

George Weber of the Weber Implement and Auto Co. is an ideal combination of a convertible summer-winter body, with variable motor, a motor that has the requisite flexibility and pickup for city driving and the tremendous power and racing speed that makes country touring a pleasure.

### WINTER DRIVE ADVICE.

Advice on the care and use of tires for winter driving is given to motorists by the A. N. Stanley, branch manager for the Fisk Rubber Company. He states:

"To the careful driver of an automobile the snow covered roads mean tire economy. The tire coming in contact with the dirt, cements or mud on road is worn more or less by the friction and rough grinding which it endures."

"Traveling over the snow the action of this grinding feature with the presence of the softer, lighter road bed, tire obtains traction without tread wear. Enormous mileage records could be obtained in running over the snow if it were not for the ruts and the holes that injure the side walls of the tire."

"The spinning of the wheel in deep snow or soft slushy holes in the road is a thing that should be carefully avoided by the drivers, as the spinning of the wheel in this fashion often results in bad tread cuts as the tire is liable to come in contact with a stone or some hard object in the road bed that is hidden from view, and grinding against such an object when the tire is spinning, usually means injury to the tread around the entire circumference of the tire."

"Avoid spinning the wheels in starting; do not run tire in the ruts and the winter tire expense will be reduced to a minimum."

### Gray to Sell Pierce Trucks.

Wastell Gray, formerly manager of the St. Louis branch of the International Motor Company, last week joined the sales force of the Western Automobile Company, where he will have complete charge of the motor truck sales department.

Gray was formerly connected with Pierce Arrow sales in St. Louis and is well known in motor truck circles.

### WINS MT. DIABLO HILL CLIMBING CONTEST

The Mount Diablo, Oakland, Cal., free-for-all hill climb, on Jan. 21, was won by the Westcott Six.

Mount Diablo reaches a height of 2867 feet from sea level in the 11 miles climb from the toll gate to the summit. It has been a battle-ground for supremacy in high-gear mark for many years, and is considered the hardest high-gear test in the world.

The contest was open to all cars of six or less cylinders, providing they were strictly stock in every way and complied with all of the other rigid rules and provisions governing the contest.

The Westcott was of the four-passenger, touring roadster type. It was driven by Mr. Kiel of the C. P. Kiel automobile house and carried a combined passenger weight of 677 pounds—27 pounds over the required 650 pounds.

This victory won for the Westcott a handsome silver trophy offered by H. O. Alexander, manager of the sales of the H. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. of San Francisco. More important, by reaching "the highest pinnacle on this famous mountain" as evidenced by six-cylinder automobile on high speed, the Westcott won the undisputed high-gear championship of its class.

### REEVES TO ADDRESS ST. LOUIS MOTOR TRADE

Mr. Alfred M. Reeves, one of the most widely known automobile men in national automobile circles, will be in St. Louis Thursday as the guest of the St. Louis Automobile Manufacturers and Dealers' Association. A dinner has been arranged at the Planters Hotel, and a cordial invitation has been extended by the association to all dealers in automobiles, and dealers in accessories and supplies, and garagemen to attend the dinner, to hear Mr. Reeves, who represents the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and who brings a most important message to the entire automobile trade.

Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m. in the second floor in the large dining room, and Mr. Reeves will speak immediately after.

### USED CARS IN DEMAND.

That there is going to be a great shortage of cars during the year 1918 is the opinion of representatives of the industry from every section of America. Evidence that secondhand cars or what are known today more popularly as used cars, will be higher in price, is to be found in all parts of America. Men of money during the last few months have been so confident of the future of the automobile industry that they have been formed to buy up the secondhand cars on the market, and to overhaul these cars, renew their finish and hold them for the market these investors realize to be a certainty.

### 500 Per Cent Strike Increase.

An excellent test of the amount of increased automobile traffic during the strike was the shop record of the vulcanizing department of Bittel-Lefschewitz. Under ordinary condition the normal number of jobs received is slightly over a hundred a day. On the second and third day of the strike this went to over five hundred, showing nearly 600 per cent increase in motor car travel. The effect of the strike had been anticipated by the company who had arranged in advance to take care of the rush which they felt was sure to come.

### THE FARMER WILL BUY MANY AUTOMOBILES

"With every city and town in the country seemingly crowded with motor cars it is hard for city-bred folks to realize that farming communities buy most of the cars built, says H. H. Spenny of the Weiling Motor Equipment Co., St. Louis distributor of the Olympian car.

"For years many of the largest manufacturers of medium-priced cars have annually sold 60 to 70 per cent of their entire production to farmers. During 1918, most car manufacturers agree that this percentage will go even higher."

In discussing the outlook for next year, Fred K. Parke, general manager of the Olympian Motors Co., Pontiac, writes us that already the high profits being made by producers of food-stuffs are making themselves felt in an increased demand for motor cars.

"Farming today," Mr. Parke writes, "is a business which offers a higher percentage of profit than the great majority of successful industries found in the city. Bankers in all sections of the country are sponsors for the statement that farm mortgages which have stood for years are being paid off by thousands with the profits of the last few months."

"During the past year, both crops and prices were good and the average farmer entered an era of real prosperity. In 1918, with every farmer in the country doing his best to produce the record crops, this country needs to feed itself and our allies, the crops

### NEW MITCHELL PRESIDENT.

A change was made last week in the organization of the Mitchell Automobile Corporation of Missouri, whereby John Boe joins the company as president and general manager.

Mr. Boe for the past three years has been Western sales manager for the Mitchell factory, making his headquarters in St. Louis.

He has purchased an interest in the company which controls the distribution of Mitchell cars through eastern Missouri, southern Illinois, western Kentucky and Arkansas, and will have personal charge of sales. The retail business will be in the hands of Dandy W. Hudgings, formerly identified with the Chandler and Franklin in St. Louis. Wm. A. C. Halwe remains as secretary and treasurer of the company.

### Donnelly Goes to Supreme.

D. Donnelly last week accepted the position as general manager of the Supreme Motor Company, local distributors for the Stutz. Mr. Donnelly was formerly retail manager of the Overland Automobile Company and more recently sales manager of the Weber Motor Car Company.

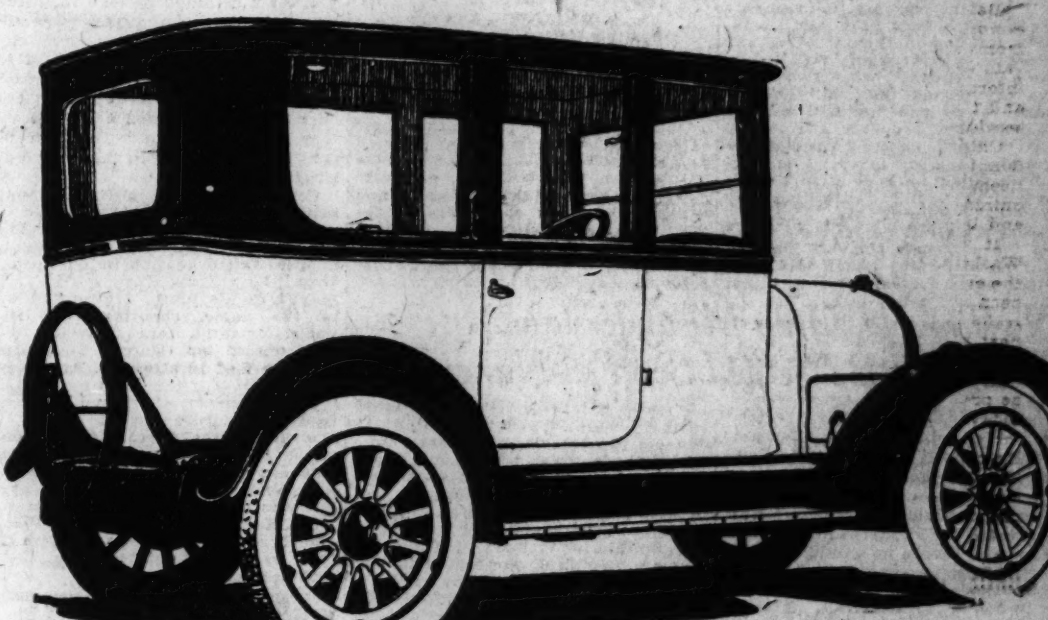
### WILL SHOW TRUCKS NEAR THE AUTO SHOW

All of the exhibits during Automobile Show week will not be in the Automobile Show Building at Broadway and Walnut street. Some of these will be across the street therefrom.

Owing to the scarcity of room in the Exhibit Building, it was not possible for the Show Committee to make provisions for trucks or truck units. In order to meet this situation, Leonard N. Costa, sales manager of the Barnett Sales Co., 411 North Second street has leased the building at 24 South Broadway opposite the Exhibit Building for the Auto Show week. This company will here display the Hercules bodies and Graham Brothers Trucks. The bodies will be shown on Ford chassis and the Graham Truck Builder will be made up on a Ford chassis. The Graham unit is built in both chain and internal gear type.

## Veile

The Name Insures Quality  
LIGHT 6-1240-3 MODELS  
Telephone for Demonstration  
Also Guaranteed Used Cars  
821 LOCUST ST. East. 6984. Room 291  
HERMAN L. SCHUBERT, Pres.



**Overland**  
\$1240

## The Thrift Car

With this health-protecting car the housewife can do her shopping, attend to her charities, visit the Red Cross meetings, solicit war funds and get home—

Long before the woman without it can do half as much.

And she has time and energy left—she keeps well and young.

With this Overland Small Sedan you too can save time and money without sacrificing comfort and maximum conveniences.

Appearance, Performance,  
Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model 90 Small Sedan  
S. & S. Toledo—Tax Free Price subject to change without notice

## OVERLAND AUTOMOBILE CO.

DISTRIBUTORS

Both Phones

Locust and Twenty-third Sts.

Convenient Payments, if Desired

## MORE-LITE AUTO LENSES

More Light Less Cost

More-Lite Lenses  
are 100% efficient

They throw a brilliant radiance far ahead and on both sides of the road. The light is soft and well diffused. There is no glare to blind passers-by. On both sides of the steering wheel More-Lite is the safe light, the convenient light, the always satisfactory light.

Get a set of More-Lite Lenses today. Compare their performance with that of any of the higher priced lenses. Enjoy the advantage of more light where you want it and pay less.

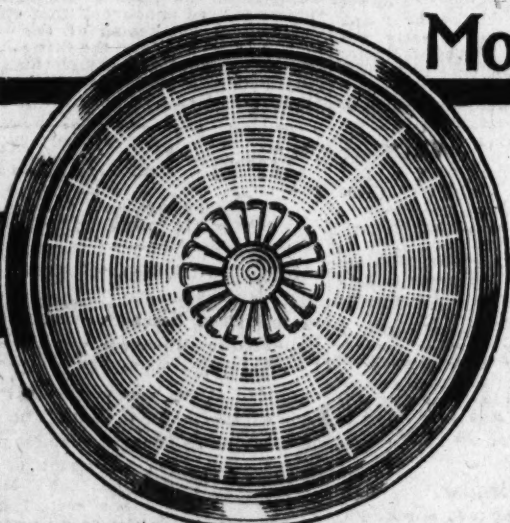
Dealers:—We are prepared to fill all orders promptly.  
Write or wire for our interesting proposition.

Distributors

Shapleigh Hardware Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

More-Lite Lenses are manufactured by the  
L. E. SMITH GLASS CO., Mount Pleasant, Pa.



More-Lite Lenses conform to the new state law and to the headlight laws of all states. Their simplicity of design assures not only highest efficiency, but low manufacturing cost, two important factors often sacrificed in an effort toward novelty design.

More-Lite Prices		
Inches	Crystal per pair	Amber Glass per pair
6 to 8 1/4 dia. . . . .	\$1.50	\$2.00
8 1/4 to 9 1/4 dia. . . . .	1.75	2.25
9 1/4 to 10 1/4 dia. . . . .	2.00	2.50
10 1/4 to 11 1/4 dia. . . . .	2.25	2.90







**Cigar**



### STAMP SALES IN SCHOOLS FOR WEEK TOTAL \$14,501.70

Total for the Seven Weeks' Campaign in St. Louis Now More Than \$115,000.

The thrift campaign in the St. Louis Public Schools progressed, notwithstanding the street car strike, which materially interfered with the attendance at the high schools and to a less degree in the grammar schools. The sales for the week, with one school yet to be heard from, amounted to \$14,501.70, making a total for the seven weeks' thrift campaign in the public schools over \$115,000.

At the Soldan High School every member of the graduating class purchased a war savings stamp—\$4.12—and made the toast and

pledge that the class would assemble in January, 1923, and redeem the stamp for the face value—\$5.

A thrift concert will be given by the Richmond Heights unit of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, Friday evening, Feb. 15, at 7:45 o'clock, Richmond Heights School building, for the purpose of arousing interest in the thrift and war savings propaganda. Mrs. Richard L. Winters is chairman of the Richmond Heights unit.

Chicago Robbers Kill Man in Office. CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Orville H. Travis, president of the Fidelity Portrait Co., was shot and killed today, when he tried to escape from two robbers who entered his office in an outlying district. The men fled after the shooting without getting any money.

### FULTON SUBSCRIBES \$40,000 FOR COLLEGE ENDOWMENT

Second Week of Campaign for Westminster Fund Shows Some Improvement.

FULTON, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special).—At the end of the first week of the drive to raise \$100,000 in Fulton and Callaway County of the \$500,000 endowment and equipment fund for Westminster College of this city, the quota of \$40,000 for that period was exceeded by \$200, it was announced by M. E. Melvin, campaign director.

The bulk of this sum was subscribed by residents of Fulton. Work in the county, from which reports were scattering, was retarded by the unusually unfavorable weather, but the second week period showed improvement in this respect and the drive is understood to have been vigorous and successful. There are 35 business men of this city and the county on the campaign teams, together with several leading farmers, and the entire county is manifesting strong interest in the endowment undertaking.

The effort to raise \$100,000 here is conditioned upon the total of \$500,000 from the State as a whole being subscribed by Oct. 1, and Director Melvin is confident that this will have been accomplished before the date named. Westminster College is identified with both synods of the Presbyterian Church.

### HEARING ON BUDGET FRIDAY

Public Will Have Chance to Present Arguments in Mayor's Office.

A public hearing on the annual budget will be held at 10 a. m. Friday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office. Individuals and organizations will be given a chance to urge or oppose appropriations.

The budget must be ready for introduction in the Board of Aldermen at the beginning of its next session, April 9.

Steamboat Captain Dead at 95. John Herbst, 95 years old, of Marine, Ill., for many years a steamboat captain on the Mississippi, died at his home from blood poisoning, the result of a cut on his hand received recently when he slipped and fell on the ice.

### MCCORD REQUESTS MODIFICATION OF ORDER TO APPEAL

State's Selective Draft Administrative Officer Disagrees With District Boards.

### MATTER FOR DISCRETION

District Board Gets First Case From St. Louisian on Physical Claim.

Modification of the District Appeals Board's order to Government attorneys to appeal cases of men contributing not more than \$100 a month to the support of dependents, whenever such men were put in a class lower than Class 2 by their local boards, was requested yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel McCord, administrative officer of the select draft for Missouri.

The District Board's order was objected to by the Government attorneys in several wards, and Frank B. Coleman, Government attorney in the Second Ward, at first refused to comply with it. Later he filed 17 appeals in such cases. He declared there were not many registered men in the Second Ward earning more than \$100 a month, and that it was an injustice to them to have their cases appealed after they had been given deferred classification on account of dependent families.

Several other attorneys took the same position, and there were many complaints to the District Appeals Board because of such appeals. Chairman Seldon P. Spencer of the District Board said the object in ordering such cases appealed was to establish uniformity of classification and to discover men whose dependents would be better off financially by reason of Government allowances and allotments of the soldier's pay than with the registrant remaining at home.

Attorneys who objected to the order took the position that they should have discretion in appealing such cases. It appears that Col. McCord agrees with this interpretation.

The District Board placed John N. and Verne W. Streckfus of 5861 Nina place in Class 5. John Streckfus is President of the Streckfus Steamboat Line Co., and Verne W. is one of the officers. Both were exempted because of their connection with the steamboat company.

Meredith Lawrence of 3838 Delmar boulevard is the first St. Louisian to appeal to the District Board on a physical claim. He was accepted by the Twenty-third Ward Board and he appealed to the Medical Advisory Board. He was re-examined and passed by the Advisory Board. Yesterday he appealed to the District Board.

The board yesterday passed on 307 appeals. A majority of the claims were industrial, and most of these were allowed.

### DR. JORDAN BRANDS DYNASTIC SYSTEM "TAPROOT OF WAR"

Former Pacifist Says Militarism Would Not Exist If People Controlled Their Government. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University, today arranged the Prussian autocrat dynasty in an address entitled "The Taproot of War," before the Commonwealth Club. Dr. Jordan, before the United States declared war on Germany, was one of the foremost peace advocates in the country.

"The taproot of war is found in the dynastic system of government," Dr. Jordan said. "Militarism would not exist but for the demands of the dynastic system, either directly or through the currents of fear induced in other nations by dynastic threats."

"There is a bounty on the heads of hawks and hyenas," said he, "as well as of Alexander, Caesar, Alva and Hindenburg. The era of peace will follow only when the heads of a nation become servants, not masters of the people. The people have been nothing; they must be everything."

### SAM HELLMAN TO BE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE REPUBLIC

Member of Post-Dispatch Staff to Succeed Charles E. Heberhart, Who Has Resigned.

Charles E. Heberhart, managing editor of the Republic, yesterday resigned his position, effective immediately.

M. P. Linn, general manager, announced that William M. Ledbetter, chief editorial writer, would be acting managing editor for the coming two weeks. At the end of this period Sam Hellman of the Post-Dispatch staff will become managing editor of the Republic.

### TIME ON INSURANCE EXTENDED

Soldiers and Sailors Have Until April 12 to Apply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—The House today passed the Senate resolution extending from Feb. 12 to next April 12 the time within which soldiers and sailors may file applications for war risk insurance.

Chairman Sims of the Interstate Commerce Committee, in urging the resolution, explained that it was necessary because of the length of time required for communication between Washington and the American expeditionary forces.

Capable workers find good positions through Post-Dispatch Wants

### RAILROAD BILL MAKES PRESIDENT FINAL RATE-MAKING AUTHORITY

Amended Measure Reported to House—Shippers Will Have Same Protection as Now.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—In reporting the administration railroad bill to the House today, Chairman Sims said the House Interstate Commerce Committee had amended it so as to vest final rate-making authority in the President, because under the present law the Interstate Commerce Commission could not make changes in rates unified war control demands. To amend the statutes to provide a noncompetitive rate-making system, the report said, would be putting on Congress an "impossible burden."

The bill as amended gives shippers and consignees the protection that they now have, the report continued,

as the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon their complaint, shall hold hearings to discuss the fairness of any rate into war conditions. The commission will report its conclusions to the President for action as he may deem necessary "in the public interests."

Before filing the report, Chairman Sims submitted it to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson, who, as the representative of Director General McAdoo, gave it his approval. Sims plans to bring up the bill in the House Monday. Chairman Smith of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee also will bring up the draft of the bill recently reported to the Senate.

During 1917 the Post-Dispatch printed, 16,325 Lost and Found Want Ads—1814 more than the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined—and more than three times as many as the

### SPANISH STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE; CREW IS SAVED

Sebastian Had Contraband Salt on Board, Germans Claim; Italian Vessel Torpedoed.

MADRID, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Official announcement was made today that the Spanish steamship Sebastian of 4500 tons had been torpedoed while on a voyage to New York. The crew was saved.

The Italian steamship Duca di Genova, of 793 tons gross, has been torpedoed. It is reported the vessel was sunk only a mile off Murviedro Beach.

The Spanish Minister of Marine has asked the Valencia authorities to make a detailed report of the incident. If the sinking is confirmed, a protest will be forwarded to Berlin. The Spanish press considers the case an extremely serious one.

The Sebastian recently sailed from

Torrevieja and Alicante, Spanish ports in the Mediterranean. Two boats, containing all her crew, arrived at Santa Cruz, Canary Islands, yesterday morning.

The commander of the German submarine which torpedoed the Sebastian, declared that salt on board the steamship was contraband. He permitted the crew to place food in the boats, which the submarine towed for 40 miles.

### Opera Singer Marries Prince.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Genevieve Vix, one of the leading sopranos of the Chicago Grand Opera Co., and Prince Cyril Narischkine, former attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris and a relative of the former Russian Emperor, were married at the City Hall here today. The bride was attended by the Duchess of Westminster.

The House  
OF  
**Werner & Werner**  
Announce  
the Establishment of an Exclusive  
**STYLE SHOP**  
IN  
**Hotel Statler**  
As Soon as Improvements Are  
Completed.  
The Shop Will Feature Ultra-Fashions  
in Finest Quality Haberdashery.  
**Werner & Werner**  
QUALITY CORNER  
10 LOCUST STREET AVENUE

## STARCK'S COOPERATIVE PIANO SALE

A Piano Clean-Up,  
the like of which St.  
Louis has never be-  
fore known!  
**PRICES "GO BY  
THE BOARD"**  
**TERMS SO REA-  
SONABLE NONE  
NEED WAIT—  
WILL YOU MISS  
THIS OPPOR-  
TUNITY?**



Startling savings now store you in the fact! Prices on our entire stock of Player-Pianos have also been reduced to rock-bottom.

**Pianos and Player-Pianos for Everybody!**

The extraordinary selling event of STARCK'S entire history starts Monday, 9:00 A. M. sharp. The necessity for readjustments in the minor policies of our selling organization in the great Southwest, alone makes this price-slashing possible. Not only will the congested stocks of our St. Louis store go on sale, but the surplus Pianos of smaller town STARCK representatives will be included.

Player-Pianos are coming to us so rapidly that we find it hard to keep pace with conditions. Instead of reducing our stock of used and slightly marred Pianos we are piling them up; and they must move. Price is not an object in the present situation. It goes down so far that you'll not hesitate to buy.

Truly a co-operative sale! The mammoth St. Louis branch co-operating with STARCK dealers in several states—all of us co-operating to make possible Piano prices that fairly take your breath away.

Here is a cash bargain that will make your dollars do double duty

**Used Player-Piano**  
Plain case, good playing condition. Free bench, 20 rolls music. **\$130**

**30 Days' Free Trial**  
Try a Piano in your own home before you buy it. These used Pianos are the greatest bargains we have ever offered, hence this very liberal offer.

**\$1.00 Per Week**  
Will secure a good used upright piano. You can't afford to rent one when you can buy for one on these splendid terms.

**Hundreds of Startling Bargains—None Can Be Duplicated Elsewhere**

Used Pianos	\$40	Cover	\$75	Sample Players	\$435
Everett	\$85	Erard-Grand	\$125	\$850 Player-Piano	\$485
Estey	\$90	King	\$135	\$8-Note Player	\$520
Fischer	\$90	Schmidt & Schultz	\$140	\$1000 Player-Pianos	\$675

**PLAYER-PIANO TERMS LESS THAN RENT**  
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GREAT SALE. SAVE \$150 TO \$380. BUY NOW—PAY LATER

**Out-of-Town Folks** Write for our complete list of used Pianos and Player-Piano bargains. We ship any Piano any place in the U. S. A. on our big No-Money-Down 30-day Free Trial offer. Our great factory-to-home proposition will interest you. See just what the Factory Price of a High-Grade Piano looks like with all the middlemen's profit taken out.

**P. A. Starck Piano Co.** **\$25 FREE**  
Manufacturers of High-Grade Pianos, Starck Pianos and Starck Player-Pianos  
1102 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

## FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

Brings You This Vast Array of Special Interesting Bargains for the Coming Week

This sale includes, as always, a variety in character to suit all tastes and fit every purpose. Plenty of our stock still remains from which to make agreeable selections.

**REMEMBER! YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT MACKY'S**



**REFRIGERATORS**

17 Refrigerators	Now Selling at	\$8.75
22 Refrigerators	Now Selling at	\$11.25
29 Refrigerators	Now Selling at	\$13.85
12 Refrigerators	Now Selling at	\$16.45
27 Refrigerators	Now Selling at	\$18.75
21 Refrigerators	Now Selling at	\$22.50

**CHIFFOROBES**

8 Chifforobes	Now Selling at	\$16.75
19 Chifforobes	Now Selling at	\$22.50
24 Chifforobes	Now Selling at	\$30.00
33 Chifforobes	Now Selling at	\$42.50

**DAVENO SUITS**

11 Suits	Now Selling at	\$38.95
18 Suits	Now Selling at	\$46.50
41 Suits	Now Selling at	\$58.50
68 Suits	Now Selling at	\$75.00

**EXTENSION TABLES**

14 Tables	Now Selling at	\$8.95
17 Tables	Now Selling at	\$10.50
33 Tables	Now Selling at	\$17.50
27 Tables	Now Selling at	\$24.75

**KITCHEN CABINETS**

13 Cabinets	Now Selling at	\$8.00
27 Cabinets	Now Selling at	\$10.90
31 Cabinets	Now Selling at	\$17.95
39 Cabinets	Now Selling at	\$29.85

**DRESSERS**

11 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$10.95
7 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$13.75
19 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$18.35
28 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$22.50
56 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$34.50

**IRON BEDS**

12 Iron Beds	Now Selling at	\$3.65
7 Iron Beds	Now Selling at	\$5.98
13 Iron Beds	Now Selling at	\$7.35
11 Iron Beds	Now Selling at	\$8.95
10 Iron Beds	Now Selling at	\$12.35

**DRESSERS**

11 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$10.95
7 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$13.75
19 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$18.35
28 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$22.50
56 Dressers	Now Selling at	\$34.50

**GENUINE CEDAR CHESTS**

A cedar chest is a real necessity for any home. It is guaranteed every respect. Will come apart. In of lock-corner construction—dustproof—an attractive glass finish throughout. They will save their cost many times over by preserving your clothing through all seasons and in any climate. Clearance Sale Price.

**\$9.55**

**BRUSSELS RUGS**

34 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$10.85
69 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$13.65
91 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$22.50
71 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$27.45

**AXMINSTER RUGS**

26 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$18.75
33 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$22.50
70 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$29.65
83 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$34.50

**WILTON VELVET RUGS**

30 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$13.45
47 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$17.55
29 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$21.00
60 Rugs	Now Selling at	\$32.50

**GO-CARTS**

20 Go-Carts	Now Selling at	\$5.95
13 Go-Carts	Now Selling at	\$7.25
16 Go-Carts	Now Selling at	\$9.65
31 Go-Carts	Now Selling at	\$11.25
27 Go-Carts	Now Selling at	\$13.50
21 Go-Carts	Now Selling at	\$18.75

**3 Rooms FURNISHED \$98.50 Terms \$1.50 Weekly**

**CASH OR CREDIT**

**Mack's**  
1126-1128-1130 OLIVE ST.  
FURNITURE CO.

TERMS TO SUIT

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.



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Our Motto: PUBLICITY, PROGRESS, PROFITS!

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## House, Home, Real Estate, Finance and Markets

PART FIVE

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1918.

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### L. & N. ENLARGES TERMINAL SITE IN NORTH ST. LOUIS

Buy 90x100-Foot Lot at Collins Avenue and Florida Street, Adjoining Present Holdings, to Straighten Tracks Into Freight Houses.

### REMOVES CAUSE OF LITIGATION

Report Persists That Negotiations Are Proceeding for Several North End River Front Parcels of Land for Use as Terminals by Railways.

By Berry Moore.

The L. & N. Railroad Co., it was disclosed yesterday, has purchased the southwest corner of Collins avenue and Florida street, having a frontage of 90 feet on the former by a depth of 100 feet on the latter. The transfer was made nominally, and the actual price paid for it could not be ascertained.

The property lies north of and adjoining the large rectangular plot at the northwest corner of Collins and Cass avenues, 170x114 feet, owned by the Louisville Property Co., a holding corporation of the L. & N. Two freight depots of the L. & N. occupy the next north block, bounded by Broadway, Collins avenue, Dickson street and Cass avenue. These structures front on Broadway and Collins avenue and extend from Cass avenue to Dickson street.

The plot at Collins avenue and Florida street has been acquired in order that the company's tracks, extending diagonally through the plot of the Louisville Property Co. into the freight depots, may be diverted from Collins avenue at this point and thus be straightened by being run through the recent acquisition. It is not known whether the purchase involves any other parcels.

The plot was formerly held by the trustees of the Robert Barnes estate, and the railroad company has been kept busy defending suits arising therefrom. The latest purchase gives the company the fee to the entire east half of this block, having a total frontage on Collins avenue of 260 feet, extending from Cass avenue to the south to Florida street on the north, while it is understood that the acquisition of the west half of this block, fronting on Broadway, has been seriously discussed.

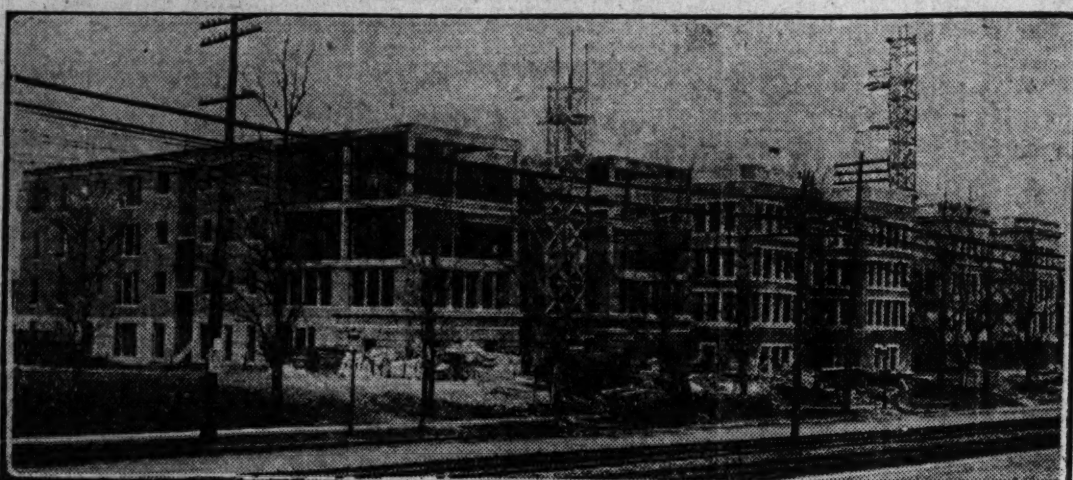
With the block occupied by the freight depots, the suggested purchase on the north would give the railroad company control of two entire city blocks, fronting on the east side of Broadway, and extending from Dickson street on the south to Florida street on the north. As yet the railroad company has not taken title to the corner of Collins avenue and Florida street in its own right, pending the outcome of negotiations. The parcels comprising the west half of the block, under consideration by the company, are owned by the Joseph Wolford estate, the Roe estate and are controlled under leases held by the Gast Brewing Co., Independent Brewing Co., and the Mound City Huggy Co., according to real estate agents.

Should the railroad company succeed in obtaining control of the half block fronting on Broadway, between Cass avenue and Florida street, it doubtless would extend its freight depot to embrace this entire block, which lies practically adjoining the north, and of which it now holds the east half.

The tracks of the Burlington Railroad Co. are about two blocks east of those of the L. & N., to say nothing of other terminals in this locality. Plans for Large Terminals.

While it lacks confirmation, the report is persistent that negotiations are progressing for control of several large holdings in the river front district in North St. Louis, available for terminal purposes. The Burlington, Walcott, Santa Fe and the Chicago & Alton are mentioned prominently as the prospective purchasers.

### \$500,000 Brentmoor Apartments Model of Luxury



BRENTMOOR APARTMENTS, in process of construction in the 5400 block of Delmar boulevard, will rival the most luxurious of the larger suite structures of this character in the city.

The builder is the University Investment Co., of which A. J. Francis is president, and which is a client of the Oron E. & R. G. Scott Real Estate Co., which has been given the exclusive agency and management of the apartments.

The improvement will constitute three distinct structures, comprising four stories with finished basement and of fireproof construction. Each has a lot 100x192 feet and has dimensions of 80x125 feet.

Each building embraces six suites of 10 rooms and five baths, including reception hall, large living room, commodious dining room and solarium.

Each apartment has 5000 square feet of floor space, the solarium alone having 1600 square feet. There will be four large sleeping rooms, equipped with private bath, floored with flint tile.

The apartments throughout will be finished in mahogany and with tile and hardwood floors, while the solariums will have marble bases, and will also the living rooms, dining and reception rooms. The apartments will be canvased and frescoed throughout.

There will be separate maids' quarters, with private bath. The kitchens will be electrically equipped, while the laundries, which will be off the kitchens, will have electric washing machinery, electric ironing board, electric wringer, dryer and ironing board.

Each of the ground floors of the buildings will have a large reception room in the front and six small

apartments in the rear, with private baths for the chauffeurs, while the court will be occupied as a garage for tenants' machines.

The cost of the three buildings, including this site, is estimated by the Oron E. & R. G. Scott Real Estate Co., at \$500,000. The site is on the south side of Delmar boulevard, a block or more west of Union boulevard and is adjacent to Washington terrace on the south, one of the most exclusive residential places in the city.

The rentals of each of these apartments will be \$250 a month, aggregating for the three buildings, \$54,000 per annum.

Francis is president of the company which erected the Harlan Court apartments, a little further west on Delmar boulevard, and the Jeffersonian apartments on the Baltimore avenue.

### METALS CONCERN LEASES WAREHOUSE ON N. BROADWAY

Introduction of \$10,000,000 Corporation to St. Louis Follows Selling Policy Change.

### PEPER CORNER IN DEMAND

Lot at Twelfth and Market Numerously Sought for Improving Improvement.

As a result of the street car strike, which precluded inspection of property in the residential and outlying districts, except when automobiles were available, the attention of agencies was given to the prosecution of deals embracing holdings in the business center of the city.

The Overland Metals Products Co., said to be about the largest manufacturer of oil stoves, metalware and aluminumware in the United States, yesterday concluded negotiations through the Mercantile Trust Co. for a long lease of a large warehouse at 1430 North Broadway. The company is capitalized, an officer of the Mercantile Trust Co. said, for \$10,000,000, but this is its first introduction to St. Louis.

Formerly the company's wares were sold exclusively through the Standard Oil Co. and the Pierce Oil Corporation, but it is now establishing sales agencies all over the country.

J. C. Wallace, secretary of the metal products company, came to St. Louis 10 days ago and made a careful survey of the situation here before selecting the North Broadway building, which has superior facilities, and which is adjacent to the large freight depots of the city.

Will Occupy Home Soon. The company will take possession of the building as soon as the necessary alterations and repairs can be made. The St. Louis office will be in charge of John Davis.

It is understood that the Joseph F. Dickmann Real Estate Co. agent for the Peper heirs, received three distinct offers during the week for the site of the former Peter tobacco warehouse, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market streets, and at the northeast corner of Vandeventer and Washington avenues. In each instance the property is wanted for pretentious improvements, including a hotel.

Otto J. Dickmann, vice president of the company, and who is all prospective purchasers of the Peper corner have ample resources to improve it on a commensurate scale.

The fact that Twelfth street, north of Market, is much wider than it is south of Market, gives the Peper corner decided prominence, which will be further accentuated with the widening of Market street, as proposed, between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets.

### CHICAGOANS TO BUILD HOSPITAL

Chicago people were in St. Louis during the week, completing arrangements for the erection of a modern and spacious hospital building at the northeast corner of Vandeventer and Washington avenues.

The site will embrace 70x110 feet. Plans for the building have been drawn by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, and sent to Chicago for approval or amendment. The architects decline to disclose details of the building plans or the character of the hospital contemplated. The corner plot is owned by Gustav Rosenberg, who leased it to David Becker Aug. 8, 1917.

Frank J. Masek, of the Roettger, Masek-Jaehle Realty Co., reports many prospectors for sites for buildings to be erected on Pine and Chestnut streets, between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets. He is about to conclude negotiations, he says, by which a handsome automobile structure will be erected on the north side of Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifteenth streets. The Mercantile Trust Co. also has several prospective buyers for sites on Chestnut street for buildings of this character, its officers announced yesterday.

### MUELLER SELLS BUNGALOW

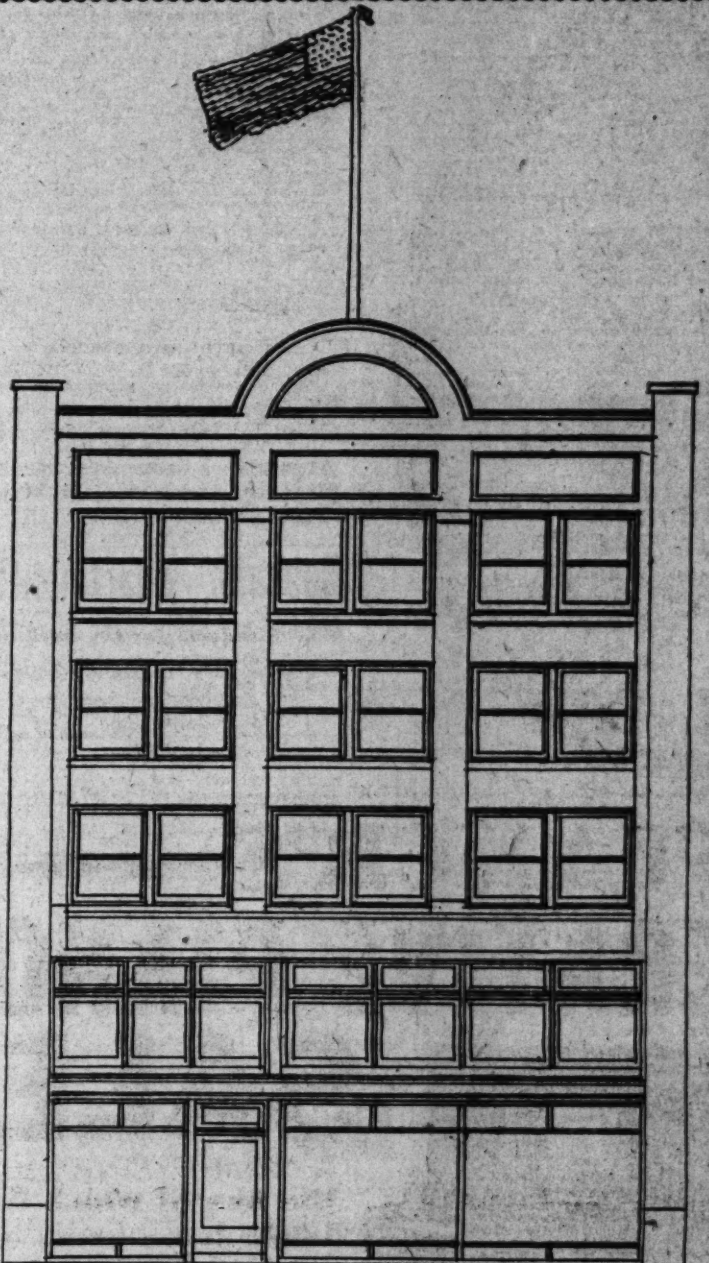
This Type of Structure Popular, Contractor and Builder Says.

J. Chas. Mueller, North St. Louis contractor and builder, 3500 Hebert street, reports the sale of another bungalow at 4232 John avenue, to Frederick and Harry Konrath. They will occupy it as a home.

Mueller claims there is a demand for these bungalows, as he has a number of inquiries for the remaining bungalow. These bungalows have six large rooms, tile bath, trunk closet, with many new features, such as disappearing ironing board, bookcase mantel, hardwood floors, bungalow type front door frame and door with old-fashioned door knocker.

Mueller intends to start work on these more as soon as weather permits.

### Plumbing Company Home to Be Erected on Chestnut Street



CONSTRUCTION of the building to be erected for the independent Plumbing, Heating and Supply Co., at 1119-21 Chestnut street will begin as soon as the old three-story buildings occupying the site can be razed.

The structure will be four stories high, exclusive of a finished basement, and will occupy a lot 45x110 feet to an alley. The entire front exterior will be of white porcelain tiling, as will all the interior walls and ceiling. Specifications provide for a large show window, which also will be lightened up and finished with tiling.

The second floor will lap over the first in the rear, in order that the latter may be accessible to wagons from the alley, thus facilitating the loading and unloading of freight. In this connection there will be a crane and other modern devices.

The company, of which I. R. Goldberg is president, is said to be the only independent concern of its kind in the United States.

The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., one of the largest plumbing supply concerns in the country, occupies an eight-story fireproof building at the southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, which was erected 15 years or more ago.

The independent company purchased the site for its proposed home at the instance of the Hildebrandt & Noble Real Estate Co.

Lighting facilities have been completed on a scale that fills every requirement, from both the utility and artistic viewpoints, bringing into full relief the massive beauty of the interior of the building, with its tall marble columns, statues and stairway. In this feature, as in all others attending conversion of the structure for its new and public use, the company has not stinted expenditures.

A mammoth national flag soon will float over the building, indicative of the company's spirit of co-operation with the Government in every way possible while striving toward rebuilding of St. Louis as a front-rank business center of international as well as national fame.

### GAS RATE RAISE IN COUNTY

Consumers Invite Company to Explain Reasons at Meeting Thursday.

Gas consumers of St. Louis County will have a public meeting Thursday evening at the Clayton Courthouse to consider the application of the St. Louis County Gas Co. for an emergency raise of 10 per cent in its rates. The question will be discussed from the standpoint of the consumer. Representatives of the company have been invited to explain their reasons.

### BIRTHS FEWER THAN DEATHS

Births in St. Louis last week, for the first time in several months, were fewer than the deaths in the same period. The births reported were 236, which was 11 less than the total mortality. Fifty-two persons died of pneumonia, 44 of nephritis, 23 of heart disease, two each of diphtheria and whooping cough and 16 of tuberculosis.

Valley Park Man Dies Here. James Beaman, 49 years old, of Valley Park, was found sick at 518 o'clock last night in front of 2983 Cheateau avenue and was sent to the city hospital. He was dead when received there. Death appeared to have been from natural causes.

### GEORGE H. PHELPS IS DIRECTOR OF EXHIBIT BUILDING

Boston Man to Manage "Buyers' Club" in Former Southern Hotel Building.

### OPENING ON MARCH 1

More Than 200,000 Feet of Floor Space Expected to Be Occupied Within a Year.

Directors of the Exhibit Corporation have elected George H. Phelps general manager of the Exhibit Building, the enterprise into which the former Southern Hotel, covering the entire block bounded by Broadway, Fourth, Walnut and Elm streets, has been converted.

Phelps came to St. Louis from Boston, where he was director of exhibits for the Irving company, which a few years ago maintained headquarters in many cities. This special experience, along with that in general business, is relied upon by the directors to give him the adaptability essential to the management of the Exhibit Building.

That any one who might be engaged for the post would find it necessary to learn from observation and contact with the details of management as they arose is realized by the directors, since the St. Louis enterprise is the second of its kind in the country, and in some of its features the first. The original Exhibit Building, or Buyers' Club, was established on an international basis in New York City recently, at an outlay of \$2,000,000, by the Bush Terminal. The local institution contains ample facilities for conventions, large and small, which are free for those purposes, this being in advance of the initial ones. In other respects the two are similar and will be conducted along the same lines, that of affording a convenient and attractive center for the meeting of buyers and sellers, with special efforts to attract the latter.

Will Open on March 1.

Manager Phelps stated yesterday that the opening of the Exhibit Building will be about March 1, the time scheduled for the opening indicated, and that inauguration of the enterprise would be with a collection and character of exhibits which would be gratifying to the company and the community. It is not expected that the initial exhibit will absorb the entire space, which aggregates more than 200,000 square feet, but this is expected to come about within less than one year, or about as rapidly as the entire structure can be made ready for their accommodation. The start will be with the first and second floors, comprising the most imposing section of the building, and the basement, use of which will be mainly for storage.

The first occupant of the building as a tenant of the Exhibit Corporation, but as a measure of co-operation with the nation in every way possible while striving toward rebuilding of St. Louis as a front-rank business center of international as well as national fame.

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### SOVIET MASS MEETING CALLED

Forces Threatened Unless Danish Parliament Gives Helms.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 9 (By A. P.).—Syndicates and Danish Bolsheviks have sent out a call for a mass meeting and a street demonstration to be held next Monday for the organization of a Danish soviet (council of workers' and soldiers' delegates). According to a syndicalist newspaper the new soviet proposes to act drastically in behalf of the unemployed if the Danish Parliament does not immediately pass a bill providing relief.

The newspaper says 300 soldiers with loaded rifles are at disposal of the soviet, which threatens to use forcible measures. Police leaders they have taken all necessary measures to control the demonstrators.

Help needed at home can be called through a Post-Dispatch Want Ad.



















# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH'S REVIEW OF MARKET CONDITIONS

## QUOTATIONS IN STOCK MARKET RECORD MIXED CHANGES FOR THE WEEK

### NEW YORK STOCKS

#### STOCK MARKET ON SALES AT \$39

#### FOR CATTLE IN TRADING HERE

#### OATS ARE OFF

#### GRAIN MARKET

#### GRAIN MARKETS

#### SATURDAY'S COMPARATIVE FUTURE QUOTATIONS

Some Issues Gain Sharply While Others Are Lower in New York.

### CURB MARKET IS QUIET

Broad Street Trading Centers in Special Stocks at Small Price Changes.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted weekly financial review, says:

"Postponement of the date for the next war loan, through use of short term Government financing with the banks, until such time as the Government is able to secure a satisfactory solution of what might have been an awkward problem. A 'Liberty Loan campaign' in midwinter—especially in such a winter as this and in so rapid a season to the November episode—would have been no easy problem.

"England performed it in her \$5,000,000,000 loan operation of January and February, 1917. But England's campaign was in the larger towns and cities, whereas our own next drive ought to be largely in the rural districts. Furthermore, a year and half has elapsed, with its opportunities for accruing income, whereas an appeal to the American investor for three or four or five thousand dollars would come only four months after the \$4,000,000,000 subscription to the 4 per cent last November.

"This is the only argument postponing the date of the war loan. If the Treasury were to be invited to ask next week for a loan to cover all of the Government expenditures up to the end of the fiscal year, it would find it extremely difficult to name the necessary sum. The estimates had the results of the year 1918 are likely to be long remembered in our financial history.

"Estimates are too high.

"In the hands of the congressional forecasters, the budget of expected disbursements for the 12 months got up to \$21,000,000,000 in October. By December the Treasury itself had cut the calculation down to \$18,000,000,000. On the face of actual returns of expenditures from last June to the present date—the figures have been much discussed this week—it is difficult to see how the sum total for fiscal year can run as high as \$15,000,000,000. To achieve even that figure would assume a rapid increase of monthly disbursements over those of the past few months.

"The odd thing about the matter is no one seems to be greatly surprised at such prospective lopping-off of four to six thousand million dollars from the estimates.

"It is true that the November and December stock markets went into convulsions over those estimates, along with other incidents of the day. But even at the moment when agitation was at its height on the Stock Exchange, a sense of incredulity over the estimates of Congress and the Treasury were visible.

"Must Win the War.

"There were those who took a kind of glorified pride in the fact that the United States could raise and spend 18 or 21 billions in a year, and not care what the cost was. But people who looked a bit closer into the estimates discovered very quickly that appropriations covering all the possible contracts of the war—for merchant ships, destroyers and submarines—were lumped in their entirety in the probable actual disbursements of our first fiscal year of war.

"It was a curious incident—perhaps an outcome of our happy-go-lucky Washington budget system—perhaps an expression of our honest national willingness to throw away things unreservedly into the scale to win this war for civilization. But there will be compensations, from the financial point of view, if we find by next May or June that we are in billions, as we do nowadays, had overestimated annual expenditure by several of them.

"On the other hand, the rating of

business for sale

ROOMING HOUSE—12 rooms, excellent, furnished, all tiled, good income; leaving city, low price.

ROOMING HOUSE—Furniture of most modern, best location, furnished, 10 rooms, all tiled, good income; leaving city, low price.

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**SITUATIONS—WOMEN. GI**

**First-** LAUNDRESS—*lit.*, or cleaning the  
Call Belmont 191R.

**Cook-** LAUNDRESS—*lit.*, first-class, or c  
reference. Belmont 2909R.

**House-** LAUNDRESS—*lit.*, by day, Wednesd  
Box Tuesday; give reference. Phone  
9077R.

**Out-** LAUNDRESS—*lit.*, by colored,  
Tuesday and Wednesday; city ref  
Lindell 4723W.

**Wor-** LAUNDRESS—*lit.*, by colored, by  
Call work 6 days in week. Jai  
son, 4162 Lexington, near.

**Week-** LAUNDRESS—*lit.*, by colored;  
work; references. Call Belmont 179

**Eng-** LAUNDRESS—*lit.*, by first-class col  
Monday and Tuesday.

SS—Sit.; laundry work.  
Monday, Tuesday and We

LAUNDRESS—Sit, colored, Tuesday  
Wednesday. Address Mary Johnson  
Wainut st.

LAUNDRESS—Sit, by colored, laund-  
ing or cleaning; 2 days; small family  
work. Call, give any days. Belmont

LAUNDRESS—Sit, strictly Irish  
best references; go out or take home  
work mornings. Lindell 1501R. 42

MAID—Sit, refined colored girl a  
maid or housekeeper for elderly peo-  
ple. Belmont 1193.

MILINER—Sit, experienced trimm-  
ings, make, work 3 days a week. Mon-  
day. Post-Dispatch.

NURSE—Sit in Christian Science fac-  
ulty. C. S. nurse. Forest 3693J.

NURSE—Sit, by neat colored girl

to nurse sick or invalid

wise, useful; good reference. Box  
Post-Dispatch.

NURSE—Sit. by practical nurse, by  
reference. 5430 St. N.

Grand 3530M.

OPERATOR—Sit.; private switchbo-  
years' experience; reference furnished.  
D. 1011.

PIANIST—Colored girl wishes pos-  
sible piano with orchestra or alone  
dance dances. Call pr write. 3105 E.  
Baker.

SEAMSTRESS—Colored wishes to as-  
sist the day, ladies that do their home  
reasonable. 2325 Goods av.

SEAMSTRESS—Sit.; altering and  
sewing. 4544A Evans.

STENOGRAPHER—Sit.; high-class sub-  
work by expert. Box 2-197, Post-Dispatch.

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STENOGRAPHER-Office assistant, 40 years, experienced, excellent position; \$65 monthly. Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER-Sit.; female; rapid, accurate, reliable; assist. books; 1000 references. Box D-256, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER-INTER-Sit. by young lady; can handle stenographic translation. Grand Rapids, Mich. Box 100, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER-Sit. and assistant of office work, desires responsible position. Box 100, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER-Sit.; expert; desirous of position in law and commercial work. Box 100, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER-Sit.; little knowledge bookkeeping, 5 years clerical experience, desires position, small office; salary reasonable. Box 100, Post-Dispatch.

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r: rapid, accurate, reliab

STENOGRAPHER—Sitt, by capable lady; several years' experience; accurate, painstaking and obliging; A. Encs. Box Q-399 Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Refined young lady; a native born stenographer; retary where ability and character appreciated; references. Box D-19.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE AID—A lady with 10 years' experience, knowledge of dictaphone; references. Box 100, estate firm; \$65. Box D-407, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Half-day employment; experienced stenographer; school and commercial college; typewriter. Box D-190, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Sitt, lady, 28 years' experience; just completed her course; ambitious; references. Box 100, estate firm; \$65. Box D-407, Post-Dispatch.

Post-Dispatch.

**PHYSICIAN**—Male, 35 years, 10 years experience, capable handling of all medical emergencies, some knowledge bookkeeping; at present employed, but desire to change for place where there is chance of advancement, business. Forest 2827W, or write Miss Fountain, apartment A.

**TELEPHONE OPERATOR**—Sit: wish to change to evening, from 6:30 p. m. to 11:30 or 12 p. m. 10 years experience, \$545 between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

**TRAINED NURSE**—Sit: will be idle, 10 years experience, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589,

ored, wants dishwasher  
Call Belmont 72. Lulu 81

WOMAN—Sit, by colored, to work most except Sunday; \$5 week. Lindell 3822.

WOMAN—Competent, reliable, wants an evening, or 6 hours daily. 5243 G.

WOMAN—Sit, want work of any kind at home. 4226 Humboldt.

WOMAN—Sit, by middle-aged, for cook and assist with housework. 3874 Levee.

WOMAN—Sit, Monday and Tuesday Cal Lindell.

WOMAN—With experience and selling ability over the phone; desirable position. D-314. Post-Dispatch.

WOMAN—Sit, by settled, running room and conferences. Belmont 1618R for Mrs. Phillips.

WOMAN—Desires position; clerical, filing or telephoning. Box D-300.

WOMAN—New.

O-27. Post-Dispatch.

WOMAN—Nat. colored; dishwasher or domestic; middle-aged. Phone Boston Center 4505.

WOMAN—Sit, take care of office, and phone collections; best reference.

WOMAN—Refined young woman, class cook and housekeeper, wants in small family. Box D-2590, P.D.

WOMAN—Will work 1 or 2 days weekly; clean coat, clothing or children's clothes Monday. 4515 Easton.

WOMAN—Sit., companion or light housework by elderly woman, Protestant. American.

D and typed: perfect

**HELP WANTED**

*Solid agents, 15c line, minimum \$20.00 of letter rate. 5c per line. Orders on Agency Salesmen. Canvassers, Solicitors, Schools and Mail Orders. Discounts 5c line on three or more insertions.*

**MEN, BOYS**

**ADDRESS—**Wanted, address of Edw. Early, at 2322 Halls Ferry rd.

**ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—**For original with good pull and best talking point must be hustler. Call Monday, 10:30 to 4:00 Times Bldg.

ne Co., 3746 Forest Park

**ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN**—Young, married between age of 25 and 30; must be experienced in all types of credit work; experience and salary expected. Box 7, Post-Dispatch.

**ATTENDANT**—Of nurses, in sanitarium, mental and convalescent hospital; experience not required; phone Webster 3046.

**AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS**—Four. C. Werne, Colfax 74.

**AUTO MECHANIC**—For work on heavy trucks apply Gansahl Lumber Co. 800 Newstead.

**AUTOMOBILE WASHMEN**—Must be well-permenced; no others need apply. Ray G. Goss, 534 Olive.

**AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC**—One family with all makes carburetor, come

NIC—All around, All  
ing Mound City

And Auto Co., 3807 Locust.  
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC—Must be ex-  
perienced; state age, salary expected; can  
give references in first letter. Geo. Harman,  
Jacksonville, Ill.  
BARBER—Good, steady job; union affil-  
iation. 7027 S. Broadway.  
BARBER—At once; shop pays from \$15  
to \$20 per week; experience in shop. Call Mr.  
side at Wm. Posthaus, Affton, Mo.  
BAKER—Second hand; steady job; \$10  
per week. Henry Stirling, Murphysboro, Ill.  
BAKER—Light second; day work. Call  
Mr. W. J. Smith, 1001 S. 1st St., St. Louis.  
BELLER—Experienced on machine; can  
give references. Box A-334, Post-Diamond,  
Waco, Tex.



## AGENTS: ALLIANCE

best in 21 years: our food, soap and goods cut store prices one-third in one-

everybody buys to lower living cost. R. Davis, Dent, 629, 916 Lake, Chicago.

AGENTS—California rosebuds selling  
hotcakes; agents coming money; also  
for profits; catalogue from. Miss  
Dead Co. By 2815 W. Pico, Los Ange-  
les.

AGENTS—\$30 to \$100 a week; free ad-  
vice; gold sign letters for stores in  
store windows; liberal offer to gen-  
eralists. Metallic Letter Co., 435 N. Clin-  
ch, Chicago.

AGENTS—\$90 weekly and automobile  
finished agents placing samples, under-  
stand automobile necessity with owners; re-  
duce; reduces operating expense one-third  
on old cars run like new; outfit free.  
Galley, Dept. 450, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS—Monthly income paid those

no lists of names for us at home, ap-  
me; no supplies to purchase, no investme-  
dence or other work required; postal be-

[illegible]

Y. Outfit free. Prof. Nichols, Nape, Ill.

**WNTS**—Wantout you in business furnish everything: men and women \$50 a weekly, operating our "New System Sany Candy Factories," home, anywhere; a Raggedale Co. Box A, East Orange, N.J.

**WNTS**—100 per cent commission; some new, new, new business man must have enormous demand unlimited; anybody can law makes it a necessity; anybody can spare time. Write for particulars, Fed Inc., 615 Lumber Exchange, Chicago.

**WNTS**—\$50 to \$75 week. Sell the Little's cement that prevents spark plug trouble on old plugs good as new; just the thing for a prospect. Eastern Automobiles. Write quick. L. A. Lincoln, 325 Wall

ENTS—Portraits, photo pillow tops, patri-

[illegible]

NTS—\$300 per month selling Stransky's  
v. Improved vaporizer for Ford cars

[illegible]

NG GUM—Sell to storekeepers, etc.  
permanent business built up quickly.  
At 35c on every box. Exclusive territory.

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N and train porters now running

can make \$2 to \$3 extra a trip  
for free sample "Buck and  
Wonderful new washing table  
clothes washer with  
sells: 200 per cent profit, manu-  
factured by J. M. Newberry,  
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Buy seller out: agents, grab this  
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25-word advertisement in 100  
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Daily grind; take nose-off grinders  
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splendid driving light at low  
batteries; from burning out  
economically;  
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no capital necessary. Write to  
special offer. Address: Elmer Ingram,

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 O. ALENTIS—Sell men's suits  
 order; beautiful; best tailoring;  
 sell every man about; large  
 free. Leeds Woolen Mills, Chi-  
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 MEN—WOMEN—LISTEN!  
 OWN YOUR BUSINESS.  
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 Agency for our Indestructible San-  
 itarian and control the market  
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 longer, give more light, use less  
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 sells them. Write quick for ter-  
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 It, complete. 25c. American Pac-

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## ROOMS FOR RENT HERE

**MCMILLAN, 4609** — Large steamy room; gentlemen's private family.  
Miss Lillian M., 4609—Nicely furnished single or on suite; convenience; phone.

**MARYLAND, 42nd**—Nicely furnished single or on suite; convenience; \$1.50 in room.

**MARYLAND, 41st**—Two connecting housekeeping rooms; gas range; phone.

**MINNEVA, 521**—34-story rooming house; modern conveniences.

NEWSTEAD, 3112 N.—Furnished  
bath; 2 children; 2 women.  
NEWSTEAD, 3124 N.—Warm, light  
housekeeping rooms; hot bath; 2  
bys.  
OLIVE 3538—Warm, housekeeping roo  
no children; also sleeping room.  
OLIVE 3548—Beautifully furnished  
for dining room, kitchenette;  
heated; adults only.  
OLIVE 3800—Furnished room; all

conveniences, including private bath;  
barron preferred.

**OLIVE, 4378**—Well furnished 3d-floor  
room, with hot-water heat and all  
conveniences; suitable for one or two;  
reference exchanged.

**OLIVE, 2948A-2947A**—Nicely furni-  
shed room, heat, electric lights, hot and  
cold water, all phone, newly furnished;  
reasonable. Inspection invited. **Hotel**,  
Hotel, half block west of Vandewater.

**PAGE BL, 3843**—Neatly furnished  
3d floor. **Ref.** west.

PAGE BL. 3449—Room and kitchen;  
vols: 1 or 2.

PAGE BL. 3424—2 nice, unfurnished  
bath and toilet; upstairs 30 mod.

PAGE BL. 3714—Nicely furnished, second  
floor, with or without kitchen still.

PAGE BL. 3444—Front hall room;  
Pare and Taylor care.

PAGE BL. 3477—3 or 4 furnished  
bedroom; gas range; all conven-

PAGE BL. 3477—2 or 3 large rooms;  
gas range; people employed.

PAGE BL. 3640—Room in private in electric furnace, \$2 week. Forest  
PAGE BL. 3641—Nice furnished room, including if desired, all conveniences.  
PAGE BL. 3676—Furnished southern lady or gentleman employed.  
PAGE BL. 3680—  
PAGE BL. 3684—Nice furnished modern conveniences; for lady or man employed.  
PAGE BL. 3687—Two 2d-floor front incline housekeeping rooms; electric furnace.  
PAGE BL. 3688—

PAID 1918. 1425-3 front housekeeping rooms; all conveniences.

PENDELTON, 112A—Front room, kitchen, steam heat; electricity; central hot water.

RAYMOND, 818—Gentleman's; south exposure; running hot water; 4 bar modern.

**RIDGE 5671**—One or two furnished for light housekeeping; heat and furnished.

**RIDGE, 6000**—Large, 2d floor front; southern exposure, all conveniences; nicely furnished in family parlors; no other rooms; block from Park Ave. (1st line 5694) Ridge.

**ROOMS**—Large front room; continuous water; steam heat. Box D-2197 Post.

**ROOM**—Large; warm; steam-heated apartment; 4400 west. Box Q-362 Post-Dis.

**ROOMS**—Two beautiful front rooms for

ROOM—Back: strictly modern; second  
floor. Box D-306. Post-Box  
ROOM—For two gentlemen; no other  
ere; bath; continuous hot water;  
beds: free phone. Plaza Colony 1414  
ROOM—Front: best heat and hot water  
ery convenient; home of widow and  
reasonable. Delmar 4571R  
ROOM—Nicely furnished for 1 or 2  
men. West End apartment. Phone  
del 4752R  
ROOM—Lovely. Furnished; private  
electricity; well heated; convenient  
Grand, Olive and Van Ness. Phone

ROOM - Desirable, warm, clean, a room apartment; for employed persons; central west; reasonable. Box 60, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM - Large front south; modern convenience; own home; private family; Hamilton and Delmar; gentleman; call any 2152.

ROOM - Westminster pl. 42x8 block; furnished front room; steam heat; own hot water; every comfort; gentle phone. Lundy 4-16-34.

SLEVIN 4039, 2nd NW.

**SPRING, 271 N.**—Three large rooms, bath, electric; \$11.  
**SPRING, 27 N.**—2 newly furnished cooking rooms, gas and heat, \$4. Call 24 south.  
**SUBURBAN, 6220**—Furnished rooms, gas or light housekeeping.  
**TAYLOR, 1718 N.**—Front room for two gentlemen or couple employed.  
**TAYLOR, 1365A**—Nicely furnished room for couple or two gentlemen.  
**VERNON, 5203**—Nice room and board, 2 gentlemen; all conveniences.  
**WILSON, 1215**—Furnished room, gas, bath, electric; \$11.

VERNON, 3247—Southern exposed room; board; convenient to cars.

VERNON, 2570—Nicely furnished front room; first-class board; all conveniences.

VERNON, 2760—Room, sleeping or keeping; reasonable to parties and gas, electricity; phone; near schools and churches.

VON VERSEN, 4649A—1 or 2 for small family. Forest 6966.

VON VERSEN, 4175—One light sleeping room; hot-water heater; electric.

VON VERSEN, 4175—One light sleeping room; hot-water heater; electric.

VON VERSEN, 4118—Completely furnished room; modern; \$3 week. (Indal)  
VON VERSEN, 4643—Furnished room, gls. with phone; very nice family.  
VON VERSEN, 4601—Nicely furnished floor front room and kitchen; \$3.00 week.  
VON VERSEN, 4222—Desirable, gls. heated room for 2; continuous hot water.  
VON VERSEN, 4076—Furnished or unfurnished room; modern convenient.  
VON VERSEN, 4015—Two small furnished front rooms and kitchen; \$3.00 week.  
VON VERSEN, 4015—Two small furnished front rooms and kitchen; \$3.00 week.

VON VERSEN, 506 - Nicely furnished 2  
suitable for gentlemen; all ap-  
pliances. Forest 83444  
VON VERSEN, 441 - Connecting house  
ing rooms; gas range, heat, phone,  
tric lights, etc.  
VON VERSEN, 504 - Magnantly furn-  
room, private family; references. 24  
4115  
VON VERSEN, 5417 - Single or on suite  
conveniences; private home; reduce  
Cahany 854  
VON VERSEN, 404 - Nice, 2d floor in  
keeping room; well heated place

VON VERSEN, 5104—Large, bright  
so ex. for 1 or 2 gentlemen or  
single man; reasonable.

VON VERSEN, 4044—Two or three  
keeping rooms; electricity, phone;  
\$3.

VON VERSEN, 5048—Two nicely kept  
single rooms, for gentlemen or ladies;  
employed; reasonable. Cabney 5000.

VON VERSEN, 4448—Two rooms, on 2  
floor, connecting, for light house-  
hold; ex. ex. electric light.

VON VERSEN, 4448—Two rooms, on 2  
floor, connecting, for light house-  
hold; ex. ex. electric light.

VON VERSEN, 4190—Handsomely furnished light sleeping room, suite or full also lodging.  
VON VERSEN, 3242—Neatly furnished room; steam heat; continuous hot water apartment &  
VON VERSEN, 4118—Large furnished room or 2 gentlemen; Bath furnished front room; steam-heated apartment; 3293 Lindell, third floor east, call 424; garage.  
WALTON, 2076—Nice warm room; family; very reasonable; front hall.  
WALTON, 1118—Bath, kitchen, front

rooms; conveniences; furnished for keeping; Bell phone.

WALTON, 746 (De Arles Hotel) with connecting bath; light house; permit. Price \$124.

WASHINGTON BL., 4810—Large room; table; hot-water heat.

WASHINGTON BL., 4810A—Large room; table; hot-water heat.

WASHINGTON BL., 4810—Large room and kitchenette; unfurnished.

WASHINGTON BL., 4810—Overlooks small private family; modern; no

WASHINGTON BL., 4484 — Furnish-  
renewable. Inquire at 4484 Wash-  
INGTON BL., 4484 — Nicely fur-  
nish; all conveniences.  
WASHINGTON, 4485 — Nicely fur-  
nish; small 2d floor room; reasonable.  
WASHINGTON, 4158 — Nicely fur-  
nish; all conveniences. Parlor.  
WASHINGTON BL., 4485 — Furnish-  
Kitchen, 2d; or one and kitchen.  
WASHINGTON BL., 4485 — Furnish-  
front; one single room; nice.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 - Large  
apls, housekeeping rooms; reasonable  
tricity, phone; reasonable

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 - Large  
2nd floor; 3 large windows; central  
water; kitchenette; also see 100

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 - Two  
front rooms; hot-water heat; also see 100

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 - Large  
2nd floor front room; 3 large  
windows; also see 100

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 - Large  
2nd floor front room; 3 large  
windows; also see 100

WASH. POST



## HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS**

**FLAT:** For sale, 8 rooms; will furnish steam heat; sanitary service; all front porch; all rented; 1275 cash. 3601A Franklin - low rent. Call 9-1000.

**FURNITURE - For sale:** 8-room apartment furnished complete. \$1000.00.

**FURNITURE - For sale:** 8 room; newly furnished flat; complete for housekeeping. \$1000.00.

**SEWING MACHINES**

**SINGER** drophead, \$8.50; new White, \$9.50. Clating, bedrooms set, rug, lamp, etc.

**SEWING MACHINES:** For sale, box, Singer, drop head, \$9.00; all makes and kinds, from \$2.50 up. Call 9-1000.

**SEWING MACHINE - For sale:** Wheeler, \$10.00. Call 9-1000.

**SEWING MACHINE**—For sale, new Domestic #507, drophead, bargain, \$15. 1300 Linden Forest, #10.

**SEWING MACHINE**—For sale, #63 Singer, drophead, like new, \$18. 1118, Kingston, 1210.

**SEWING MACHINE**—For sale, 1 drawer; small bearings; late model; #7. 5070 Kensington, #10.

**SEWING MACHINES**—For sale, drophead and treadle, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24, #25, #26, #27, #28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33, #34, #35, #36, #37, #38, #39, #40, #41, #42, #43, #44, #45, #46, #47, #48, #49, #50, #51, #52, #53, #54, #55, #56, #57, #58, #59, #60, #61, #62, #63, #64, #65, #66, #67, #68, #69, #70, #71, #72, #73, #74, #75, #76, #77, #78, #79, #80, #81, #82, #83, #84, #85, #86, #87, #88, #89, #90, #91, #92, #93, #94, #95, #96, #97, #98, #99, #100, #101, #102, #103, #104, #105, #106, #107, #108, #109, #110, #111, #112, #113, #114, #115, #116, #117, #118, #119, #120, #121, #122, #123, #124, #125, #126, #127, #128, #129, #130, #131, #132, #133, #134, #135, #136, #137, #138, #139, #140, #141, #142, #143, #144, #145, #146, #147, #148, #149, #150, #151, #152, #153, #154, #155, #156, #157, #158, #159, #160, #161, #162, #163, #164, #165, #166, #167, #168, #169, #170, #171, #172, #173, #174, #175, #176, #177, #178, #179, #180, #181, #182, #183, #184, #185, #186, #187, #188, #189, #190, #191, #192, #193, #194, #195, #196, #197, #198, #199, #200, #201, #202, #203, #204, #205, #206, #207, #208, #209, #210, #211, #212, #213, #214, #215, #216, #217, #218, #219, #220, #221, #222, #223, #224, #225, #226, #227, #228, #229, #230, #231, #232, #233, #234, #235, #236, #237, #238, #239, #240, #241, #242, #243, #244, #245, #246, #247, #248, #249, #250, #251, #252, #253, #254, #255, #256, #257, #258, #259, #260, #261, #262, #263, #264, #265, #266, #267, #268, #269, #270, #271, #272, #273, #274, #275, #276, #277, #278, #279, #280, #281, #282, #283, #284, #285, #286, #287, #288, #289, #290, #291, #292, #293, #294, #295, #296, #297, #298, #299, #300, #301, #302, #303, #304, #305, #306, #307, #308, #309, #310, #311, #312, #313, #314, #315, #316, #317, #318, #319, #320, #321, #322, #323, #324, #325, #326, #327, #328, #329, #330, #331, #332, #333, #334, #335, #336, #337, #338, #339, #340, #341, #342, #343, #344, #345, #346, #347, #348, #349, #350, #351, #352, #353, #354, #355, #356, #357, #358, #359, #360, #361, #362, #363, #364, #365, #366, #367, #368, #369, #370, #371, #372, #373, #374, #375, #376, #377, #378, #379, #380, #381, #382, #383, #384, #385, #386, #387, #388, #389, #390, #391, #392, #393, #394, #395, #396, #397, #398, #399, #400, #401, #402, #403, #404, #405, #406, #407, #408, #409, #410, #411, #412, #413, #414, #415, #416, #417, #418, #419, #420, #421, #422, #423, #424, #425, #426, #427, #428, #429, #430, #431, #432, #433, #434, #435, #436, #437, #438, #439, #440, #441, #442, #443, #444, #445, #446, #447, #448, #449, #450, #451, #452, #453, #454, #455, #456, #457, #458, #459, #460, #461, #462, #463, #464, #465, #466, #467, #468, #469, #470, #471, #472, #473, #474, #475, #476, #477, #478, #479, #480, #481, #482, #483, #484, #485, #486, #487, #488, #489, #490, #491, #492, #493, #494, #495, #496, #497, #498, #499, #500, #501, #502, #503, #504, #505, #506, #507, #508, #509, #510, #511, #512, #513, #514, #515, #516, #517, #518, #519, #520, #521, #522, #523, #524, #525, #526, #527, #528, #529, #530, #531, #532, #533, #534, #535, #536, #537, #538, #539, #540, #541, #542, #543, #544, #545, #546, #547, #548, #549, #550, #551, #552, #553, #554, #555, #556, #557, #558, #559, #560, #561, #562, #563, #564, #565, #566, #567, #568, #569, #570, #571, #572, #573, #574, #575, #576, #577, #578, #579, #580, #581, #582, #583, #584, #585, #586, #587, #588, #589, #590, #591, #592, #593, #594, #595, #596, #597, #598, #599, #600, #601, #602, #603, #604, #605, #606, #607, #608, #609, #610, #611, #612, #613, #614, #615, #616, #617, #618, #619, #620, #621, #622, #623, #624, #625, #626, #627, #628, #629, #630, #631, #632, #633, #634, #635, #636, #637, #638, #639, #640, #641, #642, #643, #644, #645, #646, #647, #648, #649, #650, #651, #652, #653, #654, #655, #656, #657, #658, #659, #660, #661, #662, #663, #664, #665, #666, #667, #668, #669, #670, #671, #672, #673, #674, #675, #676, #677, #678, #679, #680, #681, #682, #683, #684, #685, #686, #687, #688, #689, #690, #691, #692, #693, #694, #695, #696, #697, #698, #699, #700, #701, #702, #703, #704, #705, #706, #707, #708, #709, #710, #711, #712, #713, #714, #715, #716, #717, #718, #719, #720, #721, #722, #723, #724, #725, #726, #727, #728, #729, #730, #731, #732, #733, #734, #735, #736, #737, #738, #739, #740, #741, #742, #743, #744, #745, #746, #747, #748, #749, #750, #751, #752, #753, #754, #755, #756, #757, #758, #759, #760, #761, #762, #763, #764, #765, #766, #767, #768, #769, #770, #771, #772, #773, #774, #775, #776, #777, #778, #779, #780, #781, #782, #783, #784, #785, #786, #787, #788, #789, #790, #791, #792, #793, #794, #795, #796, #797, #798, #799, #800, #801, #802, #803, #804, #805, #806, #807, #808, #809, #810, #811, #812, #813, #814, #815, #

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# The POST-DISPATCH SUNDAY MAGAZINE

SUNDAY FEB. 10, 1918.

## What Lincoln Said to Pacifists of His Day



Letter written in gloomy year of 1863 to those who would make peace with South has many astonishing applications—Said there were only three choices, to yield to the enemy, to make a compromise, or to conquer him by force of arms—Only the last would ensure enduring peace worthy of sacrifices—Some new Lincoln stories :: :: ::

**W**HAT would Abraham Lincoln say to the pacifists today who would have the United States and its associates in the war make terms at any price with an autocratic and undefeated Germany? What the scorn of his clear brain and upright heart would be for such a humiliating peace may be judged, now that the 109th anniversary of his birth is only a few days away, by a letter written by him in the darkest days of the Civil War.

The President had been invited to address a political meeting at Springfield, Ill., to help in the movement to reclaim the Northwest to the Republican party, from which it had been drifting away in dissatisfaction over the course of the war. Lincoln was unable to attend, but sent instead a letter to James C. Conkling. This missive, with its rare combination of lucid thinking, persuasive diction and inviolable moral purpose, was largely instrumental to swinging the Northwest back into line.

The letter is so astonishingly applicable to many phases in the present situation of the world war that, in conjunction with the anniversary of Feb. 14, it may be read with profit and illumination today. Its republication is the more appropriate that in a peculiar sense Lincoln is responsible for the decisive part the United States is able to take in the war. One shudders to think what conditions would be today had he followed the counsels of the faint-hearted of the North, permitted the South to go its way, and suffered the Union to be disrupted. For these reasons the letter is reproduced below, together with some new stories concerning the martyred President.

August 26, 1863.  
**H**ON. JAMES C. CONKLING—My Dear Sir: Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the third day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable for me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from here as long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering,

### A NEW LINCOLN STATUE.

This is the profile of the face of a figure, the work of Sculptor Andrew O'Connor of Worcester, Mass., which will be unveiled April 18 at Springfield, Ill., as one of the memorials of the centennial of the admission of Illinois to the Union. It represents Lincoln as he was when he left Springfield in 1861 to enter upon the presidency. On the base is carved Lincoln's farewell address to his old friends and neighbors, with the prophetic words: "I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task upon me greater than that which rested upon Washington."

prove to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our own army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless. And I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service of the United States Constitution; and that, as such, I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided that you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except

(Continued on Page 15.)

as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways:

First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed.

If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. Are you for it? If you are, you should say so plainly.

If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise.

I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union now is possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military, its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise if one were made with them.

To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the North get together in convention and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union. In what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and, I think, can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no paper compromise to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time, which the enemy would im-



# Striking Facts About the First Draft

**M**ANY arresting facts are revealed in the report, just published, of Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder to the Secretary of War, under the title, "On the First Draft Under the Selective-Service Act, 1917." It is a complete answer to those German propagandists and faint-hearted Americans who declared that the United States would never be able to create an army through conscription.

One cannot help but marvel at the expedition and success with which a system for executing the law was set running smoothly all over the country; at the amazing fact that in one day nearly 10,000,000 Americans registered for military service; and that in the space of a few months nearly 600,000 men were in actual training at the cantonments. Gen. Crowder recalls that the conscription act of the Civil War resulted in compulsory service from only 48,347 men out of 776,829 drafted for the Union Army, and that the attempted enforcement of the law met with riot and protest all over the North.

The successful execution of the draft law of 1917, says Gen. Crowder, "remains the ultimate test and proof of the intrinsic political idea upon which American institutions of democracy and local self-government are based. The wanted efficiency of absolutism, of which the German Empire stands as the avatar, can offer nothing to compare with it." The following valuable and interesting excerpts are compiled from his report:

**T**HE following "banner communities" in Missouri had filled their entire gross quota by voluntary enlistments, and therefore were not required to contribute any men under the selective service act: Holt County, Howell County and Laclede County. Out of a total of 4557 draft districts, 122 achieved the "banner" class. Oregon led with 15; South Dakota was second with 13, and Kansas third with 11—Allen County, Chase County, Douglas County, Ford County, Kearney County, Montgomery County, Ottawa, Topeka, Wichita, Woodson County and Wyandotte County. Hawaii in this respect led the entire nation. Its quota under the draft, 2493, was exceeded 182.97 per cent by its voluntary enlistments, which totaled 4397.

Of 1,294,830 persons discharged on all possible grounds of exemption, 748,762, or 58 per cent, were discharged on the ground of dependency accruing from marriage. There were 1,500,056 married persons called and only 163,115, or less than 11 per cent, chosen.

Of the 9,586,508 registrants enrolled on June 5, 3,082,949 were called and examined by the boards, and of this latter figure 1,057,363 were certified for military service. The first call was for 687,000 men only, but answering an insistent demand of registrants to have their cases resolved and as a measure of precaution against an immediate future draft, many boards continued to examine men thus in excess of their quotas.

Of the total number of men actually examined by the boards (2,510,706) 730,756 were rejected as physically unfit. Of those passed by the boards and sent to camp, 22,989 were rejected on physical re-examination.

Of the total number of men called (3,082,949) 50.62 per cent, or 1,560,570, made claims of exemption. Claims to the number of 1,215,049—39 per cent of persons called and 77.86 per cent of all claims made—were granted. Of all claims granted, 73.99 per cent were on the ground of dependency, 19.67 per cent were on the ground of alienage, 5.83 per cent on the ground of vocation, 0.34 per cent on the ground of religious belief and 9.17 on the ground of moral unfitness.

During the fortnight preceding registration day an

Protest Marshal General Crowder's report to Secretary of War gives absorbing analysis of America's crucial experiment in democracy which proved successful beyond all hopes—Only 50,000 slackers out of more than 3,000,000 men called—Exemption granted to one man out of every three, chiefly on ground of dependency—Cost per man accepted \$4.39, as against \$28.95 per man under recruiting system, and \$34.01 per capita under Civil War draft—Only 0.00026 per cent of nearly 10,000,000 men between 21 and 30 failed to register

occasional threat of resistance was reported, but on June 5 nearly 10,000,000 males of the designated ages were successfully registered. So willing were the registrants to demonstrate their approval of the new order and to support the Government in the emergency that throughout the 62 Federal district jurisdictions, practically the entire United States, up to Dec. 1 we find a total of only 5870 arrests made or reported by the Department of Justice for failure to register. Of those apprehended, 2663 were released after having registered, and prosecutions were begun against 2095, of which 1654 cases are still pending. It is noteworthy that of those released or prosecuted, 3236 have actually been registered. In the final analysis but 0.00026 per cent of males between 21 and 30, inclusive, have failed or neglected to register.

There were some cases of persons aiding those subject to registration to evade or to attempt to evade the law, and on charges of this nature 180 arrests were made, of which 34 were convicted and heavy sentences usually imposed; 21 cases resulted in acquittals. There are still pending 98 cases of this kind. Of individuals indulging in anti-draft propaganda throughout the country, 343 prosecutions are reported, with heavy penalties imposed in practically all cases where con-

in a newly-erected and untried system, as was displayed by the members of local and district boards in the month of August. Inspired by the appeal that had been made to them, the members of these boards addressed themselves to the task before them with absolute self-abnegation. Working from early morning to the late hours of the night, and in a very large measure without claiming any compensation for their labors, the 4557 local boards had, between July 20 and Aug. 25, heard and disposed of almost 1,000,000 cases, or an average of 70 cases by each board each day. Before Sept. 1 reports had been received in this office that the states were ready to furnish their quotas according to the schedule originally prescribed by the War Department.

Thousands of members appointed to the board declared their intention to render service without compensation for their loss of time. This was a part of their contribution to the war, and it was made eagerly and gladly. Here and there, however, not only were services charged for, but reports were received of boards that met from day to day apparently with the sole purpose of basing claim for compensation. As an instance, one board whose total quota to be produced was six men, submitted a claim for compensation amounting to several hundred dollars. This, of course, was an exceptional case, which the great majority of our board members would condemn.

From the reports sent in by the Governors of the several states, between Dec. 1 and 3, it appears that the total expense of the first draft, including money paid out and liabilities incurred, was \$5,211,965.38. It appears that the per capita cost of the selective-service system, nationally, to the end of the first draft, was as follows: Cost per registrant, \$0.54; cost per man called, \$1.69; cost per man accepted for service, \$4.93. The cost varied widely in the several states. The lowest rate per man accepted into service was \$1.57 in Oklahoma; and the highest was \$19 per accepted man in Delaware. Missouri's per capita rate was \$3.30; that of Illinois \$4.13, Indiana, \$3.57; Arkansas, \$5.72; Kansas, \$3.36; Iowa, \$4.53; Nebraska, \$4.83, and Texas, \$3.58. That of Massachusetts was \$5.08, of New York \$3.04, and of Rhode Island \$1.13.

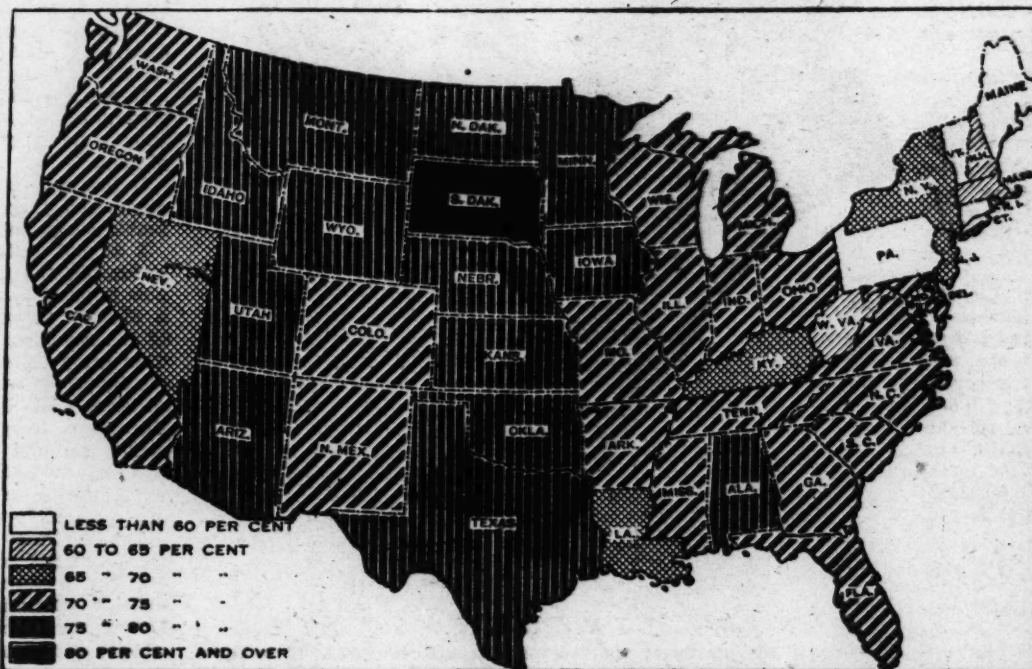
Recruiting proved far more expensive. A statement of the Adjutant-General for the period from June, 1916, to April, 1917, shows that the per capita cost for recruits was \$28.95. The cost of executing the draft act in the Civil War was \$34.01 per man, and money was at least twice as valuable then as it is today.

Of the total number of registrants 4,503,559 remained uncalled, or 67.84 per cent. In the first call an average of 292 registered men were called in order to produce 100 certified men for the service. This signifies that the registrants as yet uncalled would produce approximately 2,257,246 additional men certified for the service.

Of a total of 3,582,949 persons summoned by the boards to appear for examination, 252,294 failed to respond, or 8.18 per cent. About 100,000 of these represent men who enlisted or received commissions and failed to notify their local boards. Another 100,000 represent aliens of allied, neutral and enemy nations. Many British and Canadians left this country to enlist in their own armies; others failed to appear through ignorance of their duties; others escaped to Mexico. The remainder, representing the real "slackers," numbered about 50,000, or an average of less than 10 to each local board. Arrests for failure to respond to the summons, made by the Department of Justice, total 2152.

The number of negroes registered was 737,626, of whom 208,953 were summoned for examination and

(Continued on Page 14.)



Ratio of physically qualified to physically examined, by States.

victions resulted, there being 165 of these cases now pending.

The total number of men called for in the draft of July 12, 1917, was 687,000. Of these there were called to the colors up to date of the preparation of this report (Dec. 20), for duty at mobilization camps and coast-defense commands, about 527,100, or 76.72 per cent of the entire draft.

Coincidentally with the erection of the selective-service system, the War Department was moving with great expedition to erect the 16 National Army cantonments which were to house the first contingent. On Aug. 8 the War Department directed the Provost Marshal-General to furnish 30 per cent of the first draft on Sept. 1, 30 per cent on Sept. 15, 30 per cent on Sept. 30 and 15 per cent as soon after Sept. 30 as practicable.

Administrative history offers few examples of such unselfish and patriotic devotion or of such efficiency,



# How One Woman Wrecked an Empire

The ex-Empress Alexandra of Russia and the part she played in the fall of the Romanoffs — One of the dramas of current history as it appeared to some of those behind the scenes

ONE day, for Russia's simple-minded millions of peasantry and soldiery, Nicholas Romanoff was an almost superhuman figure, the "Little Father" they held in superstitious veneration. The next he was ex-Czar, helpless prisoner of a committee.

Why so sudden a change? Sober history, academically hall-marked with ponderous analysis, will doubtless speak of many causes for this revolution—causes social, political, economic—and all rather drab and dreary explanations of so dramatic an event. Is there none more human?

"Cherchez la femme," the French are accustomed to say when a man comes a cropper—look for the woman behind it. Is there a woman involved in Nicholas Romanoff's downfall, and if so, who is she?

No other woman than his own wife, so says the anonymous author of "The Fall of the Romanoffs" (Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., London), a remarkable book of secret history recently published. The writer, also author of "Russian Court Memoirs," claims to have been in a position to be thoroughly informed of all that happened behind the scenes and led up to the killing of the monk Rasputin and the dethronement of the Czar. The following statements are taken from his book.

THE responsibility for the wreck of the Russian monarchy lies with the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, the most fatal of all the consorts of Russian sovereigns. The Czar Nicholas II has been one of the most unlucky of men and ill-fated of monarchs. Fortune frowned upon him from the first day of his ascending the throne. But the most calamitous day of his existence was his marriage day. The Empress Alexandra brought only trouble and dissension into his life, and has been the evil spirit who has led him to his doom.

The first year of his reign passed quietly enough, for the court was still in mourning. The young sovereigns led a quiet life and the general public saw but little of them. The rumor began to spread, however, that the young Empress repelled everyone by the stony haughtiness of her bearing. It soon became noised abroad, too, that relations between the two Russian Emperors (the Czar's wife and his mother) had become strained. Alexandra had not the gift of ingratiating herself, or even inspiring sympathy. It soon became known that she was very difficult to get on with; her temper was harsh and violent, and she treated her immediate entourage with such disdain that it became difficult to get any young lady to accept the hitherto coveted position of lady in waiting.

On one occasion a private concert was held in the palace. The Marshal of the Imperial court approached her majesty with the words:

"It has always been the custom on such festive evenings to invite the ladies in waiting to be present."

"Quite unnecessary," was the ungracious response. "They can open their doors and listen to the music from their rooms."

Faithfulness is one of the chief characteristics of the ex-Emperor. When he married his heart belonged entirely to his wife. Loving his Empress as he did, trusting her blindly, and having a high opinion of her superior judgment, he gradually became entirely subject to her influence. If anything he was rather in awe, not so much of her, as of the hysterical fits she developed. These attacks were formidable instruments in her majesty's hands, and she used them unscrupulously to enforce her will.

The general opinion that Nicholas is not a clever man is a mistaken one. His greatest defect is a want of will-power and self-reliance, which renders him vacillating and has prevented him from enforcing his own wishes. His first opinion is always correct and his first decision right. If he had been more spontaneous in his resolves, all would have been well. But the Empress interfered in everything. Her influence continued to increase until it became unlimited. During recent years she has been the all-powerful ruler of Russia's destinies. Believing as he did in her superior wisdom and her integrity, it never struck Nicholas that

the country he was ordained to rule did not trust her and strongly objected to her rule.

Four daughters were successively born to the imperial couple. The Empress was desperate and her excitement on each occasion was such as to cause serious anxiety, and those about her feared to let her know the disappointing sex of the new-born child. This intense desire to give birth to a son became her fixed idea, and she had recourse to all sorts of expedients to enable her to give an heir to Russia.

Everything was tried. Occult science had always attracted the Czar and his consort, and spiritualistic sittings were continually arranged, either in Tsarskoe Selo or in the palace of the Grand Duke Nicholas in Italian street. Although the sittings were kept a profound secret, still everyone knew of them, and the most amazing tales were spread.

In the summer of 1903 the ceremony of Saint Seraphim's canonization took place in the monastery of Saroff, and the Czar and his consort took part in all the processions. A passionate appeal was addressed



The former Empress of Russia in the uniform of a German regiment.

to God by the imperial couple to send them the blessing of a son and heir. The ill-famed Rasputin was present, at that time an obscure tramping pilgrim, called in Russia a "Starosta." He was heard to prophesy to the assembled crowds that a new miracle was about to take place, and that a year would not elapse before the birth of the long-awaited heir. The Czarvitch Alexia was born on July 30, 1904.

Until the birth of her son the Empress had held herself under some restraint; but now she asserted herself in a way she had not attempted. Against her mother-in-law she took a determined stand, and the breach between the two women widened immeasurably. Nothing could make the Czar waver in his affectionate allegiance to his mother, but the close sympathy that had existed between him and his sisters ceased by degrees and the ties of friendship with some of his cousins were severed. The Empress brought dissension into the bosom of his family, she came between him and all his affections and alienated him completely from his kinsfolk.

About 1904 or 1905 her strange conduct became noticeable. She never appeared in public, private audiences were unwillingly granted and only in the most urgent cases. Court receptions were abolished. Only the restricted court circle saw her, and all kinds of rumors spread. Some said that, fearing to grow fat, she had followed a reduction treatment against the advice of her doctor and the result was complete nervous breakdown. Others stated that she suffered from nervous eczema, which prevented her showing herself in public. Some affirmed she was the victim of a neurotic heart disease and at times could not bear the presence of more than one person in her vicinity. Others believed she was simply mad.

Her majesty began taking a vivid interest in clerical affairs, her devotion taking a fanatical turn. She showed a marked predilection for pilgrims and monks. The name of Rasputin was then first mentioned in connection with the court. He had been taken up by Bishop Theophanus, confessor of the imperial family. He achieved a decided success and when it was reported that he had a marvelous hypnotic power, the Bishop spoke of him to the Empress and brought him into her presence. Her majesty found the priest's presence had a soothing effect on her shattered nerves, and so began the influence which steadily led the Empress, and through her the Emperor, to their downfall.

Her majesty implicitly believed in Rasputin's saintliness, and her faith in the power of his prayers was boundless. She had heard the story of his prophecy at the shrine of Saint Seraphim, and the idea got hold of her mind that Rasputin's life was mixed up with that of her son. The Lord had sent him to the court to protect the boy's existence and insure his parents' felicity. Rasputin became a mighty tool in the hands of those who desired to obtain a hold over the Empress.

The continual presence of this coarse mujik amidst the intimates of the court circle was a nightmare to most of them. Admiral Niloff once warned Nicholas of the increasing displeasure the monk's presence caused.

"Better one Rasputin than 10 hysterics," was the Czar's response.

The Empress also received warnings of her growing unpopularity owing to Rasputin's presence and influence, but paid no attention to them. "Let Petrograd and the aristocracy be displeased," was her argument.

(Continued on Page 14.)



# Ettabell, Maudie and Lillian, on Dress Reform, Marriage and the Writing Game

*The first named wore "overalls," not with any idea of being a crusader, but because she is more comfortable in 'em as she helps "pa" on the farm—Maudie is just 14, but she's afraid she's going to be an old maid, while Lillian wonders if an inspiration is anything like being bitten by a rat :: :: ::*

By Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing.

"HADN'T you better be a-skeeddaddlin' fer home? Them's snow clouds, shore's you're born, and you air liable to git caught out in it." I said that I was "skeeddaddlin'" for home that very moment, and inquired of the good-lookin' boy the nearest way to the schoolhouse, from which point I thought I knew a direct route.

The boy removed his cap from a shapely head to put back a stray lock that was threatening to come down and revealed a heap of smooth, brown braids.

"Oh," I said.

"Oh," said the boy, putting on the cap again and smiling. "So you see I'm a girl, after all." And that was my introduction to Ettabell.

"I've jist started to chop a coon out of a tree over back of the field," she explained. "The dawgs treed it this mornin' fore brea fast."

"And have they stayed by it all this time?" I asked.

"You don't know our dawgs. They'd stay all day, if they didn't nobody come. It's only 9 o'clock. Five hours ain't nothin'."

Five hours since brea' fast and it was only 9 o'clock! Some sort of blind obedience impossible to understand, to something or other equally impossible to comprehend, drags out of bed by the hair of the head, thousands upon thousands of otherwise perfectly good and sane farmers at 3 o'clock every morning, summer and winter alike, with unvarying regularity. Maybe they like the needless burning of their fuel. Maybe there is a joy in seeing the wood go up in smoke so that they may have the supreme pleasure of sawing and hauling another supply. Maybe they just like to sit around and wait till it is light enough to see to feed the stock or begin a daily task, thus having at least one waking period of idleness. I dismissed the wonder of it from my mind—it has always been too much for me—and asked Ettabell, with interest: "Are you an apostle of dress reform?"

"I ain't troublin' my head about reformin' anything," replied Ettabell. "It's jist this way: My brother is away a heap and I have to help pa with the work. He'll be gone a lot more if the war lasts. I can git about and be more comfortable in my work if I wear overalls. That's why I wear 'em."

"Then you are, after all, an apostle of dress reform," I said. "For that is the main object of it all—convenience and comfort in getting about."

"That's plumb interestin', ain't it, to be something without knowin' it? I'm purty shore of one thing, though: Us women of the country can give you city women pointers on some few things and clothes is one of 'em. We're a heap freer than the city women. Why, you city women is slaves—plumb slaves—that's what. If you ain't got money, you're skeered to death all the time fer fear you ain't in style, or ain't a-goin' to be, and you skimp and starve to buy clothes like them that's got money to burn, and when you git 'em, you dis- kiver that them with money to burn has saw to it that they is somethin' else jist a little newer. And even the money-burners is skeered, I reckon, about somethin' er nuther, fer fear that they can't git every- thing that nobody else can't afford, maybe. And they ain't no hope, I'm afeerd, from them. And them that's strainin' their lives out tryin' to be like 'em is skeered to death at the idea of thinkin' fer their- selves or bein' independent of 'em. So it looks to me that this here thing has got to come through the country women that's free enough and brave enough to say to the fashion makin' fellers that is a-gettin' rich out of you'ns, 'Look-a-here! You ain't no call to lay awake nights thinkin' up a new style on our ac- count. This here suit I bought last winter ain't wore out yet and you can't sell me another till it is!' And then we ain't afeerd to stick to our word."

"Look at the good sense of men, now—how they buy

a suit and wear it out. Women ain't never goin' to amount to what they ort till they git the independence to make themselves free from some of the things that has been a-holdin' 'em down and a-keepin' their noses on the grindstone. And it seems to me that right now is the time to show what kind of stuff you're made of when it comes to clothes. Some of 'em air. I've read how some women air a-savin' on clothes so as to give to the war, but they's a heap slight more that don't. My cousin has a store in town and she says they is more fine dresses bought right now than ever before.

"Now, jist who is the friends to their country these days—the women spendin' money a-tryin to foller the fashions or the women who is brave enough not to?"

"Are you a suffragist?" I asked, feeling that her argument needed no reply.

"I'm fer women. I reckon that answers the ques- tion, don't it? But about these here overalls. You'll notice that I don't wear them kind with ruffles around the ankles, like I seen in some of the fashion catalogues. I jist take the plain blue kind like my brother wears. Like as not, I'll cut his off to fit me and wear 'em out when he goes away. The money I'll save that way will help somewhere else."

"Shore, when I fix up on Sunday I wear dresses. I ain't a-talkin' about dressed-up misery; jist workin' comfort."

"Does your brother go soon?" I asked in sympathy.

"Maybe." Ettabell kicked a stone viciously with the toe of her little cowhide shoe. She looked up: "I ain't one of them girls that insults themselves and makes the men feel all smart and puffed up by wishin' themselves boys. I've never wanted to be a boy. I like girls better than boys. But here's a time when I can't help envyin' my brother. He can fight in this great, big, terrible, necessary, awful war and I can't. If it wasn't that I can't, you couldn't see me fer the dust I'd make a-gittin' to it. As it is, I can only do my part here at home, which I reckon is the next best thing. I'll help pa in the fields and I'll wear over-



"I've jist started to chop a coon out of a tree over back of the field."



"How old do you think a girl ort to be fore she is counted a old maid?"

halls and try to be a example to you women in the city."

I bade Ettabell good-by with regret, but a look at the snow clouds sent me hurrying on.

After traveling several miles, we were, to all ap- pearance, as far from the schoolhouse as when Etta- bell directed us. Plainly, we had missed our way some place back on the ridge, where the dim neighbor- hood trails were criss-crossed in every conceivable di- rection.

And then I did what I always do when I want to go home and don't know the way. I put the responsi- bility upon La Belle. She sensed it at once and led off through the woods at an angle which nobody but La Belle could have convinced me was correct. It is to La Belle's credit that we found Maudie.

She came racing out as she saw us advancing and by the time we had reached her gate she was handing a post-card photo to me and saying excitedly: "I knowed it was you and I want you to see that I have got a nag of my own. Maybe not as big and maybe not as hikaflutin' as La Belle, but he's purty good. He ain't registered, Jack ain't; he's jist black and shiny and purty; and this is my pitcher, tuck on him. And I'm shore crazy fer me and Jack to be in a story and we'd rather be in a suffrage story than any kind, 'cause we're fer it. I read ever' one of yours that I can git, and they ain't none of the pitchers any better lookin' than me and Jack. Air they?"

I said they were not.

She looked at me searchingly and then said, confi- dentially: "How old do you think a girl ort to be fore she is counted a old maid? Ain't 18 kinder young? Purty nigh all the girls round here gits married at 15 or 16 fer fear they'll git to be 18 and be a old maid. Now I've heerd that they ain't no sich a thing as a old maid in the city. Why," excitedly, "I've heerd that a woman of 20 is still a young girl and that no matter how old you air, you can still live single and be independent and not never be a old maid. Is it so?"

I told her it was.

Maudie was thoughtful. "I think," she said finally, "that I'd rather go to the city and har (hire) out and stay single than to live here and git married fore I'm 18. My aunt lives there and wants me to come. Pappy and mommy have about said I can go. Of course, if I git tird of it, I can come back home. But if I git along all right, hit's me fer the city where they ain't no old maids. Shiloh Webb will wait fer me if I want him to. I could stay a right smart while and git back fore I'm 18, couldn't I? You see, I'm only 14 now. Tillie Sands is jist a month older than me and she was married last week. Wasn't so plumb awful crazy about the feller she married, nuther, but she was skeered that she might not git another chance, and she'd jist nacherly rather die, she said, than to be a old maid like her sister. Her sister is 19."

She looked off at the clouds. "I b'leave hit's a-going to snow purty soon." She said it brightly. The old maid question had been satisfactorily settled for Maudie, now that she knew there was a way of escape—also that there was an escape from the way of escape if she desired it after a trial, for she could stay a "right smart" while and still get back before she reached the doleful, hopeless age of 18.

"Them clouds shore look like snow," she repeated, "and if I was out like you, I'd be skeeddaddlin' fer home."

(Continued on Page 12.)



## 400,000,000 Meteors Bombard Earth Daily Atmospheric Armor Belt Saves It From Destruction

Myriads of little planetary bodies literally burn themselves up with terrific speed through air — Only 700 are actually known to have penetrated to the earth's surface and these by chance have fallen harmlessly — Recent meteor exploded over Topeka and piece landed at St. Joseph, Mo., 10 seconds later, 90 miles away :: ::

**I**f you lived in Clayton, and if you stepped aboard a conveyance at Broadway, St. Louis, and were set down at your door less than one second later, you would have made the trip at about the rate of speed traveled by the section of meteor which burst from its parent body in an explosion over Topeka, Kan., the evening of Jan. 22 and buried itself in a back yard at St. Joseph, Mo.

The distance from Topeka to St. Joseph is 90 miles. The meteor explosion is recorded as having taken place at 5:56 p. m. If this be accurate to the minute and second, the flaming fragment which continued the journey beyond Topeka was digging itself in at St. Joseph at approximately 5:56:10 p. m.

Meteors travel on fixed speed schedules, and scientists have figured out with such exactness what these will be under varying conditions that any rapid calculator noting a meteor and its direction, and having a map and table of distances handy, can calculate almost to the second when it will be at any given place if it keeps going.

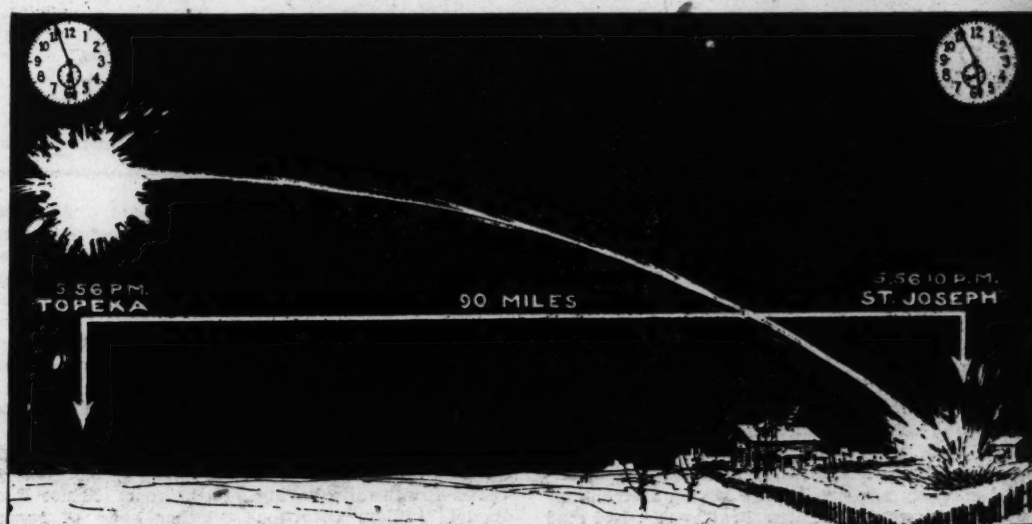
All meteors, when at home, whirl around orbits at a little more than 26 miles a second. They enter the atmospheric belt surrounding the earth at that speed, but then come under the influence of the earth's attraction, which Prof. Lowell has shown to range from .53 mile to 2.7 miles per second. By adding the average of this attraction to the natural speed of meteors, it will be seen that they approach the earth at about 28 miles per second, a speed 50 times as terrific as the muzzle velocity of a projectile from one of the newest and most destructive of the big guns employed in the European war.

To determine, however, the velocity of a meteor with relation to the earth, as distinguished from merely its own rate of speed, requires a further computation. The Topeka meteor was one of those ambitious but ill-advised dust specks of the sky which hurl themselves at the earth from the rear and end their careers futilely in the attack. While it was dashing toward its mark at 28 miles, the earth itself was bowling along ahead of it at 18.1-2 miles a second. The velocity with which the meteor came to earth, therefore, was the difference between the two speeds, or about 9.1-2 miles per second.

If the meteor had met the earth in head-on collision, as meteors often do, its velocity with relation to the earth would have been its natural speed, plus the earth's rate of speed, plus the earth's attraction, or 46 to 47 miles a second.

It is never possible to tell from which direction a meteor is going to jump, because of the illimitable extent and variety of their orbits and the fact that their paths of travel in the heavens are at a different angle than that of the earth. An unchanging rule, however, is that all meteors which come to earth between noon and midnight, approach it from the rear, while those of the hours between midnight and noon either meet the earth while travelling in an opposite direction to it, or are overtaken by it while traveling in the same direction.

The heavens are pretty well cluttered up with meteors of various kinds. The scientists reckon their number to be virtually infinite, and all are believed to be small planetary bodies; that is to say, they are composed of the same kind of matter as planets, although



A large meteor exploded over Topeka, Kan., at 5:56 p. m. Jan. 22 and a section of it "dug in" at St. Joseph, Mo., 10 seconds later.

too small to be classed with the majors. They form a sort of extra-terrestrial minor league, according to the astronomers.

It is estimated that the earth is bombarded daily by 400,000,000 meteors. Of these 20,000,000 would be easily visible to the naked eye in the absence of sunlight, moonlight or clouds. The earth's armor belt of atmosphere saves it from destruction. A vast majority of the meteors never reach the earth. In "burning up" space through the sky they literally burn themselves up with frictional heat generated in contact with the atmosphere. It disintegrates them so promptly and effectively that the recorded number of meteors which actually have landed upon the earth is only 700.

There probably are many more which neither have been observed in the fall nor have been discovered where they lie, but the total is relatively infinitesimal. Many meteors explode into small, unarmful fragments, even after they have approached near enough to the earth to be observed and heard in their passage through the air.

The most important of the meteors are those larger ones which actually come to the earth, where they become known as meteorites. Next in size and conspicuous effect are the fireballs or bolides (missiles), which sometimes travel alone and sometimes are interspersed in a shower of many smaller meteors. After these are the shooting stars, which exhibit not only a great dissimilarity of paths, motions and colors, but vary in size, from those which can be seen as meteors by the naked eye for a period of about one second, to the uncountable multitude of tiny ones which can be perceived only with the aid of the most powerful telescopes.

Properly speaking, meteorites are meteors only after they enter the earth's atmosphere and become luminous. The average height at which they first are visible from the earth is 40 to 80 miles, although a few are seen at an even greater height than 80 miles. The known meteorites are of three kinds in composition. Some are almost entirely stone, others have varying quantities of metals mixed with the stone and the remainder are almost entirely metal. The nature of the metal is essentially the same in all meteorites, being iron, alloyed with 5 to 25 per cent of nickel. Both stone and metal meteorites usually have pitted and fused surfaces. Those of iron exhibit blackish or bluish crusts, through which gleam silvery-appearing

interiors here and there. Most stone meteorites have black, more or less shiny crusts and grayish interiors, although there are considerable variations from these rules.

The largest meteorite known is from the group found at Cape York, Greenland. It is of iron and weighs 36.1-2 tons. Its length is 10 feet 11 inches, its height 6 feet 9 inches and its width 5 feet 2 inches. It long had been known to the natives of the region where it fell as a mass of iron, but was not seen by white men until visited by Lieut. Peary in 1895. It lay on the shores of Melville Bay, about 35 miles east of Cape York. The Eskimos called it "Aknigto," meaning tent, because of its shape and size. About four miles away lay two other large iron meteorites, undoubtedly part of the same fall. The three were taken to New York City by Lieut. Peary in 1896 and 1897. Between the larger Cape York meteorites and the one-ton size there are but 10 other meteorites, and all are iron. The places where they fell and their weights are: Chupaderos, Mexico, 26 tons (this meteorite is in two masses, while all others are in single masses); Williamette, Ore., 15.1-2 tons; El Morito, Mexico, 11 tons; Bendego, Brazil, 5 tons; Cranbourne meteorite of Australia, 4 tons; Adargas or Concepcion meteorite of Mexico, from near Chupaderos, 3 tons; Casas Grandes, Mexico, nearly 2 tons; Quinn Canyon, Nevada, 1.1-2 tons.

From these masses the meteorites range down to material of microscopic dimensions. The largest stone meteorite known fell on Long Island and weighs 1200 pounds. The fact that the iron meteorites outweigh those of stone is due to the greater resistance to fracture and erosion of their substances.

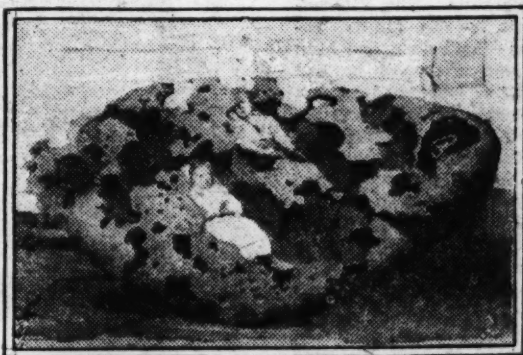
The fall of a meteor is usually accompanied by the phenomena of light and sound, which may be either startling and violent or scarcely perceptible. Their nature and extent obviously vary with the distance of the observer from the place of passage of the meteor, or the place of its fall, and with the size of the meteor. The Topeka meteor exploded with a loud report over the Kansas capital and produced a shower of scattered fragments which had the appearance of an aerial bomb. The piece of the meteor which did not fall until it reached St. Joseph is reported to have made no sound, but appeared to observers momentarily as a great sky rocket with a luminous fall.

Even the fall of a meteor without an explosion is usually accompanied by sounds like thunder. This is credited, as in the case of lightning, to the explosive shock given to the surrounding air by the sudden heating of the air in the vicinity of the passing meteor. Prolonged and varying rolling sounds which sometimes occur also are due, as in the case of lightning, to irregular movements of the meteor in its course through the air.

No meteoric fall ever has been known to have been destructive to human life. This escape is believed, however, to be due entirely to chance.



El Morito (Mex.) meteorite. It weighs 11 tons.



Williamette (Ore.) meteorite, showing cavities in 15.1-2-ton metal mass produced by erosion and solution.



# LONG LIVE THE KING!

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

## CHAPTER I.

### THE CROWN PRINCE RUNS AWAY.

**T**HE Crown Prince sat in the royal box and swung his legs. This was hardly princely, but the royal legs did not quite reach the floor from the high crimson-velvet seat of his chair.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto was bored. His royal robes, consisting of a pair of blue serge trousers, a short Eton jacket and a stiff, rolling collar of white linen, irked him.

He had been brought to the opera house under a misapprehension. His aunt, the Archduchess Annuncata, had strongly advocated "The Flying Dutchman," and his English governess, Miss Braithwaite, had read him some inspiring literature about it. So here he was, and the Flying Dutchman was not ghostly at all, nor did it fly. It was, from the royal box, only too plainly a ship which had length and height without thickness. And instead of flying, after dreary scenes of singing, it was moved off on creaky rollers by men whose shadows were thrown grotesquely on the sea backing.

The orchestra, assisted by a bass solo and intermittent thunder in the wings, was making a deafening din. One of the shadows on the sea backing took out its handkerchief and wiped its nose.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto looked across at the other royal box, and caught his Cousin Hedwig's eye. She also had seen the handkerchief; she took out her own scrap of linen, and mimicked the shadow. Then, her royal highness the Archduchess Annuncata being occupied with the storm, she winked across at Prince Ferdinand William Otto.

In the opposite box were his two cousins, the Princesses Hedwig and Hilda, attended by Hedwig's lady in waiting. When a Princess of the court becomes 17 she drops governesses and takes to ladies in waiting. Hedwig was 18. The Crown Prince liked Hedwig better than Hilda. Although she had been introduced formally to the court at the Christmas-eve ball, and had been duly presented by her grandfather, the King, with the usual string of pearls and her own carriage with the spokes of the wheel gilded halfway—only the King and Prince Ferdinand William Otto had all-gold wheels—she still ran off now and then to have tea with the Crown Prince and Miss Braithwaite in the school-room at the palace; and she could eat a great deal of bread and butter.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto winked back at the Princess Hedwig. And just then: "Listen, Otto," said the Archduchess, leaning forward. "The Spinning Song"—is it not exquisite?"

"They are only pretending to spin," remarked Prince Ferdinand William Otto.

Nevertheless he listened obediently. He rather liked it. They had not fooled him at all. They were not really spinning—anyone could see that—but they were sticking very closely to their business of each out-singing the other, and collectively of drowning out the orchestra.

The spinning chorus was followed by long and tiresome solos. The Crown Prince yawned again, although it was but the middle of the afternoon. Catching Hedwig's eye, he ran his fingers up through his thick yellow hair and grinned. Hedwig blushed. She had confided to him once, while they were walking in the garden at the summer palace, that she was thinking of being in love with a young Lieutenant who was attached to the King's suite. The Prince—who was called Otto for short by the family, because he actually had 11 names—the Prince had been much interested. For some time afterward he had bothered Miss Braithwaite to define being in love, but he had had no really satisfactory answer.

In pursuance of his quest for information, he had grown quite friendly with the young officer, whose name was Larisch, and had finally asked to have him ride with him at the royal riding school. The grim old King had granted the request, but it had been quite fruitless so far after all. Lieut. Larisch only grew quite red as to the ears when love was mentioned, although he appeared not unwilling to hear Hedwig's name.

The Crown Prince had developed a strong liking for the young officer. He assured Hedwig one time when she came to tea that when he was King he would see that she married the Lieutenant. But Hedwig was much distressed.

"I don't want him that way," she said. "Anyhow, I shall probably have to marry some wretch with ears that stick out and bad temper. I dare say he's selected already. As to Lieut. Larisch, I'm sure he's in love with Hilda. You should see the way he stares at her."

"Fish!" said Prince Ferdinand William Otto over his cup. "Hilda is not as pretty as you are. And Nikky and I talk about you frequently."

"Nikky" was the officer. The Crown Prince was very informal with the people he liked.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the Princess Hedwig, coloring. "And what do you say?"

Miss Braithwaite having left the room, Prince Ferdinand William Otto took another lump of sugar.

"Say? Oh, not much, you know. He asks how you are, and I tell him you are well, and that you ate 13 pieces of bread at tea, or whatever it may have been. The day Miss Braithwaite had the toothache, and you and I ate the fruit cake her sister had sent from England, he was very anxious. He said we both deserved to be ill."

The Princess Hedwig had been blushing uncomfortably, but now she paled. "He dared to say that?" she stormed. "He dared!" And she had picked up her muff and gone out in a fine temper.

Only—and this was curious—by the next day she had forgiven the Lieutenant, and was angry at Ferdinand William Otto. Women are very strange.

So now Ferdinand William Otto ran his fingers through his fair hair, which was a favorite gesture of the Lieutenant's, and Hedwig blushed. After that she refused to look across at him, but sat staring fixedly at the stage, where Frau Hugli, in a short skirt, a black velvet bodice and a white apron, with two yellow braids over her shoulders, was listening

with all the coyness of 40 years and six children at home to the love-making of a man in a false black beard.

The Archduchess, sitting well back, was nodding. Just outside the royal box, on the red-velvet sofa, Gen. Mettlich, who was the Chancellor, and had come because he had been invited and stayed outside because he said he liked to hear music, not see it, was sound asleep. His martial bosom, with its gold braid, was rising and falling peacefully. Beside him lay the Prince's crown, a small back derby hat.

The Princess Hilda looked across, and smiled and nodded at Ferdinand William Otto. Then she went back to the music; she held the score in her hand and followed it note by note. She was studying music, and her mother, who was the Archduchess, was watching her. But now and then, when her mother's eyes were glued to the stage, Hilda stole a glance at the upper balconies where impecunious young officers leaned over the rail and gazed at her respectfully.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto considered it all very wearisome. If one could only wander around the corridor or buy a sandwich from the stand at the foot of the great staircase—or, better still, if one could only get to the street, alone, and purchase one of the fig woman that Miss Braithwaite so despised! The Crown Prince felt in his pocket, where his week's allowance of pocket money lay comfortably untouched.

The Archduchess, shielded by the velvet hangings with the royal arms on them, was now quite comfortably asleep. From the corridor came sounds indicating that the Chancellor preferred making noises to listening to them. There were signs on the stage that Frau Hugli, braids, six children and all, was



At the top of the private staircase, reserved for the royal family, a guard commonly stood. He had moved a few feet from his post, however, and was watching the stage through the half-open door of a private lodge. His rifle with its fixed bayonet leaned against the stair rail. Prince Ferdinand William Otto passed behind him with outward calmness.



## Long Live the King! (Continued)

about to go into the arms of the man with the false beard.

The Crown Prince meditated. He could go out quickly, and be back before they knew it. Even if he only wandered about the corridor, it would stretch his short legs. And outside it was a fine day. It looked already like spring.

With the trepidation of a canary who finds his cage door open, and, hopping to the threshold, surveys the world before venturing to explore it, Prince Ferdinand William Otto rose to his feet, tiptoed past the Archduchess Annunciata, who did not move, and looked around him from the doorway.

The Chancellor slept. In the royal dressing room behind the box a lady in waiting was sitting and crocheting. She did not care for opera. A maid was spreading the royal ladies' wraps before the fire. The Princesses had shed their furred carriage boots just inside the door. They were in a row, very small and dainty.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto picked up his hat and concealed it by his side. Then nonchalantly, as if to stretch his legs by walking 10 feet up the corridor and back, he passed the dressing room door. Another moment and he was out of sight around a bend of the passageway, and before him lay liberty.

Not quite! At the top of the private staircase reserved for the royal family a guard commonly stood. He had moved a few feet from his post, however, and was watching the stage through the half-open door of a private loge. His rifle, with its fixed bayonet, leaned against the stair rail.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto passed behind him with outward calmness. At the top of the public staircase, however, he hesitated. Here, everywhere, were brass-buttoned officials of the opera house. A wardrobe woman stared at him curiously. There was a noise from the house, too—a sound of clapping hands and "bravos." The little Prince looked at the woman with appeal in his eyes. Then, with his heart thumping, he ran past her, down the white marble staircase, to where the great doors promised liberty.

Olga, the wardrobe woman, came out from behind her counter, and stood looking down the marble staircase after the small flying figure.

"Blessed saints!" she said, wondering. "How much that child resembles his royal highness!"

The old soldier who rented opera glasses at the second landing, and who had left a leg in Bosnia, leaned over the railing. "Look at that!" he exclaimed. "He will break a leg, the young rascal! Once I could have—but there, he is safe! The good God watches over fools and children."

"It looked like the little Prince," said the wardrobe woman. "I have seen him often—he has the same bright hair."

But the opera-glass man was not listening. He had drawn a long sausage from one pocket and a roll from the other, and now, retiring to a far window, he stood placidly eating—a bite of sausage, a bite of bread. His mind was in Bosnia, with his leg. And because old Adelbert's mind was in Bosnia, and because one hears with the mind, and not with the ear, he did not hear the sharp question of the sentry who ran down the stairs and paused for a second at the cloakroom. Well for Olga, too, that old Adelbert did not hear her reply.

"He has not passed here," she said, with wide and honest eyes, but with an ear toward old Adelbert. "An old gentleman came a moment ago and got a sandwich, which he had left in his overcoat. Perhaps this is whom you are seeking?"

The sentry cursed, and ran down the staircase, the nails in his shoes striking sharply on the marble.

At the window old Adelbert cut off another slice of sausage with his pocketknife and sauntered back to his table of opera glasses at the angle of the balustrade. The hurrying figure of the sentry below caught his eye. "Another fool!" he grumbled, looking down. "One would think new legs grew in place of old ones."

like the claws of the sea creatures!"

But Olga of the cloak room leaned over her checks, with her lips curved up in a smile. "The little one!" she thought. "And such courage! He will make a great King! Let him have his prank like the other children, and—God bless him and keep him!"

### CHAPTER II.

#### AND SEES THE WORLD.

THE Crown Prince was just a trifle dazed by the brilliance of his success. He paused for one breathless moment under the porte cochere of the opera house; then he took a long breath and turned to the left. For he knew that at the right, just around the corner, were the royal carriages, with



"That's Pike's Peak up there." He indicated the very top of the Land of Desire. The Prince stared up.

his own drawn up before the door, and Beppo and Hans erect on the box, their haughty noses red in the wind, for the early spring air was biting.

So he turned to the left, and was at once swallowed up in the street crowd. It seemed very strange to him. Not that he was unaccustomed to crowds. Had he not, that very Christmas, gone shopping in the city, accompanied only by one of his tutors and Miss Braithwaite, and bought for his grandfather, the King, a burnt-wood box, which might hold either neckties or gloves, and for his cousins silver photograph frames?

But this was different, and for a rather peculiar reason. Prince Ferdinand William Otto had never seen the back of a crowd! The public was, always lined up, facing him, smiling and bowing and God-blessing him. Small wonder he thought of most of his future subjects as being much like the ship in the opera, meant only to be viewed from the front. Also, it was surprising to see how stiff and straight their backs were. Prince Ferdinand William Otto had never known that backs could be so rigid. Those with which he was familiar had a way of drooping forward from the middle of the spine up. It was most interesting.

The next hour was full of remarkable things. For one, he dodged behind a street car and was almost run over by a taxicab. The policeman on the corner came out, and taking Ferdinand William Otto by the shoulder, gave him a talking to and a shaking. Ferdinand William Otto was furious, but policy kept him silent; which proves conclusively that the Crown Prince had not only initiative—witness his flight—but self-control and diplomacy. Lucky country, to have in prospect such a King.

But even royalty has its weaknesses. At the next corner Ferdinand William Otto stopped and invested part of his allowance in the forbidden fig lady, with arms and legs of dates, and eyes of cloves. He had wanted one of these ever since he could remember, but Miss Braithwaite had sternly refused to author-

ize the purchase. In fact, she had had one of the dates placed under a microscope, and had shown his royal highness a number of interesting and highly active creatures who made their homes therein.

His royal highness recalled all this with great distinctness, and, immediately dismissing it from his mind, ate the legs and arms of the fig woman with enjoyment. Which—not the eating of the legs and arms, of course, but to be able to dismiss what is unpleasant—is another highly desirable royal trait.

So far his movements had been swift and entirely objective. But success rather went to his head. He had never been out alone before. Even at the summer palace there were always tutors, or Miss Braithwaite, or an aid-de-camp, or something. He hesitated, took out his small handkerchief, dusted his shoes with it, and then wiped his face. Behind was the opera, looming and gray. Ahead was—the park.

Note the long allees between the rows of trees trimmed to resemble walks of green in summer, and curiously distorted skeletons in winter; note the coffee houses, where young officers in uniforms sat under the trees, reading the papers, and rising to bow with great clanking and much ceremony as a gold-wheeled carriage or a pretty girl went by.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto had the fulfillment of a great desire in his small, active mind. This was nothing less than a ride on the American scenic railroad, which had secured a concession in a far corner of the park. Hedwig's Lieutenant had described it to him—how one was taken in a small car to a dizzy height, and then turned loose on a track which dropped rigidly and rose again, which hurled one through sheet-iron tunnels of incredible blackness, thrust one out over a gorge, whirled one in mad curves around corners of precipitous heights, and finally landed one, panting, breathless and reeling, but safe, at the very platform where one had purchased one's ticket three eternities, which were only minutes, before.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto had put this proposition, like the fig woman, to Miss Braithwaite. Miss Braithwaite replied with the sad history of an English child who had clutched at his cap during a crucial moment on a similar track at the Crystal Palace in London.

"When they picked him up," she finished, "every bone in his body was broken."

"Every bone?"

"Every bone," said Miss Braithwaite solemnly.

"The little ones in his ears, and all?"

"Every one," said Miss Braithwaite, refusing to weaken.

The Crown Prince had pondered. "He must have felt like jelly," he remarked, and Miss Braithwaite had dropped the subject.

So now, with freedom and his week's allowance, except the outlay for the fig woman, in his pocket, Prince Ferdinand William Otto started for the Land of Desire. The allee was almost deserted. It was the sacred hour of coffee. The terraces were empty, but from the coffee houses along the drive there came a cheerful rattle of cups, a hum of conversation.

As the early spring twilight fell, the gas lamps along the allee, always burning, made a twin row of pale stars ahead. At the end, even as the wanderer gazed, he saw myriads of tiny red, white and blue lights, rising high in the air, outlining the crags and peaks of the sheetiron mountain which was his destination. The Land of Desire was very near!

There came to his ears, too, the occasional rumble that told of some palpitating soul being at that moment hurled and twisted and joyously thrilled, as per the Lieutenant's description.

Now it is a strange thing, but true, that one does not reach the Land of Desire alone; because the half of pleasure is the sharing of it with someone else, and the Land of Desire, alone, is not the Land of Desire at all. Quite suddenly, Prince Ferdinand William Otto discovered that he was lonely. He sat down on the curb near the gas lamp and ate the fig woman's head, taking out the cloves, because he did not like cloves. At that moment there was a soft whirling off to one side of him, and a yellow bird, rising and falling erratically on the breeze, careened suddenly and fell at his feet.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto bent down and picked it up. It was a small toy airplane, with yellow silk planes, guyropes of waxed thread and a wooden rudder, its motive power vested in a tightly twisted rubber. One of the wings was bent. Ferdinand William Otto straightened it, and looked around for the owner.

A small boy was standing under the next gas lamp. "Gee!" he said in English. "Did you see it go that time?"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto eyed the stranger. He was about his own age, and was dressed in a short pair of corduroy trousers, much bloomed at the knee, a pair of yellow Russia-leather shoes that reached well to his calves, and, over all, a shaggy white sweater, rolling almost to his chin. On the very back of his

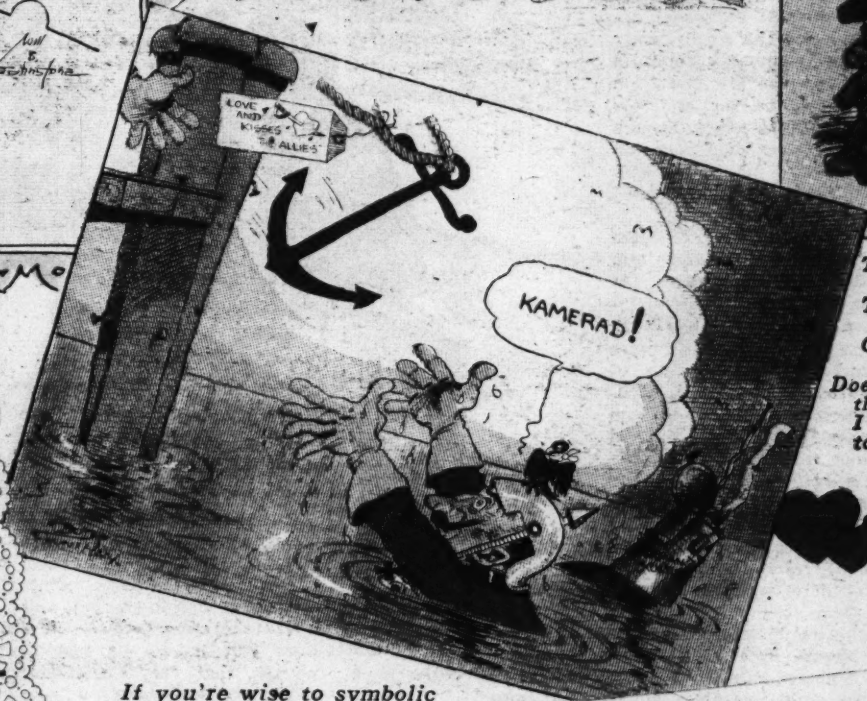
(Continued on Page 12.)





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Take some  
paint 'em  
Then we'll  
the lack  
Of fuel, fo  
you sell  
Doesn't burn a  
the place y  
I was going  
to mention.



If you're wise to symbolic  
dope,  
Of course you'll get what I  
mean:  
The anchor symbolizes hope—  
Here's hoping it lands on  
your bean!





# The Valentine Season — So Here Goes .

comely topics pictured by  
Bill E. Johnstone, R. M.  
Linkerhoff, Gus Mager,  
Gordon Ross, Alfred Frueh,  
Rudolph Dirks and  
Gene Carr



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# CHRISTINE

By Alice Cholmondeley

The War Time Book  
of Which Everyone  
Is Talking

Koseritz, Friday, July 24th, 1914.

Beloved Mother:

Bernd was telegraphed for this afternoon from headquarters to go back at once to Berlin, and he's gone. I'm rubbing my eyes to see if I'm awake, it has been so sudden. The whole house seemed changed in an instant. The Graf went too. The newspaper doesn't get here till we are at lunch, and is always brought in and laid by the Graf, and today there was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in it, and when the Graf saw that in the headlines of the Tageszeitung he laid it down without a word and got up and left the room. Bernd reached over for the paper to see what had happened, and it was that. He read it out to us. "This means war," he said, and the Graf said, "Hush," very quickly, I suppose because she couldn't bear to hear the word. Then she got up, too, and went after the Graf, and we were left, Helena and the governess, and the children and Bernd and I, at a confused and untidy table, everybody with a question in their eyes, and the servants' hands not very steady as they held the dishes. The manservants would all have to go and fight if there were war. No wonder the dishes shook a little, for they can't but feel excited.

As soon as we could get away from the dining room Bernd and I went out into the garden—the Graf and Grafina hadn't reappeared—and he said that though for a moment he had thought Austria's ultimatum would mean war, it was only just the first moment, but that he believed Serbia would agree to everything, and the crisis would blow over in the way so many of them had blown over before.

I asked him what would happen if it didn't; I wanted things explained to me clearly, for positively, I'm not quite clear about which nations would be fighting; and he said why talk about hateful things like war as long as there wasn't a war. He said that as long as his chief left him peacefully at Koseritz and didn't send for him to Berlin I might be sure it was going to be just a local quarrel, for his being sent for would mean that all officers on leave were being sent for, and that the Government was at least uneasy. Then at 4 o'clock came the telegram. The Government is, accordingly, at least uneasy.

I saw hardly any more of him. He got his things together with a quickness that astonished me, and he and the Graf, who was going to Berlin by the same train, motored to Stettin to catch the last express. Just before they left he caught hold of my hand and pulled me into the library where no one was, and told me how he thanked God I was English. "Chris, if you had been French or Russian," he said, looking as though the very thought filled him with horror. He laid his face against mine. "I'd have loved you just the same," he said. "I could have done nothing else but love you, and think, think what it would have meant!"

"Then it will be Germany as well, if there's war?" I said. "Germany as well as Austria and France and Russia—what, almost all Europe?" I exclaimed, incredulous of such a terror.

"Except England," he said, and whispered, "Oh, thank God, except England." Somebody opened the door an inch and told him he must come at once. I whispered in his ear that I would go back to Berlin tomorrow and be near him. He went so quickly that by the time I got into the hall after him the car was tearing down the avenue, and I only caught a flash of the sun on his helmet as he disappeared round the corner.

It has all been so quick. I can't believe it quite. I don't know what to think, and nobody says anything here. The Grafina . . . ask her what she thinks, says soothingly that I needn't worry my little head—my little head! As though I were 6, and made of sugar—and that everything will settle down again. "Europe is in an excited stage," she says placidly, "and suspects danger round every corner, and when it has reached the corner and looked round it, it finds nothing there after all. It has happened often before, and will no doubt happen again. Go to bed, my child, and forget politics. Leave them to older and more experienced heads. Always our Kaiser has been on the side of peace, and we can trust him to smooth down Austria's ruffled feathers."

Greatly doubting her Kaiser, after all I've heard of him at Kloster's, I was too polite to be anything but silent, and came up to my room obediently. If there is war, then Bernd—oh, well, I'm tired. I don't think I'll

write any more tonight. But I do love you so very much, darling mother.

YOUR CHRIS.  
What a mercy that mothers are women, and needn't go away and fight. Wouldn't it have been too awful if they had been men!

Koseritz, Saturday, July 25th, 1914.

You know, my beloved one, I'd much rather be at Frau Berg's in Berlin and independent, and able to see Bernd whenever he can come, without saying dozens of thank you's and may I's to anybody each time, and I had arranged to go today, and now the Grafina won't let me. She says she'll take me up on Monday when she and Helena go. They're going for a short time because they want to be nearer any news there is than they are here, and she says it wouldn't be right for her, so nearly my aunt, to allow me, so nearly her niece, to stay by myself in a pension while she is in her house in the next street. What would people say? she asked—was wurden die Leute sagen, as every German before doing or refraining from doing a thing invariably inquires. They all, from top to bottom, seem to walk in terror of die Leute and what they would sagen. So I'm going to her house in the Sommerstrasse and live in chaperoned splendor for as long as she is there. She says she is certain my mother would wish it. I'm not a bit certain. I who know my mother and know how beautifully empty she is of conventions and how divinely indifferent to die Leute; but as I'm going to marry a German of the junker class I suppose I must appease his relations—at any rate till I've got them, by gentle and devious methods, a little more used to me. So I gave in sullenly. "Don't be afraid—only sullenly inside, not outside. Outside I was so well-bred and pleased, you can't think. It really is very kind of the Grafina, and her want of enthusiasm, which was marked, only makes it all the kinder. On that principle, too, my gratefulness, owing to an equal want of enthusiasm, is all the more grateful.

I don't want to wait here till Monday. I'd like to have gone today—got through all the miles of slow forest that lie between us and the nearest railway station, the miles of forest news has to crawl through by slow steps, dragged towards us in a cart at a walking pace once a day. Nearly all today and quite all tomorrow we shall sit here in this sunny emptiness. It is a wonderful day again, but to me it's like a body with the soul gone, like the meaningless smile of a handsome idiot. Evidently, little mother, your unfortunate Chris is very seriously in love. I don't believe it is news I want to be nearer to: it's Bernd.

As for news, the papers today seem to think things will arrange themselves. They're rather unctuous about it, but then they're always unctuous—ah, though, if they had eyes, they would be turned up to heaven with lots of the pious whites showing. They point out the awful results there would be to the whole world if Serbia, that miserable small criminal, should dare not satisfy the just demands of Germany's outraged and noble ally Austria. But of course Serbia will. They take that for granted. Impossible that she shouldn't! The Kaiser is cruising in his yacht somewhere up round Norway, and his majesty has shown no signs, they say, of interrupting his holiday. As long as he stays away, they remark, nothing serious can happen. What an indictment of S. M.! As long as he stays away, playing about, there will be peace. How excellent it would be, then, if he stayed away and played indefinitely.

I wanted to say this to the Grafina when she read the papers aloud to us at lunch, and I wonder what would have happened to me if I had. Well, though I've got to stay with her and be polite in the Sommerstrasse, I shall escape every other day to that happy, rude place, Kloster's flat, and can say what I like. I think I told you he is going to give me three lessons a week now.

After tea.

I practiced most of the morning. I wrote to Bernd and told him about Monday, and told him—oh, lots of little things I just happened to think of. I went out after lunch and lay in the meadow by the water's edge with a book I didn't read, the same meadow Bernd and I anchored our fishing boat at only the day before yesterday, but really 10 years ago, and I lay so quietly that the cows forgot me and came and grunched away at the grass quite close to my head.

We had tea as usual on the terrace in the shady angle of the southwest walls, and the Grafina discoursed placidly on the political situation. She was most instructive; calmly imparting knowledge to Helena and me; calmly embroidering a little calm-looking shirt for her married daughter's baby, with calm, cool, white fingers. She seemed very content with the world and the way it is behaving. She looked as unruffled as one of the swans on the Haff. All the sedition and heretical opinions she must have heard Kloster fling about have slid off her without leaving a mark. Evidently she pays no attention to anything he thinks, on the ground that he is a genius. Geniuses are privileged lunatics. I gather that is rather how she feels. She was quite interesting about Germany—her talk was all of Germany. She knows a great deal of its history and I think she must have told us all she knew. By the time the servants came out to take away the tea things I had a distinct vision of Germany as the most lovable of little lambs with a blue ribbon around its neck, standing knee-deep in daisies and looking about the world with kind little eyes.

Good-by, darling mother. Saturday is nearly over now. By this time the time limit for Serbia has expired. I wonder what has happened. I wonder what you in Switzerland are feeling about it. You know, my dearest one, I'll interrupt my lessons and come to Switzerland if you have the least shred of a wish that I should; and perhaps if Bernd really had to go away—supposing the unlikely were to happen after all and there were war—I'd want to come creeping back close to you till he is safe again. And yet I don't know. Surely the right thing would be to go on, whatever happens, quietly working with Kloster till October, as we had planned. But you've only got to lift your little finger, and I'll come. I mean, if you get thinking things and feeling worried.

YOUR CHRIS.

Koseritz, Sunday evening, July 26th.

Beloved Mother:

I've packed and I'm ready. We start early tomorrow. The newspapers, for some reason, perhaps excitement and disorganization, didn't come today, but the Graf telephoned from Berlin about the Austro-Hungarian Minister having asked the Serbian Government for his passports and left Belgrade. You'll know about this today, too. The Grafina, still placid, says Austria will now very properly punish Serbia, both for the murder and for the insolence of refusing her, Austria's, just demands. The Graf merely telephoned that Serbia had refused. It did seem incredible. I did think Serbia would deserve her punishing. Yesterday's papers said the demands were most reasonable, considering what had been done. I hadn't read the Austrian note, because of the confusion of Bernd's sudden going away, and I was full of indignation at Serbia's behavior, piling insult on injury in this way and risking setting Europe by the ears, but was pulled up short and set thinking by the Grafina's looking pleased at my expressions of indignation, and her coming over to me to pat my cheek and say, "This child will make an excellent little German."

Then I thought I'd better wait and know more before sweeping Serbia out of my disgusted sight. There are probably lots of other things to know. Kloster will tell me. I find I have a profound distrust really of these people. I don't mean of particular people, like the Koseritzes and the Klosters and their friends, but of Germans in the mass. It is a sort of deep-down discomfort of spirit, the discomfort of disagreement in fundamentals.

"Then there'll be war?" I said to the Grafina, staring at her placid face, and not a bit pleased about being going to be an excellent little German.

"Oh, a punitive expedition only," she said. "Bernd thought it would mean Russia and France, and you as well," I said.

"Oh, Bernd—he is in love," said the Grafina, smiling. "I don't quite see," I began.

"Lovers always exaggerate," she said. "Russia and France will not interfere in so just a punishment."

"But is it just?" I asked.

She gazed at me critically at this. It was not, she evidently considered, a suitable remark for one whose business it was to turn into an excellent little German. "Dear child," she said, "you cannot suppose that our ally, the Kaiser's ally, would make demands that are not just?"

"Do you think Friday's papers are still anywhere



about?" was my answer. "I'd like to read the Austrian note, and think it over for myself. I haven't yet."

The Grafin smiled at this, and rang the bell. "I expect Dörner"—Dörner is the butler—"has them," she said. "But do not worry your little head this hot weather too much."

"It won't melt," I said, repeating that my head should be regarded as so very small and also made of sugar—she said something like this the other day, and I resented that, too.

"There are people whose business it is to think these matters out for us," she said, "and in their hands we can safely leave them."

"As if they were God," I remarked.

She looked at me critically again. "Precisely," she said. "Loyal subjects, true Christians, are alike in their unquestioning trust and obedience to authority."

I came upstairs then, in case I shouldn't be able to keep from saying something truthful and rude.

What a misfortune it is that truth always is so rude. So that a person who, like myself, for reasons that I can't help thinking are on the whole base, is anxious to hang on to being what servants call a real lady, is accordingly constantly forced into a regrettable want of candor. I wish Bernd weren't a junker. It is a great blot on his perfection. I'd much rather he were a navy, a stark, swearing navy, and we could go in for stark, swearing candor, and I needn't be a lady any more. It's so middle-class, being a lady. These German aristocrats are hopelessly middle-class.

I know when I get to Berlin, and only want to keep abreast of the real things that may be going to happen, which will take me all my time, for I haven't been used to big events, it will be very annoying to be caught and delayed at every turn by small nets of politenesses and phrases and considerations, by having to remember every blessed one of the manners they go in for so terribly here. I've never met so much manners as in Germany. The protestations you have to make! The elaborateness and length of every acceptance or refusal! And it's all so much fluff and wind, signifying nothing, nothing at all unless it's fear; fear, again, their everlasting haunting specter; fear of the other person's being offended if he is stronger than you, higher up—because then he'll hurt you, punish you somehow; ten to one, if you're a man, he'll fight you.

I've read the Austrian note. I don't wonder very much at Serbia's refusing to accept it, and yet surely it would have been wiser if she had accepted it, anyhow as much of it as she possibly could.

"Much wiser," said the Grafin, smiling gently when I said this at dinner tonight. "At least, wiser for Serbia. But it is well so." And she smiled again.

I've come to the conclusion that the Grafin, too, wants war—a big European war, so that Germany, who is so longing to get that tiresome rattling sword of hers out of the scabbard, can seize the excuse and rush in. One only has to have stayed here, lived among them and heard them talk, to know that they're all on tiptoe for an excuse to start their attacking. They've been working for years for the moment when they can safely attack. It has been the Kaiser's one idea, Kloster says, during the whole of his reign. Of course, it's true it has been a peaceful reign—they're always pointing that out here when endeavoring to convince a foreigner that the last thing their immense preparations mean is war; of course a reign is peaceful up to the moment when it isn't. They've edged away carefully up to now from any possible quarrel, because they weren't ready for the almighty smash they mean to have when they are ready. They've prepared to the smallest detail. Bernd told me that the men who can't fight, the old and unfit, each have received instructions for years and years past every autumn, secret exact instructions, as to what they are to do when war is declared, to help in the successful killing of their brothers—their brothers, little mother, for whom, too, Christ died. Each of these aged or more or less diseased Germans, the left-overs who really can't possibly fight, has his place allotted to him where he lives, a place supervising the stores or doing organizing work. Every other man, except those who have the luck to be idiots or dying—what a world to live in when this is luck—will fight. The women, and the thousands of imported Russians and Poles, will look after the farms for the short time the men will be away, for it is to be a short war, a few weeks, only, as the triumphant war of 1870. Did you ever know anything so horrifying, so evil, as this minute concentration, year in, year out, for decades, on killing—on successful, triumphant killing, just so you can grab something that doesn't belong to you. It is no use dressing it up in big windy words like *Deutschum* and the rest of the stuff the authorities find it convenient to fool their slaves with—it comes to exactly that. I always, you see, think of Germany as the grabber, the attacker. Anything else, now that I've lived here, is simply inconceivable. A

defensive war in which she should have to defend her homes from wanton attack is inconceivable. There is no wantonness now in the civilized nations. We have outgrown the blood stage. We are sober peoples, sober and civilian—grown up, in fact. And the semi-civilized peoples would be afraid to attack a nation so strong as Germany. She is training and living, and has been training and living for years and years, simply to attack. What is the use of their protesting? One has only to listen to their points of view to brush aside the perfunctory protestations they put in every now and then, as if by order, whenever they remember not to be natural. Oh, I know this is very different from what I was writing and feeling two or three days ago, but I've been let down with a jerk, I'm being reminded of the impressions I got in Berlin, they've come up sharply again, and I'm not so confident that what was the matter with the people there was only heat and overwork. There was an eagerness about them, a kind of fever to begin their grabbing. I told you, I think, how Berlin made me think when first I got there of something seething.

Darling mother, forgive me if I'm shrill. I wouldn't be shrill, I'm certain I wouldn't, if I could believe in the necessity, the justice of such a war, if Germany weren't going to war but war were coming to Germany. And I'm afraid—afraid because of Bernd. Suppose he—well, perhaps by the time we get to Berlin things will have calmed down, and the Grafin will be able to come back straight here, which God grant, and I shall go back to Frau Berg and my flies. I shall regard those flies now with the utmost friendliness. I shan't mind anything they do.

Good-night, blessed mother. I'm so thankful these two days are over. YOUR CHRIS.

It is this silence here, this absurd peaceful sunshine, and the placid Grafin, and the bland unconsciousness of nature that I find hard to bear.

Berlin, Wednesday, July 29th.

My Own Little Mother:

It is 6 o'clock in the morning, and I'm in my dressing gown writing to you, because if I don't do it now I shall be swamped with people and things, as I was all yesterday, and the day before, and not get a moment's quiet. You see, there is going to be war, almost to a dead certainty, and the Germans have gone mad. The effect even on timorous is feverish, so that getting up very early will be my only chance of writing to you.

You never saw anything like the streets yesterday. They seemed full of drunken people, shouting up and down, with red faces, all swollen with excitement. It is, of course, intensely interesting and new to me, who have never been closer to such a thing as war than history lessons at school, but what do they all think they're going to get, what do they all think it's really for, these poor creatures bellowing and strutting and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and even their babies, high over their heads, whenever a *königliche Hohheit* dashes past in a motor, which happens every five minutes, because there are such a lot of them. Our drive from Koseritz to Stettin on Monday, which now seems so remote that it is as if it was another life, was the last beautiful ordinary thing that happened. Since then it has been one great big noise and ugliness. I can't forget the look of the country as we passed through it on Monday, so levelly in its summer peacefulness, the first rye being cut in the fields, the hedges full of traveler's joy. I didn't notice how beautiful it was at the time, I only wanted to get on, to get away, to get the news; but now I'm here I remember it as something curiously innocent, and I'm so glad we had a puncture that made us stop for 10 minutes in a bit of the road where there were great cornfields as far as one could see, and a great stretch of sky with peaceful little white clouds that hardly moved, and only the sound of poplars by the roadside rustling their leaves with that lovely liquid sound they make, and larks singing. It comforts me to call this up again, to hide in it for a minute away from the shouting of *Deutschland über Alles*, and the hobs and yellings. Then we got to Stettin; and since then I have lived in ugliness.

The Kaiser came back on Monday. He had arrived in Berlin by the time we got here, and the Grafin's triumphant calm visibly increased when the footman who met us at the station eagerly told her the news. For this, as the papers said that evening, hardly able to conceal their joy beneath their pious hopes that the horrors of war may even yet be spared the world, reveals the full seriousness of the situation. I like the "even yet," don't you? Bernd was at the station, and drove with us to the Sommerstrasse. We went along the Dorotheenstrasse, at the back of Unter den Linden, as the Lindens were choked with people. It was impossible to get through them. They were a living wedge of people, with frantic mounted policemen trying to get them to go somewhere else.

Bernd was so dear, and oh it was such a blessing to be near him again! But he was solemn, and didn't

smile at all except when he looked at me. Then that dear smile that is so full of goodness changed his whole face. "Oh, Bernd, I do love you so much," I couldn't help whispering, leaning forward to do it, regardless of Helena who sat next to him; and seeing by Helena's stare that she had heard, and feeling recklessly cheerful at having got back to him, I turned to her and said, "Well, he shouldn't smile at me in that darling way."

The Grafin laughed gently, so I knew she thought my manners bad. I've learned that when she laughs gently she disapproves, just as I've learned that when she says with a placid sigh that war is terrible and must be avoided, all her hopes are bound up in its not being avoided. Her only son is in the Cuirassiers, and is, Kloster says, a naturally unsuccessful person. War is his chance of promotion, of making a career. It is also his chance of death or maiming, as I said to Helena on Sunday at Koseritz when she was talking about her brother and his chances if there is war to the pastor, who was calling hat in hand and very full of bows.

She stared at me, and so did the pastor. I'm afraid I plumped into the conversation impetuously.

"I had sooner," said Helena, "that Werner were dead or maimed for life than that he should not make a career. One's brother must not, cannot, be a failure."

And the pastor bowed and exclaimed: "That is well and finely said. That is full of pride, or the true German patrician pride."

Helena, you see, forgot, as Germans sometimes do, not to be natural. She said straight out it was a career she wanted for her brother. She forgot the usual talk of patriotism and the glory of being mangled on behalf of Hohenzollerns.

Yesterday the men servants disappeared, and women waited on us. There was no jolt in the machinery. It went on as smoothly as though the change had been weeks ago. Even the butler, who certainly is too old to fight, vanished.

Bernd comes in whenever he can. Luckily, we're quite close to the General Staff Headquarters here, and he has his meals with us. He persists that the war will be kept rigidly to Austria and Serbia, and therefore will be over in a week or two. He says Sir Edward Grey has soothed bellicose Governments before now, and will be able to do so again. He talks of the madness of war, and of how no Government nowadays would commit such a sheer stupidity as starting it. I listen to him, and am convinced and comforted; then I go back to the other, and my comfort slips away again. For the others are so sure. There's no question for them, no doubt. They don't say so, any of them, neither the Graf, nor the Grafin, nor the son Werner, who was here yesterday, nor Bernd's Colonel, who dined here last night, nor any of the other people, Government officials who come to see the Graf, and women friends who come to see the Grafin. They don't say war is certain, but each one of them has the look of satisfaction and relief people have when they get something they've wanted very much for a very long time and sigh out "At last!" Some of them let out their satisfaction more than others—Bernd's Colonel, for instance, who seems particularly hilarious. He was very hilarious last night, though not ostensibly about war. If the possibility of war is mentioned, as of course it constantly is, they at once all shake their heads as if to order, and look serious, and say God grant it may even now be avoided, or something like that; just as the newspapers do. And last night at dinner somebody added a hope, expressed with a very grave face, that the people of Germany wouldn't get out of hand and force war upon the Government against its judgment.

I thought that rather funny. Especially after two hours in the morning with Kloster, who explained that the Government is arranging everything that is happening, managing public opinion, creating the exact amount of enthusiasm and aggressiveness it wishes to have behind it, just as it did in 1870 when it wanted to bring about the war with France. I know it isn't proper for a Junges Madchen to talk at dinner unless she is asked a question, and I know she mustn't have an opinion about anything except bonbons and flowers, and I also know that a Junges Madchen who is betrothed is expected to show on all occasions such extreme modesty, such a continuous downcast eye, that it almost amounts to being ashamed of herself; yet I couldn't resist leaning across the table to the man who said that, a high official in the *Ministerium des Innern*, and saying, "But your public is so disciplined and your Government so almighty"—and was going on to ask him what grounds he had for his fears that a public in that condition would force the Government's hand, for I was interested and wanted dreadfully to hear what he would say, when the Grafin slipped in, smiling gently.

"My dear new niece," she said, looking round the table at everybody, "promises to become a most excellent little German. See how she already recognizes and

(Continued on Page 12.)



## Long Live the King!

head he had the smallest cap that Prince Ferdinand William Otto had ever seen.

Now, this was exactly the way in which the Crown Prince had always wished to dress. He was suddenly conscious of the long trousers of his own small legs, of the ignominy of his tailless Eton jacket and stiff, rolling collar, of the crowning disgrace of his derby hat. But the lonely feeling had gone from him.

"This is the best time for flying," he said, in his perfect English. "All the exhibition flights are at sundown."

The boy walked slowly over and stood looking down at him. "You ought to see it fly from the top of Pike's Peak!" he remarked. He had caught sight of the despised derby, and his eyes widened, but with instinctive good breeding he ignored it. "That's Pike's Peak up there."

He indicated the very top of the Land of Desire. The Prince stared up.

"How does one get up?" he queried.

"Ladders. My father's the manager. He lets me up sometimes."

Prince Ferdinand William Otto stared with new awe at the boy. He found the fact much more remarkable than if the stranger had stated that his father was the King of England. Kings were, as you may say, directly in Prince Ferdinand William Otto's line, but scenic railroads—

"I had thought of taking a journey on it," he said, after a second's reflection. "Do you think your father will sell me a ticket?"

"Billy Grimm will. I'll go with you."

The Prince arose with alacrity. Then he stopped.

He must, of course, ask the strange boy to be his guest. But two tickets! Perhaps his allowance was not sufficient.

"I must see first how much it costs," he said with dignity.

The other boy laughed. "Oh, gee! You come with me. It won't cost anything," he said, and led the way toward the towering lights.

For Bobby Thorpe to bring a small boy to ride with him was an everyday affair. Billy Grimm, at the ticket window, hardly glanced at the boy who stood, trembling with anticipation, in the shadow of the booth.

The car came, and they climbed in. Perhaps, as they moved off, Prince Ferdinand William Otto had a qualm, occasioned by the remembrance of the English child who met an untimely end; but if he did, he pluckily hid it.

"Put your lid on the floor of the car," said Bobby Thorpe, depositing his own atom there. "Father says, if you do that, you're perfectly safe."

Prince Ferdinand William Otto divined that this referred to his hat, and drew a small breath of relief. And then they were off, up an endless, clicking roadway, where at the top the car hung for a breathless second over the gulf below; then, fairly launched, out on a trestle, with the city far beneath them, and only the red, white and blue lights for company; and into a tunnel, filled with roaring noises and swift-moving shadows. Then came the end of all things—a flying leap down, a heart-breaking, delirious thrill, an upward sweep just as the strain was too great for endurance.

(Continued from Page 7.)

"Isn't it bully?" shouted the American boy against the onrush of the wind.

"Fine!" shrieked his royal highness, and braced himself for another dip into the gulf.

Above the roaring of the wind in their ears, neither child had heard the flying feet of a dozen horses coming down the alley. They never knew that a hatless young Lieutenant, white-lipped with fear, had checked his horse to its haunches at the ticket booth and demanded to know who was in the Land of Desire.

"Only the son of the manager, and a boy friend of his," replied Billy Grimm, in what he called the lingo of the country. "What's wrong? Lost anybody?"

But Hedwig's Lieutenant had wheeled his horse without a word and, jumping him over the hedge of the alley, was off in a despairing search of the outskirts of the park, followed by his cavalymen.

As the last horse leaped the hedge and disappeared, the car came to a stop at the platform. Quivering, Prince Ferdinand William Otto reached down for the despised hat.

"Would you like to go around again?" asked Bobby quite casually.

His highness gasped with joy. "If—if you would be so kind!" he said.

And at the lordly wave of Bobby's hand the car moved on.

(To Be Continued in Next Sunday's Post-Dispatch Magazine.)

(Copyright.)

## Ettabell, Maudie and Lillian

I didn't have time to stop again, but I was waylaid by Lillian—and this story of my day of "skeddaddlin'" wouldn't be complete without her.

She looked at me keenly and waded right into the heart of the thing she most wanted to talk about: "What I want to know," she drawled, "is whuther a person, to write a story or a poem or somethin' has got to git kinder crazy to git it right."

"Sorter looney," she elaborated. "My cousin Jimmie, he says he knows a feller that can't write a thing 'les he gits all worked up about it. He says he gits up in the middle of the night if a inspiration gits a-hold of him, and that no matter how sleepy he is, he hops right out of bed and writes till mornin' a heap of times, without knowin' whuther he is cold er nothin'. He shore is awful work-brittle to do that, hain't he? Cousin Jimmie says a inspiration is somethin' awful serious. Did one ever git a-hold of you? Did it hurt? I was bit by a rat once that we ketched in a trap. Was it somethin' like bein' bit by a rat?"

I was mercifully saved by Lillian's continued chatter, which made replies superfluous. That is, if her slow, continuous drawl could be classed as chatter.

At any rate, it was continuous.

"Cousin Jimmie says I've got eyes like a poet. Do you think I have? Maudie Bates phoned me you was a-comin' this way, so I jist run down to the road a-purpose to git to talk with you about it. Do you think I've got eyes like a poet, huh?"

"They're very brown and very beautiful," I said truthfully. "and dreamy," I added.

"Dreamy. That sounds like what Cousin Jimmie says. He says, too, if I ain't keerful I'll jist dream all my time away, thinkin' what I'd like to do, but never tryin' very hard to do it. Then, fust thing I know, he says, my time will all be tuck up and I still won't be no place like I'd planned. He says most people is that-a-way. He teach our school last year. He's awful smart. But do you think most people is that-a-way? Like Cousin Jimmie says?"

I took a look at the clouds and replied cautiously. Cousin Jimmie, I told her, would be considered by many people as entirely correct and by others wholly wrong. But that, in all probability, his idea of it, in many, many cases, fitted exactly.

Then I made haste to use this opportunity to get in a word edgewise and asked her if she believed in woman suffrage. If she didn't, then, regardless of snow clouds, I must give time to her conversion. For when the vote is handed to Lillian without the cost of a single, solitary effort on her part, she has got to value it. If she believes in it, its value in her mind is already established. The occasion for these horse-back journeys is the purpose to sdw suffrage seed in the bare spots of my State, and, regardless of the startling and distracting situations that fall to our lot—mine and La Belle's—in this campaign of ours, that fundamental fact must never for one moment be forgotten. I dreaded, today, to spend the time on Lillian that her type usually demands. There was an air about her of the lackadaisical, the dreamy, the clinging vine, or all three in one. But without looking again

at the clouds I managed to ask her whether she would like to vote. And without giving any sign that she heard my question, she calmly continued a discussion of her own greatest interest, which was, at least, humanly natural.

"If I thought they was more on that side than 'other,' she mused, "more like Cousin Jimmie says, you know, I'd quit it in spite of all git-out. If they's anything I hate it's bein' like purty nigh everybody else."

"But do you want to?"

"Jist give me a chance and I'll show you," she smiled. "You don't need to waste no time on me, which is shore lucky on a day like this." And then I resolved, as I have done many, many times before, to quit passing judgment without trial.

Lillian read my pleased surprise. "And that ain't all," she said. "I've got the whole fambly a-bellevin' in it." And to my confusion, added: "You shore can't tell jist by lookin' at a fawg how fur it can jump. But what I'd like to know is," returning to the question on her mind, "do you reckon I'd be safe a-writin' poetry? Would a inspiration— But never mind," she said suddenly, "I'll jist find out fer myself. I can believe it a heap harder if I find out from my own experience," in which instance she was again humanly natural.

A tiny flake of snow dropped onto her hand. "If I was you," she said, with her slow smile, "I'd jist natcherly be a-skeddaddlin' fer home."

(Continued from Page 11.)

for joy and flung their hats in the air. The Colonel, in his staff officer's uniform, was the chief attraction. He seemed unaware that there was a crowd, and talked to me in much the same chivalrous and flowery strain he had talked at the Oberforsterei, saying a great number of things about hair and eyes and such. I know I've got hair and eyes; I've had them all my life, so what's the use of wasting time telling me about them? I tried all I knew to get him to talk about what he really thought of the chances of war, but quite in vain.

Do you know what time it is? Nearly 8, and the Deutschland uber Alles business has already started in the streets. There are little crowds of people, looking so tiny and black, not a bit as if they were real, and had blood in them and could be hurt, already on the steps of the Reichstag eagerly reading the morning papers. I must get dressed and go down and hear if anything fresh has happened. Good-by, my own loved mother, I'll write whenever I get a moment. And don't forget, mother darling, that if you're worried about my being here I'll start straight off for Switzerland. But if you're not worried I wouldn't like to interrupt my lessons. They really are very important things for our future.

YOUR CHRIS.

(To Be Continued in Next Sunday's Post-Dispatch Magazine.)

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## Christine

admires our restraint on the one hand, and on the other, our power."

The Colonel, who was sitting on one side of me, laughed, raised his glass, and begged me to permit him to drink my health and the health of that luckiest of young men, Lieut. von Instert. "Old England forever!" he exclaimed, bowing over his glass to me. "The England that raises such fair flowers and allows Germany to pluck them. Long may she continue these altruistic activities. Long may the homes of Germany be decorated with England's fairest products."

By this time he was on his feet, and they were toasting England and me. They were all quite enthusiastic, and I felt so proud and pleased, with Bernd sitting beside me looking so proud and pleased. "England!" they called out, lifting their glasses. "England and the new alliance!" And they bowed and smiled to me, and came round one by one and clinked their glasses against mine.

Then Bernd had to make a little speech and thank the Colonel, and you can't think how beautifully he speaks, and not a bit shy, and saying exactly the right things. Then the Graf actually got up and said something—I expect etiquette forced him to or he never would have—but once he was in for it he did it with the same unflinching fluency and appropriateness that Bernd had surprised me with. He said they—the Koseritzes and Insterts—welcomed the proposed marriage between Bernd and myself, not alone for the

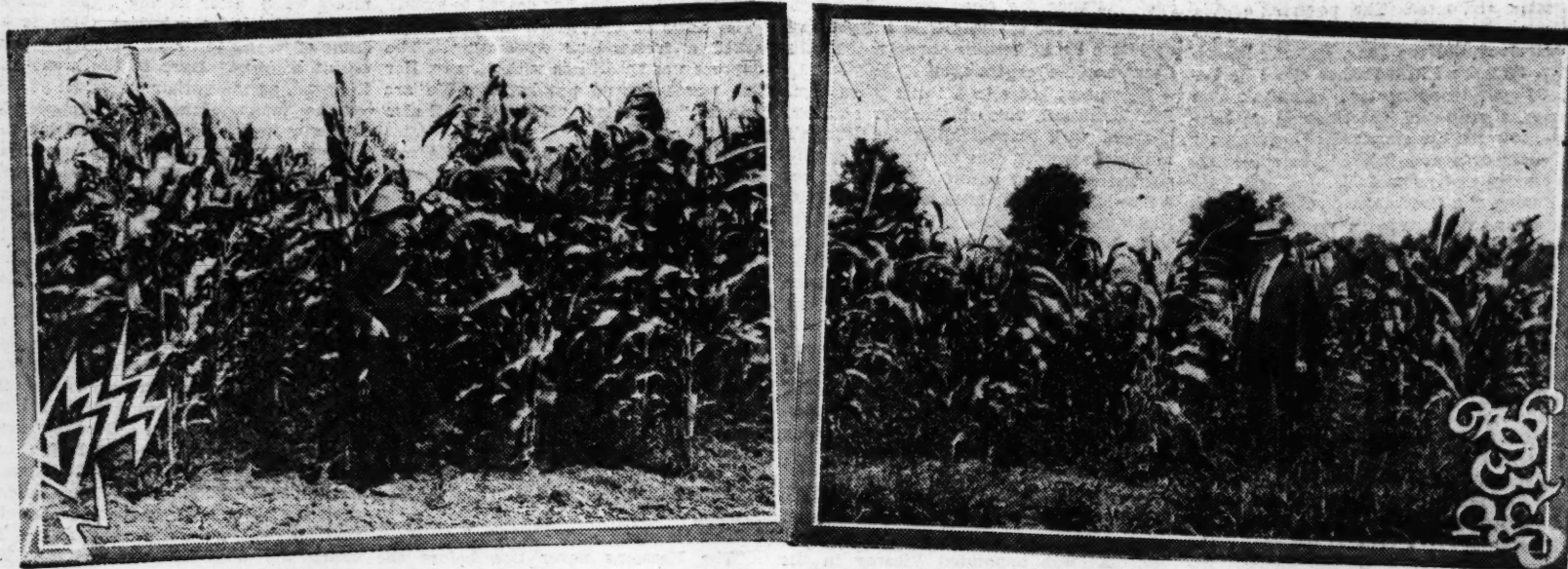
many graces, virtues, and, above all gifts—(picture the abstracted Graf reeling off these compliments! You should have seen my open mouth)—that so happily adorned the young lady, great and numerous though they were, but also because such a marriage would still further cement the already close union existing between two great countries of the same faith, the same blood and the same ideals. "Long may these two countries," he said, "who carry in their hands the blazing torches of humanity and civilization, march abreast down the pages of history, writing it in glorious letters as they march." Then he sat down, and instantly relapsed into silence and abstraction. It was as if a candle had been blown out.

They're all certainly very kind to me, this people I've met here, and say the nicest things about England. They're in love with her, as I used to tell Frau Berg's boarders, but openly and enthusiastically, not angrily and reluctantly as the boarders were. I've not heard so many nice things about England ever as I did yesterday. I loved hearing them, and felt all lit up.

We went out on the balcony overlooking the Thiergarten after dinner. The Graf's chief had sent for him, and Bernd and some of the men had gone away, too, but more people kept dropping in and joining us on the balcony, watching the crowds. The Brandenburg Thor is close on our left, and the Reichstag is a stone's throw across the road on our right. When the crowd saw the officers in our group, they yelled



## TEN-FOOT CORN RAISED WITH NEW ELECTRICAL PROCESS ON ILLINOIS FARM



Corn in electrified field (left) and in non-electrified area on same date, Aug. 19. The farmer in field at left is 6 feet, 3 inches tall. The plots adjoined each other and the same grade of seed was used in each.

**O**NE way to make corn grow is to tickle its feet. Robert C. McCreery of Chicago tried it and got some remarkable results. He used electricity.

The McCreery experiments were conducted on the farm of Samuel Lombard at Lombard, Ill., and are described in a well-authenticated report which has just been issued. The effects of electrification upon 11 acres of corn were:

Hastened coming up three to four days.  
Increased the germination 31 to 39 per cent.  
Increased the rapidity of growth 30 to 50 per cent.  
Increased the volume of stalks 33 to 40 per cent.  
Increased production (estimated) 30 to 40 per cent.  
Increased money value of crop per acre (estimated) \$25 to \$35.  
The final average height of the corn was over 10 feet.

Electrical waves also were sent through a patch of beets, with these results:  
Increased production in weight volume 15 per cent.  
Increased sugar content 14 per cent.  
Increased money value of crop per acre more than \$50.

McCreery is an electrical engineer who until recently was connected with the Western Electrical Co. of Chicago. His experiments took place last summer and his report has the approval of Prof. Robert G. Holden, a noted agricultural expert, now director of the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Co., and W. H. Burns, a special sugar land investigator for the United States Government.

The device employed by McCreery dispenses with the overhead structure which has been used successfully in England, and which requires the setting of poles and the stringing of wires over the area to be electrified. Instead of these incumbrances he plants his electricity as well as his seeds, through a series of special distributing electrodes imbedded in the earth at a depth of about six inches, in parallel lines along two opposite sides of the field. From these a high-frequency alternating current is driven in a sort of spray through the surface of the soil. It is held to the surface by lines of low resistance created by metallic coating the seeds before planting. The coating process is simple.

On opposite sides of the 11-acre plot of corn which McCreery electrified he planted for purposes of comparison two other plots of corn which were cultivated and cared for by ordinary methods. One of these plots he seeded May 19 and the other May 26, while the electrified plot was planted May 25. The corn planted earliest came up on the same day as that in the electrified plot, June 3, and that planted one day later than that in the electrified plot came up four days after it did.

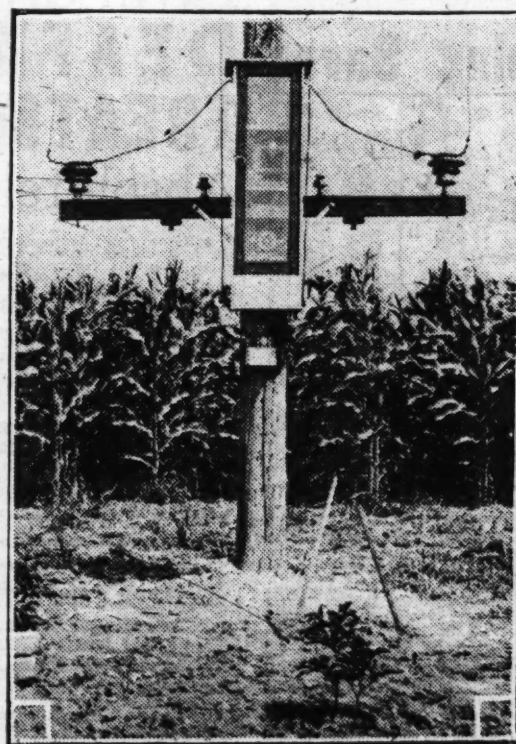
A careful weekly record was kept of the growth of the corn in the three plots, and in every week the electrified corn advanced more rapidly than that in the neighboring plots. The final average height of the corn in the better of the two nonelectrified plots was 8 1/3 feet, as against 10 1/4 feet for that in the electrified plot. The week of greatest growth was that of July 29, when the electrified corn shot up

Remarkable results of experiments in which seed grains were metallically coated, then "sprayed" twice daily in ground with high-frequency alternating currents from electrodes buried along edges of field—Growth of beets aided also—Cost small and poles and overhead wires required by English method are dispensed with

19 inches, as against 17 inches for the corn in one of the other two plots, and 13 1/3 inches for the other. The electrified corn had more ears than the other, and they were generally larger and at all times showed advanced maturity.

The cost of electrification was less than 50 cents per acre for the current and metallically coating the seed, and the net cost of the apparatus installed was less than \$200.

The electrification began May 27 and the waves were applied daily for periods of one and one-half hours morning and evening, the usual time for beginning the applications being 5:30 o'clock, both morning and evening. The electrification continued until Sept. 16. The amount of electricity used was 54.3 kilowatt hours, which cost 10 cents per kilowatt hour, or \$5.43. Attention is called in the report to the fact that 10 cents is a maximum charge for electricity, and



Apparatus through which electricity was communicated to electrodes planted along edges of field.

that a more ordinary charge of 6 cents would have brought the cost of electrification to less than 30 cents per acre.

During the summer no repairs of any kind to the apparatus used were necessary, aside from replacing two small carbon brushes in the rotary spark gap motor. The season was generally wet, which, from an electrical standpoint, was considered to be adverse to the process used.

The electrification process employed is based on set laws of electricity in connection with high-frequency alternating current. The coating for the seed is said to be a nondeteriorating metal which can be applied so easily that one person can coat enough corn in 10 minutes to plant 20 acres. The action of the high-frequency waves on the metallically coated seed is described by McCreery as being analogous to the action of high-frequency waves on the coherer of a wireless set.

"When you consider that the contraction of the fine metallic filings in the coherer of a wireless set is visible to the naked eye," he writes in his report, "even though the waves were set up 1000 miles away, how much stronger action then is produced in a metallically coated seed when the electrodes are much closer together?"

The effects from coating the seed, he says, are (1) to produce lines of low resistance in the earth so that a small quantity of electricity can be used, without dissipation, and (2) to produce quicker germination of the seed and add vigor to the young plant, which increases growth and maturity.

From his own experience he concludes that the action of the electrical waves on the plant is cellular; that the application of 30,000 or more vibrations per minute creates in the seeds, and later in the roots, millions of cells, which in turn increases the rapidity of growth and the extent of production. Many engineers believe, however, that the main effect of the electricity is the addition of nitrogen to the soil, or its actual nitrification, essential to the well-being of plant life.

### UTILIZING OLD BOOTS

According to an article in Nature, several uses have been found for the enormous quantity of worn-out boots condemned by the British army. It appears that waste boot leather is an excellent material for making roads. While there are more profitable uses for uppers, the scrap leather of soles is mixed in the proportion of from 5 to 10 per cent with slag, granite or limestone, in conjunction with asphalt and bitumen. The mixture is known as "Broughtite," and is said to possess the hardness and rigidity of the ordinary tar macadam road, with greater resilience and less dust. The British Roads Board is now experimenting with it. Waste leather is also used for making animal charcoal, and a by-product of this process is ammonium sulphate, suitable for use as a fertilizer. Uppers yield a considerable quantity of grease, available for use in currying leather and for other purposes. Several minor uses of old boots are mentioned, including the manufacture of leather board, leather pulp, washers, mats, cyanides and prunings, glue and size.



## How One Woman Wrecked an Empire

ment. They are not Russia. In the provinces the Emperor and his family are very popular, and the peasants are flattered that one of their class lives in our proximity. Therein she misread the Russian character. The peasants had a strong sense of the difference between themselves and the Czar, and the knowledge that the Little Father could be imposed upon by an upstart from their own ranks, a mujik of questionable antecedents, lowered the standard of sovereignty in their eyes and injured their feelings of loyalty and respect.

During the first days of the war with Germany there was a moment when Nicholas could have attached to himself the love and respect of the nation. Even the Empress could have regained the affections of her husband's subjects. Patriotism filled all hearts and made the people ready to forgive past grievances and rally round the throne, eager to defend beloved and holy Russia from the hated Germans.

But a few days brought home to all the conviction that patriotic feelings were not shared by everyone. It transpired that her majesty, German by birth, was not enthusiastic about the war. The following anecdote, widely spread at the time, is illustrative of the general impression:

"I really don't know," said the Czarevitch to a friend, "on whose side I am. When the Russians are beaten, papa looks glum. When the Germans are beaten, mamma cries."

After two months of war it was whispered that the Empress was endeavoring with all her might to bring about a reconciliation between the Kaiser and the Czar, and thus insure a separate peace.

Rasputin also made no secret of pacificatory inclinations, assuring everyone that a prolonged war would be Russia's undoing. The Empress' most intimate friend, Mme. Vyrouboff, followed the priest's cue, and thus the court camarilla which surrounded the sovereigns in a tight and exclusive circle, became impregnated with Germanophile sentiments.

Discontent came to a focus when Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, charged with responsibility for Russia's military reverses, was on trial. His wife energetically and adroitly set out to retrieve his fallen fortunes. She interviewed Rasputin, enlisted the sympathy of Mme. Vyrouboff, obtained an audience of Alexandra and implored her intercession. The trial was suspended and the War Minister was quietly and privately released. The news, filtering out, produced a most sinister impression, and the Empress was openly accused of being in connivance with the gang of German agents. Thus the people's trust in the Czar was undermined, and the corner stone laid for the approaching revolution.

A great change in the command of the Russian armies was effected at the end of August, 1915, when the Grand Duke Nicholas was appointed Viceroy in the Caucasus and the Czar took the chief command on himself. A gradual change seemed coming over the Czar at that time. He was subject to fits of apathy and a spell seemed to have been cast over his mental faculties. The Empress made herself Rasputin's mouthpiece and insisted on the most absurd and dangerous measures. The Czar was as wax in her hands, and her influence over him became as complete as it was fatal. Czar-

dom was crumbling slowly and surely. Then an unforeseen event created the greatest perturbation all over the country—six words in the evening issue of the Exchange newspaper.

"Gregory Rasputin has ceased to exist." The news of Rasputin's disappearance caused a tremendous commotion. The Empress was speechless with dismay. Her first words proved prophetic: "We are done for," she cried. "Now we shall also perish!"

The Czar had his hands full. He was harassed by his womenfolk. The Empress' vindictiveness found full scope in an attempt to punish Rasputin's slayers, and she steadily sowed the seeds of hatred among her husband's subjects. Bewildering tales were spread of her attitude on her visits to war hospitals.

When she entered a ward, she nodded forbiddingly, and her repertoire of questions was invariably the same: "At what battle were you wounded? In what part of the body? Does it give you much pain?" On one occasion there was a painful scene. A soldier entered into details of how they had put the enemy to flight.

"Which regiment was it?" queried the Czarina.

"The Hessians, your majesty." "The Hessians never flee before the enemy," remarked the Empress of Rus-

sia, and, pale with wrath, she walked out of the ward, leaving everyone in consternation.

The end of the Romanoffs came definitely when, after having signed his abdication, Nicholas returned alone to his home of Tsarskoe Selo after taking leave of his officers. Here is the scene that followed, as the author paints it:

"The moment the train stopped the Emperor hastily stepped out of his carriage and, with his hand held up in salute, silently and rapidly passed along the platform and jumped into the motor car. Arrived at the palace, he hastened to the Empress. She threw herself into his arms, exclaiming:

"Forgive me! Forgive me! It is I who have brought you to this."

"But the chivalrous Czar would not hear of that, and affectionately reassuring her, replied: 'I alone am to blame.'"

"Since then, it is rumored that this humble strain of mind has passed and Alexandra Feodorovna has been heard to upbraid her husband in English for having given in too soon. Nicholas II himself told his little son of the change in their prospects, explaining to the boy that he was no longer the Czar. The Czarevitch wept bitterly, adding: 'And I also shall never be a Czar.'"

(Continued from Page 3.)

## Striking Facts About the First Draft

(Continued From Page 2.)

75,697 certified for service. Out of every 100 negroes called 36 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged; out of every 100 whites called 25 were certified for service, 75 were rejected, exempted or discharged. It is estimated that the 528,673 registered negroes not yet called will supply 191,539 additional soldiers for the army.

Rejections for physical causes all over the country numbered 730,756 out of 2,510,706 men physically examined. Those accepted as physically fit totaled 1,770,950, or 70.89 per cent of the whole. The specific source of physical defect was shown in the largest percentage to be due to the eyes, with 21.68 per cent; next to the teeth, with 8.5 per cent; next to hernia,

7.47 per cent; fourth, to the ears, 5.49 per cent, and, fifth, to tuberculosis, 5.37 per cent.

As between urban and rural inhabitants, the figures show that in physical fitness there is virtually a tie between the city boy and the country boy. Out of a selected number representing both populations, 28.47 per cent of city men were rejected for physical causes and 27.96 per cent of country men.



## How Drunkards are Being Saved



These 18 Pictures tell their own Story. Even a Child can understand Them.

### CONQUER DRINK HABIT IN 72 HOURS!

Any drinker may completely lose the craving for alcoholic drinks if he or she willingly takes my gentle, safe Home Remedy for only three days. GUARANTEED CURE. It is perfectly harmless, overcomes the craving and wonderfully improves the health. By my A Method you can save yourself or another person. The craving begins to disappear in a few hours and the health improves every minute. An astonishing and lasting transformation! Also, I supply my B Method whereby the DRUNKARD MAY BE KEPT WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE and power. The person SOON BEGINS TO DETEST SMELL OR TASTE OF LIQUOR. I can give these preparations secretly in coffee, tea, milk, whiskey, beer or other drink. They are tasteless and often truly wonderful in their action. Do not confuse these with numerous worthless things that are being advertised everywhere in their name. My Book, *Confessions of an Alcohol Slave* tells how I was a heavy drinker for many years and was miraculously freed from the drink habit. It explains how the same joy can come to every other drinker. My Method is the most successful in the world. It is the lowest priced Treatment, with GUARANTEED CURE. Come, second, take all where full. Lectures of testimonials from persons willing to have their names and addresses published, so you can call on or write to them. I will send my Book in plain wrapper, postpaid, absolutely free. Write for it no matter how long you have been a drinker or how much you drink. Correspondence strictly confidential. I can answer in well as much as if you call. Write today if you can! Keep this ad. and show others in need of this joy. **EDWARD J. WOODS, 2028, Station F, New York, N. Y.**

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SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—FEBRUARY 10, 1918.

## Cigarette Habit

### How to Overcome It Quickly and Easily

Unless you have been exceptionally careful the cigarette habit has a hold which you cannot shake off by will-power. The use of the cigarette is powerful. Is it the nicotine that is poisoning your system, making you nervous, heart-weak, dyspeptic, over-strained and irritable? Are you troubled with sleeplessness at night and dizziness in the morning until you have done yourself with the nicotine of cigarettes, or pipe, or chewing tobacco? There's all the same, you know.

Get rid of the vicious habit. Lengthen your life. Become content and happy as others among others. Enjoy tranquility combined with forceful thought and efficiency. I know what will conquer the tobacco habit in three days. You gain the victory completely and privately at home. My new book will be very interesting to you. It will come to you in a plain wrapper, free. Write to **EDWARD J. WOODS, 2028, Station F, New York, N. Y.** You will be surprised and delighted.—ADV.



## I Will Give 500 DEAFNESS TREATMENTS Absolutely FREE

to sufferers from deafness or those whose hearing is troubling them in any way. I will send these valuable treatments without a cent of charge of any sort, and I want everyone who is deaf to feel entirely and gladly welcome to this gift. For more than a quarter of a century I've been studying and curing deafness and my treatment, famous throughout the country for its success, is the result of an immense amount of study and scientific investigation. I am giving away these deafness treatments, free, at great expense to myself, because I believe it is my duty to use my large means as well as my knowledge to aid my fellowmen.

If you suffer from deafness in any degree—if there is anything at all the matter with your hearing—if there are buzzing, ringing sounds in your head or ears—SEND AT ONCE FOR A FREE DEAFNESS TREATMENT. Write to me today and tell me about your trouble and let me do everything I can to help you get rid of your deafness.

Don't neglect your deafness any longer when such help is yours just for the asking! Don't be discouraged if other treatments and other specialists have been unable to cure you. My treatment has done wonders in just such cases, for it's different from the others and the results are different. It cures all the REAL cases of the deafness.

Accept my offer today. You will not regret it. Just send your full name and address on a postal or write a letter, and I will forward you the FREE TREATMENT without delay. Address:

**Deafness Specialist Sproule, 303 Trade Bldg., Boston, Mass.**

## Rheumatism

### A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the Spring of 1895 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number of people who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. **MARIE H. JACKSON, No. 181D Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.**

## Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation. If you write to me, **Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 233D Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J.** Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—ADV.



**Inventions Wanted!** Manufacturers are constantly seeking new inventions. List of inventions actually patented and how to obtain a Patent sent free. Send rough sketch for free report regarding patentability. Special assistance given our clients in selling patents. Write for details of interest to every inventor. **Charles & Charles, Patent Attorneys, Est. 21 Years 202 7th St., Washington, D. C.**

**Wanted, New Ideas** Write for list wanted by manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 421 Ninth, Washington, D. C.**



## What Lincoln Said to Pacifists of His Day

(Continued from Page 1.)

in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the emancipation proclamation and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander in Chief with all the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said—if so much—is that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that, by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed, whenever it helps us and hurts the enemy? Armies the world over destroy enemies' property when they can not use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy.

But the proclamation, as law, either is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction; if it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last 100 days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before.

I know as fully as one can know the opinion of others that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the use of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of the important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers.

Among the commanders who hold these views are some who have never had an affinity with what is called "abolitionism," or with "Republican party politics," but who held them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in their resistance to you. Do you think differently?

I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom. And the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The "Father of Waters" again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a helping hand. On the spot their part of history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it.

And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely or well done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg and on many fields of less note.

Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great republic—for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.

Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful result. Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL S. COX hurriedly paid a visit at the White House one morning when the Confederate raider, John Morgan, was career-ing over Ohio, doing great damage and seemingly incapable of defeat or capture. Congressman Cox went to the White House for information, saying substantially:

"Mr. President, I have been to the War Department, but can get no information concerning John Morgan. Can you tell me anything about him? Where is he? Will he capture Columbus? Will he?"

"He has not told me yet," replied Mr. Lincoln, "but I would be willing to make a bet that he will capture Columbus if he can, and carry off your livestock and fancy chickens, Mr. Cox, if he can get them. No, we don't know this morning just where he is, but you may be pretty sure that our boys will catch him soon. When they do get him I want you to see him."

"I like that rascal, Mr. Cox, like him very much," continued Mr. Lincoln. "John has a sense of humor which thoroughly humanizes him. He captures mail trains, examines all of the letter mail, lets ordinary correspondence go right along, but the big envelopes with the War Department imprint he takes possession of, examines and uses for his own military purposes. Only this morning I heard of one of his tricks, and what do you suppose it was?"

"In one of the big envelopes there was a commission promoting a Second Lieutenant to be Major of his regiment; the promotion was made for merit and courage. Down in one corner of the commission John read the words, 'Approved, A. Lincoln.'"

"Right underneath, he wrote: 'Approved by me also, John Morgan,' and he forwarded that commission to the worthy officer. I tell you, friend Cox, I like John and hope to see him one of these days, very soon."

The late Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois used to narrate an experience which has never before been in print.

"Senator Trumbull accompanied me to the White House one afternoon," said Senator Cullom.

"Dark clouds were hovering over the horizon. Disasters and defeats developed discouragements day after day. Over the minds of statesmen at the Capitol apprehension brooded from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same."

"With the purpose of encouraging the serious-minded, careworn President who received us, Senator Trumbull cheerfully greeted President Lincoln, saying:

"Mr. President, I hope that you are looking on the bright side of affairs. On Capitol Hill we all wonder that you can do so well in these trying times, especially as you have no precedent to guide you in anything, judicial, civil or military."

Heartily grasping the hand of Senator Trumbull, and also clasping mine, Abraham Lincoln looked straight into the eyes of the Senator and squarely turned toward me, and I saw upon his face a smile of contentment, peace and hope, such as few men ever saw. Even now the memory of his words, his wonderful smile, his confident manner, thrills me. He very earnestly said:

"Thank you, Senator Trumbull, for every word of encouragement. But please tell the boys on Capitol Hill that I have precedents for everything. Tell them all that I shall commit no dangerous error; that I shall not blunder because I have precedents, and I carefully follow them. I get my precedents, Trumbull, by my bedside at night. I get them while I am on my knees. I seek my precedents then and there; and they come to me from the source of all wisdom."

Senator James Harlan of Iowa happened to be at the White House one morning when President Lincoln stated his solution of the Mormon question by narrating one of his parables. One of the callers that day was Gov. Cuming of Utah Territory, who had been recalled from that position.

"I know all about the situation there, Cuming," replied the patient President. "This Mormon question reminds me of a farmer friend of mine who was bothered for years by a big black gum log which encumbered one of his best fields; and it was one of the most fertile fields in Illinois, too."

"You see, Cuming, that log was too big to be moved, and it occupied a splendid plot for corn or wheat. It was too wet to burn. It was too coarse and obstinate of texture to be chopped or split. That big log bothered my farmer friend every day in all of the years, and in planting, growing and harvesting time it even kept him from sleeping."

"Sometimes during the many years his good wife would hear the deacon uttering words which were unbecoming for a deacon; but she did not reprove him. As a matter of fact, that big black gum log bothered the good wife, too, for it diminished her proper number of sunbonnets, gingham aprons and parlor furniture. In their old age she was made very happy one morning in springtime when Josiah went out to harness the horses for the plowing, as he stood in the door, hat in hand, and said:

"Mother, I've got that big black gum log question off of my mind at last. It's all settled. It won't worry us any more."

"Lan's sakes, Josiah!" exclaimed the

old deacon, "how on airth have you got it done for?"

"Taint done for, Cynthy," he replied. "It's jest settled, once and fer all. We must do jest what we been a-doin' all the time; and that's the only thing to do. We've jest got to plow around the derned old thing."

A mischief-maker told President Lincoln that his Secretary of War, Stanton, had spoken of him as a baboon. The President made the mischief-maker happy by seriously asking if he could prove that Stanton had said such a thing. The reply was:

"Stanton said it recently to Judge Holt; and there comes Judge Holt now. You can ask him."

Still looking very grave, President Lincoln beckoned to Judge Holt and asked if Stanton had made such a remark. Judge Holt vainly tried to evade the question, but to the intense gratification of the mischief-maker, who hated Stanton, the President insisted upon an answer, and finally Judge Holt said:

"Yes, Mr. President, the Secretary of War did speak of you as a big baboon, but it was one of Stanton's cursory remarks. I would not pay any attention to it if I were you."

"But I must," said President Lincoln. "If you had said such a thing, or if our friend here had called me a baboon, I might not pay any attention to it. But if Stanton said it, the matter is a very serious one; for, don't you know, gentlemen, Stanton is generally right."

Secretary Stanton went to the White House one afternoon to protest against a pardon which President Lincoln had issued for a soldier sentenced to be shot for desertion. Stanton said:

"That mother-in-law who came to you this morning was only shedding crocodile tears. She doesn't care for that son-in-law. I'm told that she came merely as a matter of duty, because she had opposed the marriage of her daughter to that man, and to refuse to plead for his life would have been almost unpardonable. But she didn't care for the pardon, and didn't expect it."

"All of that was very clear to me, Stanton," was Lincoln's reply.

"I only looked at her once and then patiently listened to her. I had made up my mind to issue the pardon before that mother-in-law began to talk and weep. I did not look at her a second time, nor pay any heed to what she was saying. The pardon was issued in my mind as soon as I looked at that poor, frail, tearless Madonna, the girl who would soon be a widow but for me. I led her to a seat, wrote and placed the pardon in her hands. I bade her good-by, but the tears that fell on to my hand were from the eyes of the child-wife, whose grief had been so deep that she had been tearless until she held that pardon."

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## WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW—

There are two kinds of face powder; some benefit your skin and others give you a poor complexion. There are actually three thousand different brands now sold in America, some on the market as long as fifty years.

A new face powder has become the most popular among all of these other three thousand face powders. And it is only a few months old. Yet it is selling faster than many on the market for fifty years.

Why did this new powder become

famous so quickly? For two reasons. First, it is pure. Second, it stays on better than any other.

This improved formula is called La-may (French, Poudre L'Ame). There are two sizes. The large size costs only fifty cents and the half size twenty-five cents.

When you see how wonderfully this delightful La-may beautifies your complexion, you will understand why it so quickly became the most popular beauty-powder sold in New York. You can get La-may in St. Louis at Nungens.



# THE THEATER PARTY

Character Sketches by  
W. E. HILL



Cousin  
Georgie, home  
from Andover for the  
week end, doesn't think the  
show is half as good as last  
summer's "Follies."



Debutante  
who has been  
to the show 4 times  
with other parties, sitting next  
to the wrong man, who insists  
on repeating all the jokes.



The college girl who thinks everything  
is perfectly corking, and as for the  
leading man—  
"My dear, he's  
simply great!"



"Listen, Marij. Tell Dorothy to guess who the leading man looks  
like." Dorothy, of course, can't guess, and there follows  
five minutes of whispered conversation.

Geraldine, who is giving the party, wants to make a night of it  
and suggests a cabaret. Mamma, who used to come  
home from parties at 10 o'clock when she was  
a girl, is not encouraging her.



The man who knows the second show  
lady from the end and doesn't  
dare look  
at the stage  
overmuch.



Getting seated all over again just as the curtain rises, so that Ethel can hear from Mary's own lips just what Dot said yesterday. Two  
top hats are all but ruined, and Mabel, who is coming down with grip, has spilled her aspirin tablets.



IN ST. LOUIS AND THE GREAT TERRITORY SERVED BY THE POST-DISPATCH, IT IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER TO USE THE *ROTOGRAVURE* PROCESS OF PRINTING.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS MO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1918.

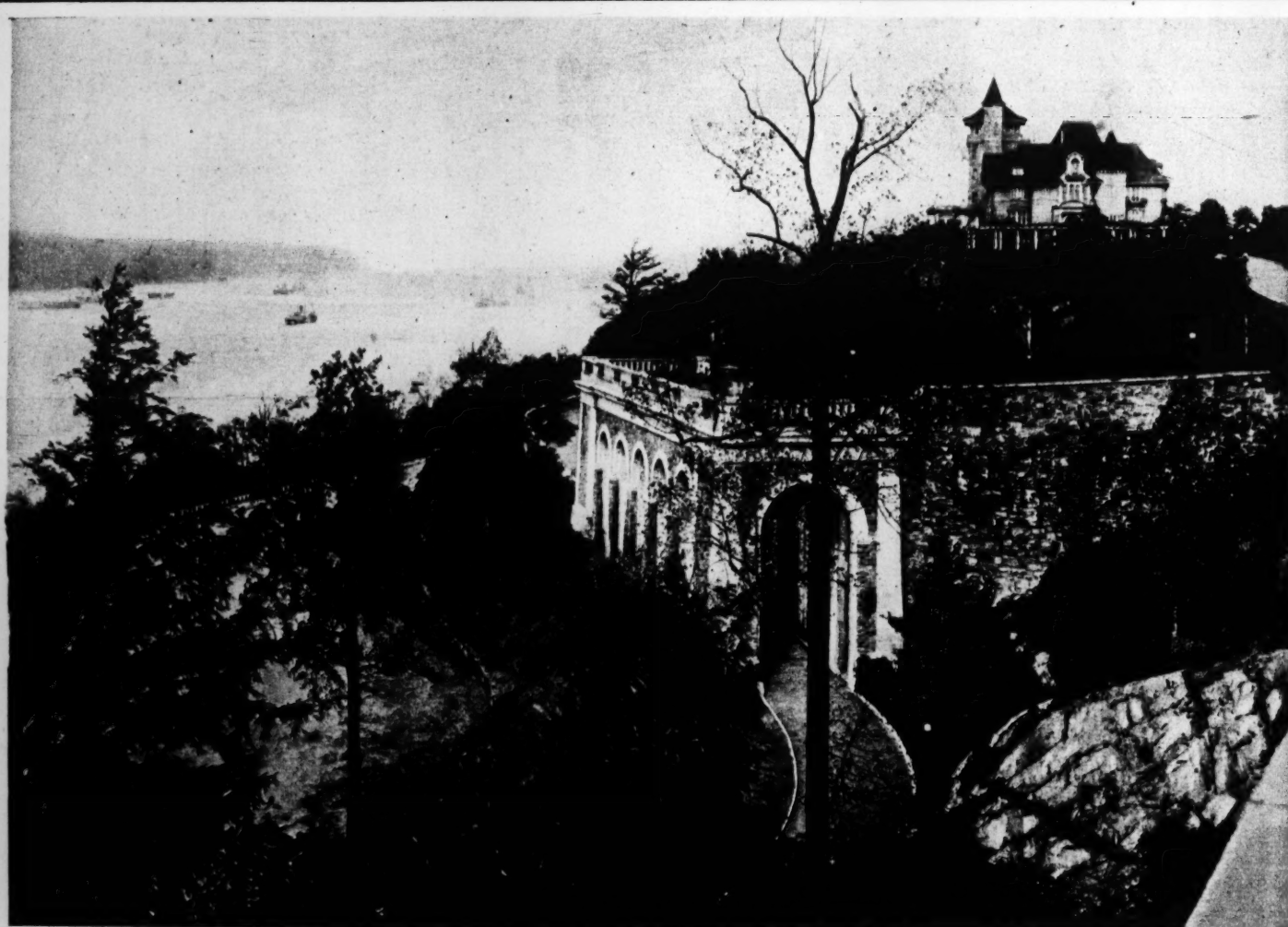
*ROTOGRAVURE*  
PICTURE SECTION



Mississippi packets which were crushed by the ice and sank near Memphis. They are the De Soto and the Georgia Lee.



Portrait of Mrs. Clement R. D. Meier, formerly Miss Dorothy Niedringhaus, painted by William Schevill, of New York.

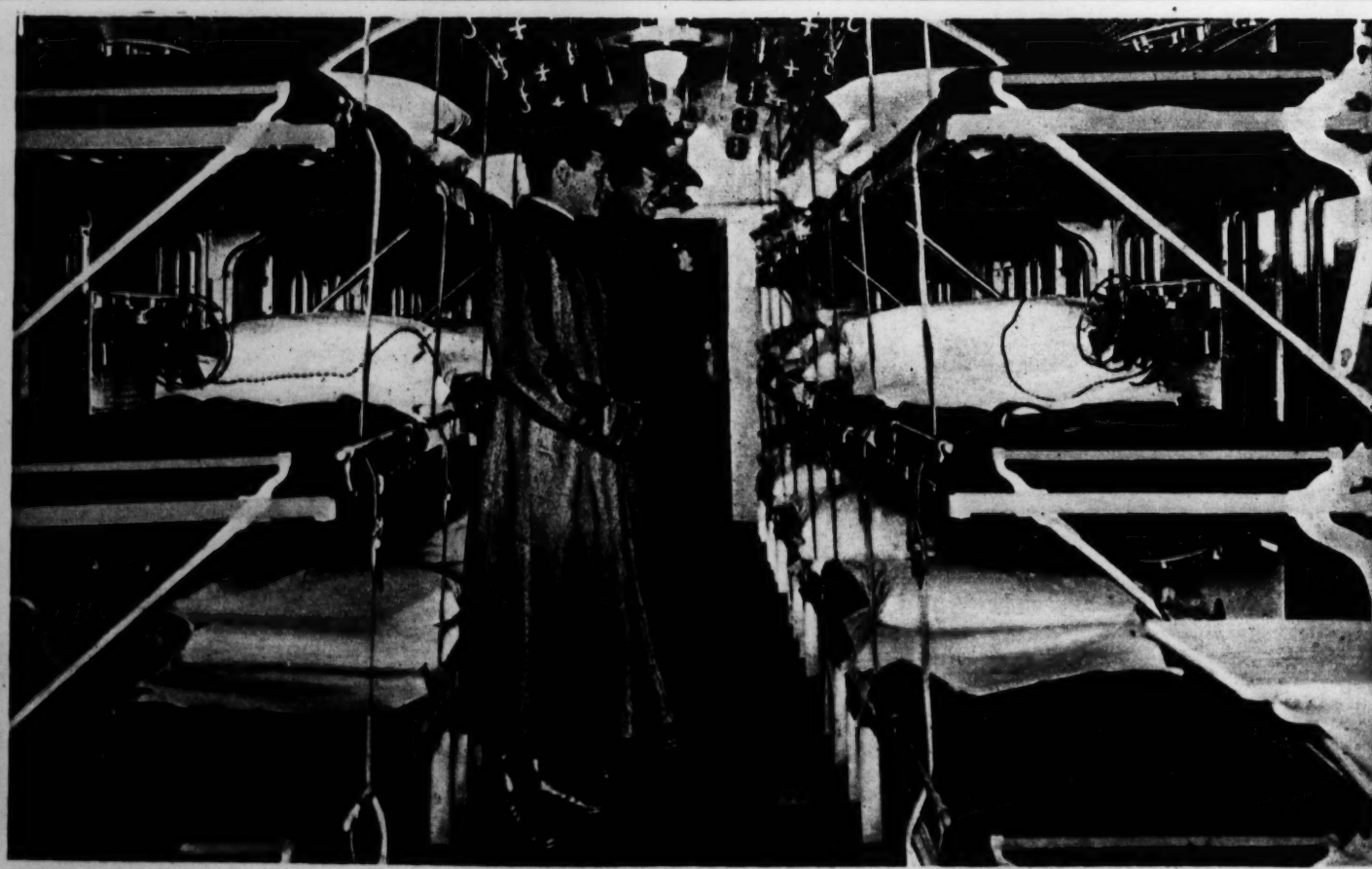


Billings Castle, Washington Heights, New York City, overlooking the Hudson. It was purchased by John D. Rockefeller for \$2,000,000 and has been turned over to the government for use as a base hospital.



With the American marines in France. French officer showing the men how to put on their gas masks.

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Interior of one of the cars of an ambulance train built for the American army by an English railroad. There are 16 cars in the train.

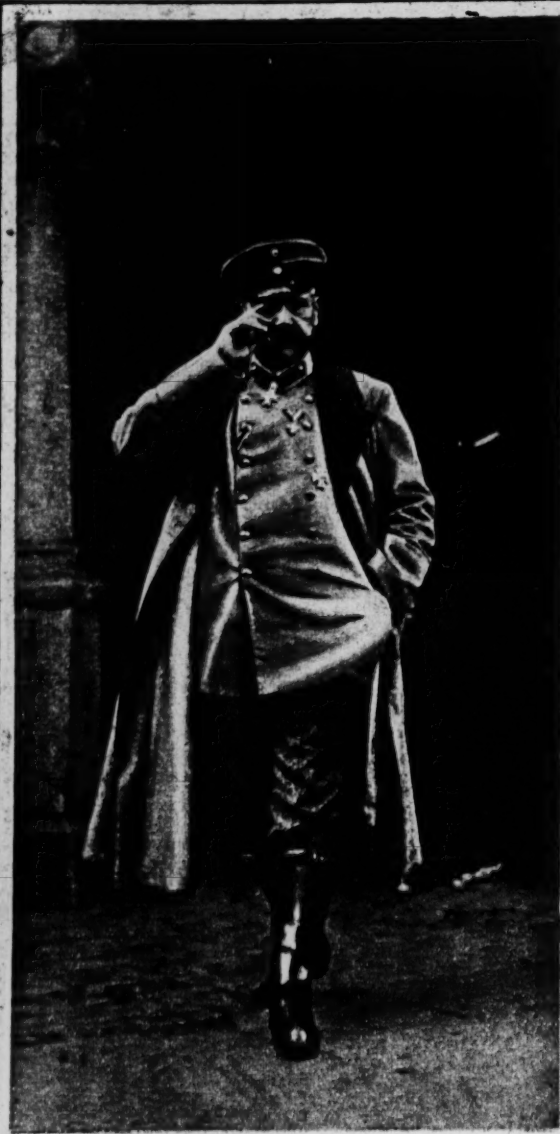
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Dinner time among the American marines in France.

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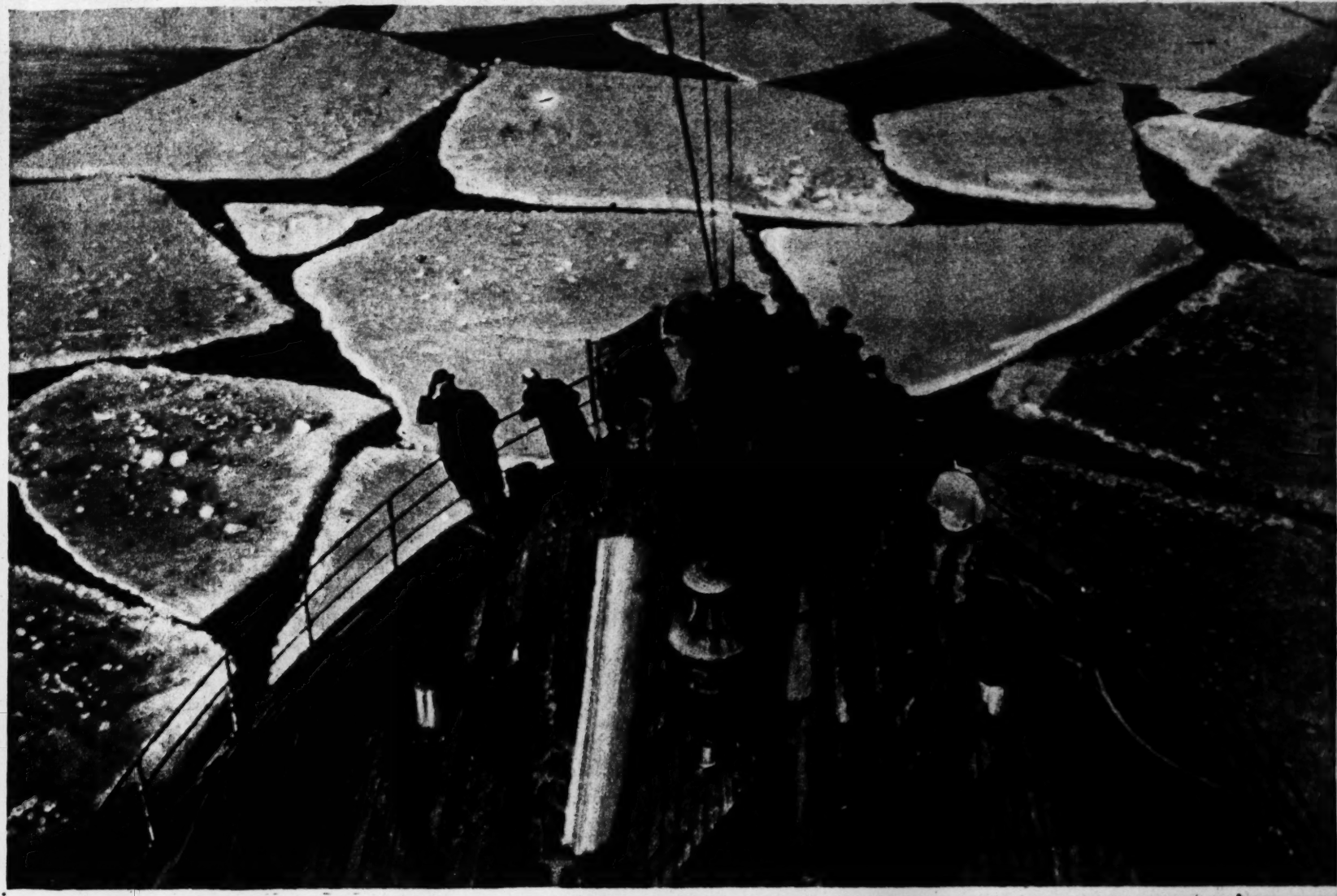




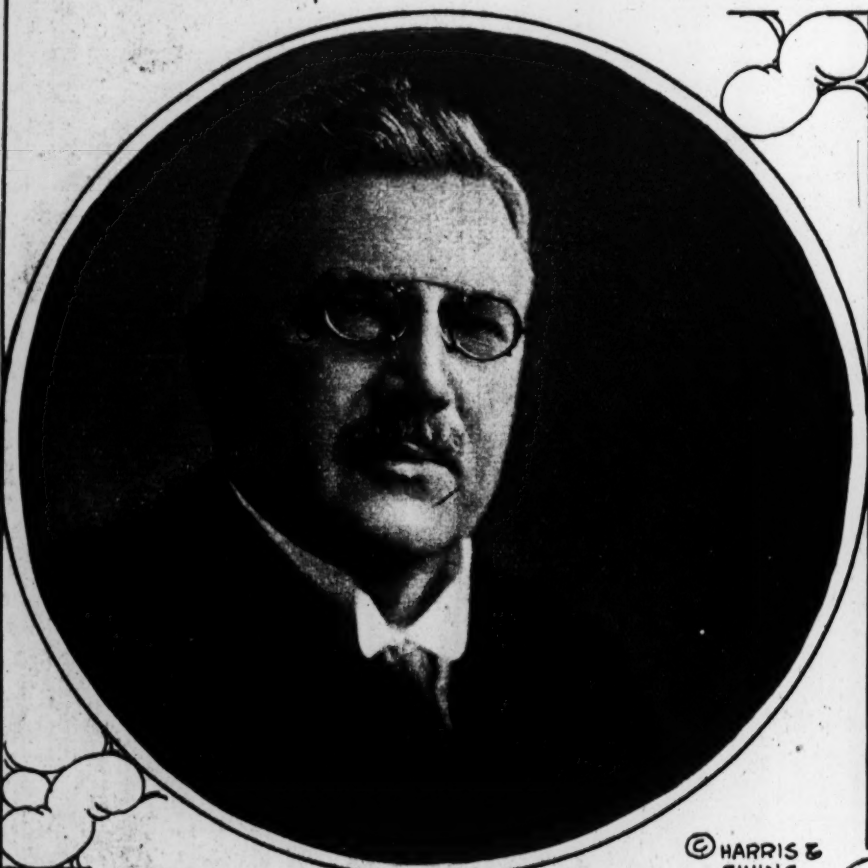
New picture of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, leaving his headquarters.



German sculptors working on a giant statue of Admiral von Tirpitz, as ordered by the city of Wilhelmshaven.



A former sealing vessel, commandeered for the purpose, breaking up the ice fields off Sandy Hook, N. J., to allow the passage of coal barges. © INTER. FILM.



Dr. K. Ignatius, commissioner from the new republic of Finland to the United States.



American schooner burning off the coast of France. Allied ships hesitate to go to the relief of the craft in distress because the Germans sometimes use them to decoy vessels within torpedo distance.

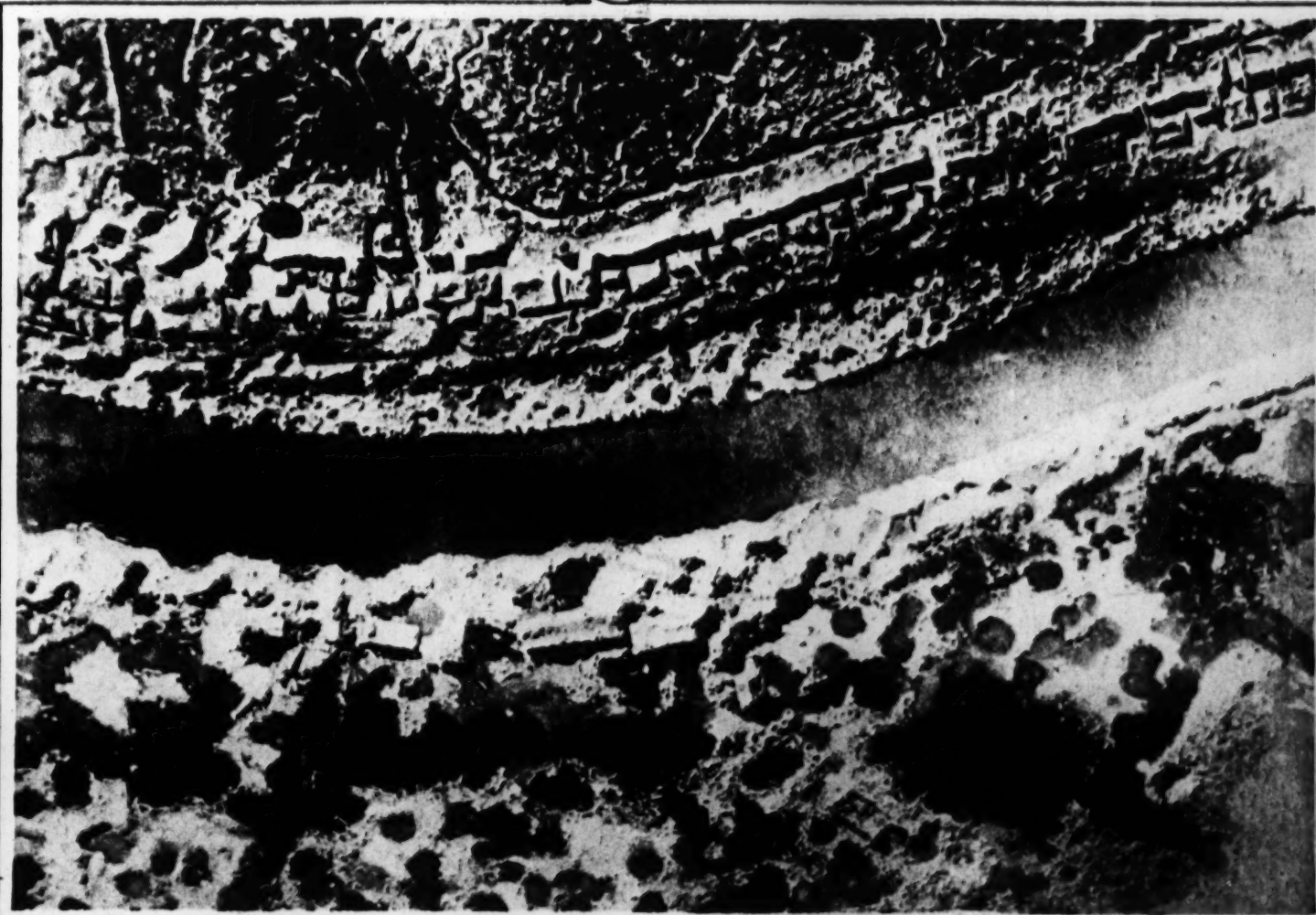


The grave of Rupert Brooke, the poet, killed in action at the Dardanelles.



Bolsheviki conducting funerals for some of the Russian Junkers killed in the Petrograd fighting...

© U.S.V.



Airplane view of German trenches demolished by Belgian artillery...



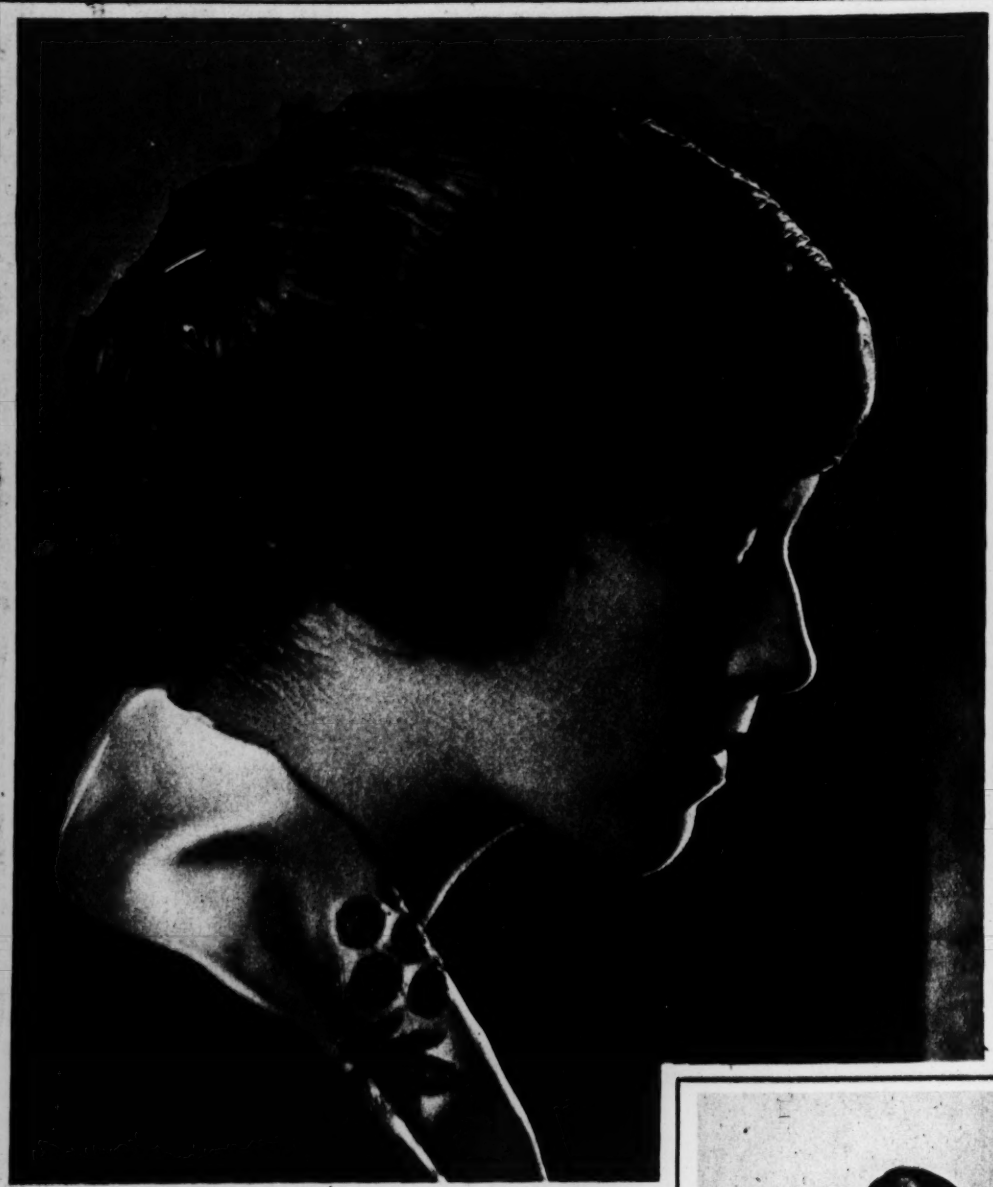


PHOTO BY KAJIWARA.  
MISS DELANCEY FLOYD-JONES.



MISS ELIZABETH KENNARD.  
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PHOTO BY MURILLO.  
MISS LUCILLE BENOIST.



MISS JULIETTE REYBURN.  
PHOTO BY GERHARD SISTERS.



PHOTO BY SCHWIG.  
MISS HARRIET PRICE.



DEBUTANTES  
of the  
WINTER  
SEASON.



E. R. BECKHAM.



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MISS JULIA RADIN.  
PHOTO BY SCHWIG.



PHOTO BY MURILLO.

MISS QUEENIE DEACON.



MISS MARGARET MAXWELL.  
PHOTO BY KAJIWARA.



MISS ALICE RUBELMANN.  
PHOTO BY STRAUSS.



FORE-  
GLIMPSE OF  
SPRING STYLES  
AS REVEALED IN  
COSTUMES AT  
PALM BEACH.

PHOTOS © U.S.U.



◆  
Frilly  
frock of  
blue  
voile.  
◆

◆  
Polka  
dot summer  
frock in  
blue and  
white.  
◆

The Russian blouse is brought back in this frock of white georgette with black embroidery...

◆ The big hat is coming back.  
◆ This one is of black and white voile trimmed with a brim of black straw.



House at Brest-Litovsk where the peace negotiation between representatives of the Bolsheviks and the Central powers were conducted. © INTER. FILM.



First picture to arrive in this country of the Bolshevik cabinet. Left to right, Zlotowsky, Michailow, Linochaisky, Leon Trotsky, Gen. Murawew and Nogin. The woman is Mile. Colon-tai. The others are not identified. © INTER. FILM.



Motor trucks manned by American marines passing through a French town. © COM. PUB. INFO.



She has a large following among movie fans — Gladys Leslie.



Darkens Gray or Streaked Hair to its natural dark color. Destroys Dandruff, stops falling hair. Ready to use, pleasant and antiseptic. Large bottle \$1.00 at drug and toilet counters or sent prepaid by Dr. Lacy Chemical Co., St. Louis.



**DEAF?**  
Let Me Show You That You Can Hear!

Don't say that it cannot be done—had Mr. Bell said that, there would have been no telephone. There were over 100,000 deaf persons that they can hear distinctly, and have thousands of grateful letters from them. Mainly because I told them what I saw and say to you: My company does not want a cent from you until you know that the Acousticon will make you hear. I will send a line and say I am glad to hear you. We will try the Acousticon. We will immediately send you, charge cost you nothing to try—only a cent.

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No Deposit  
After you have given it any test that you choose, it is entirely for you to say whether you will keep or return it—at least you will know whether you are among the hundreds of thousands of fortunate ones to whom it does restore normal hearing. And it will have cost you nothing to try—only a cent.

There is no good reason why everyone should not make an honest trial offer as we do, so do not miss your chance for new hearing for the Acousticon. It has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated. So, no matter what you have tried in the past, or how long you have been deaf, the Acousticon today restores your hearing. Write me for a free trial of the Acousticon today. I will send you a line and say I am glad to hear you. We will immediately send you, charge cost you nothing to try—only a cent.





# FUNNY

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# SIDE



SUNDAY  
FEB. 10  
1918

## Hans und Fritz—Der New Butler

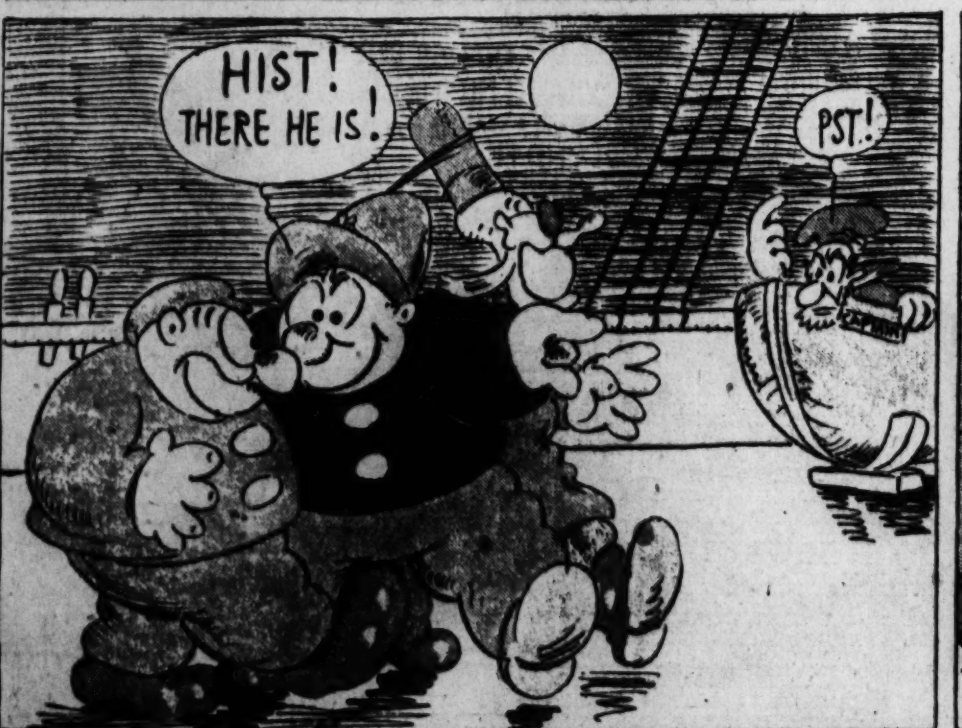
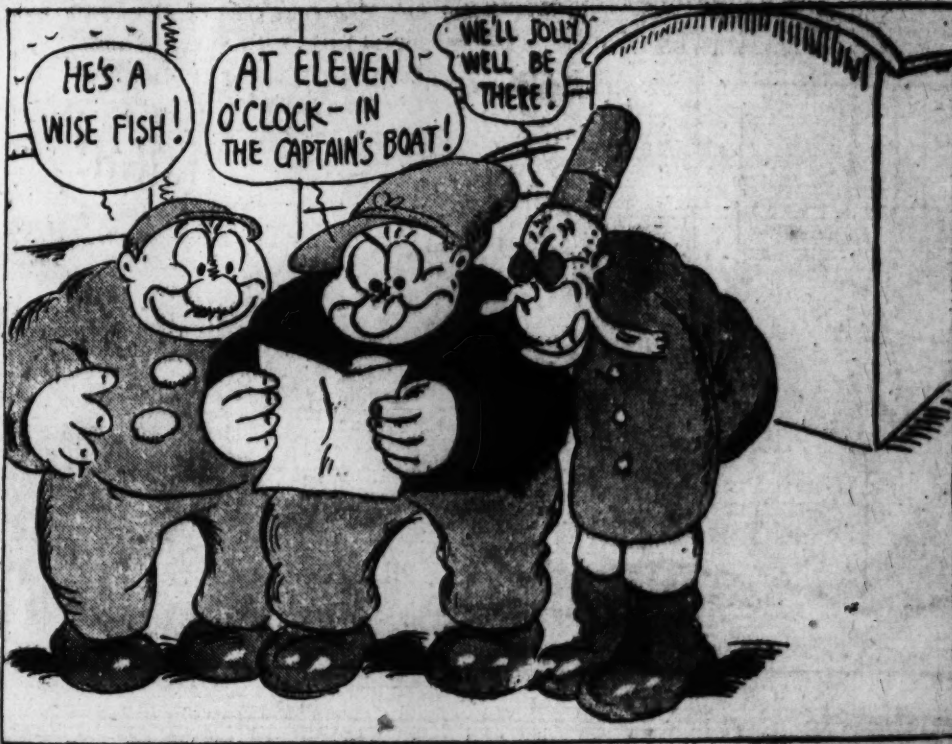
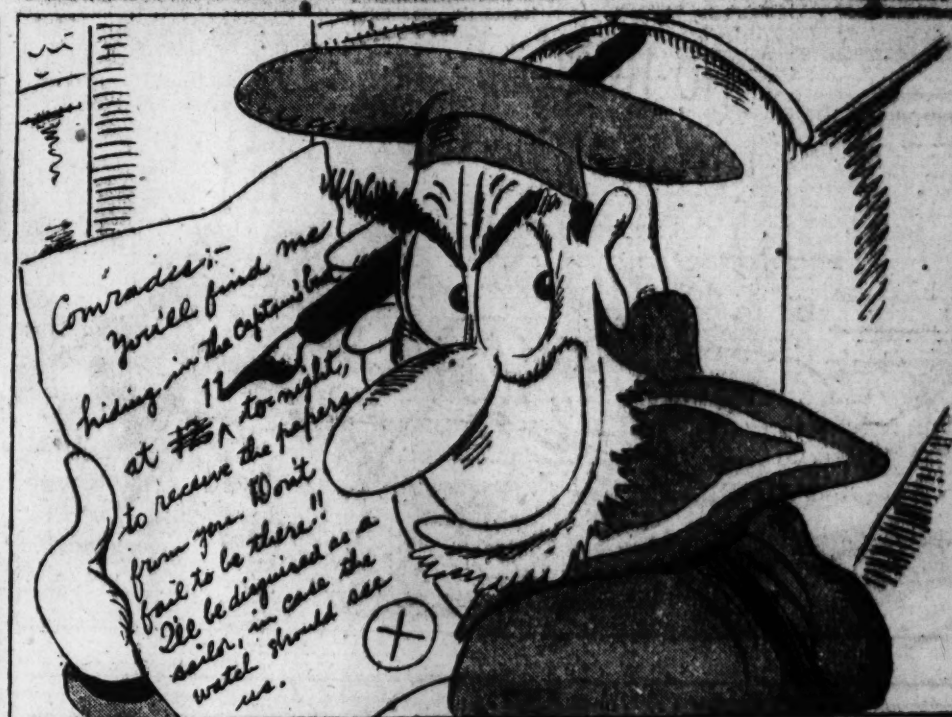
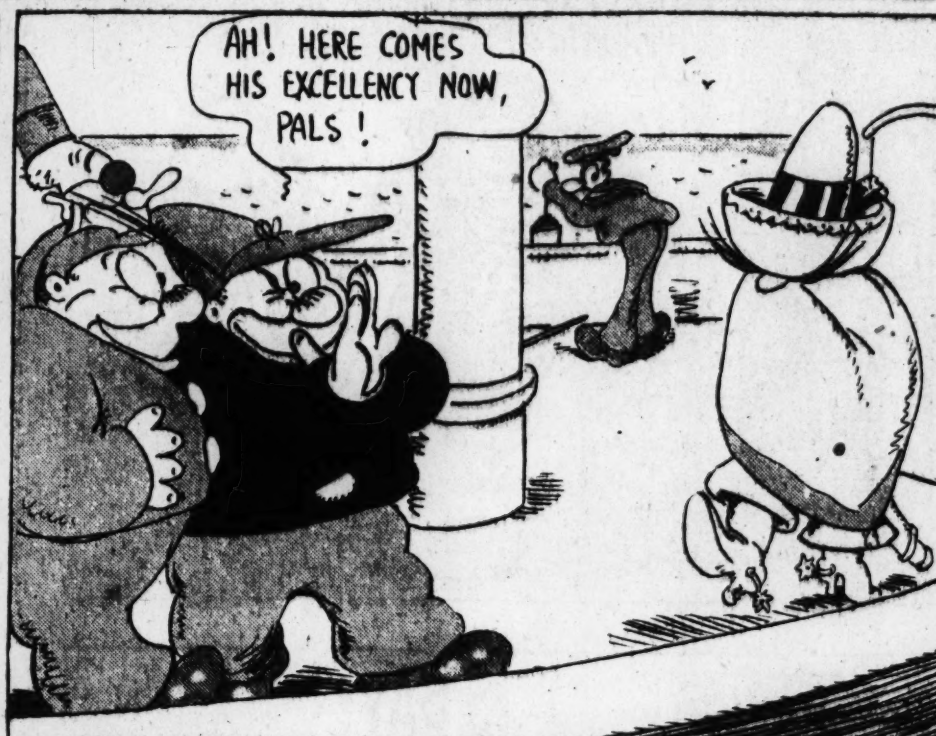
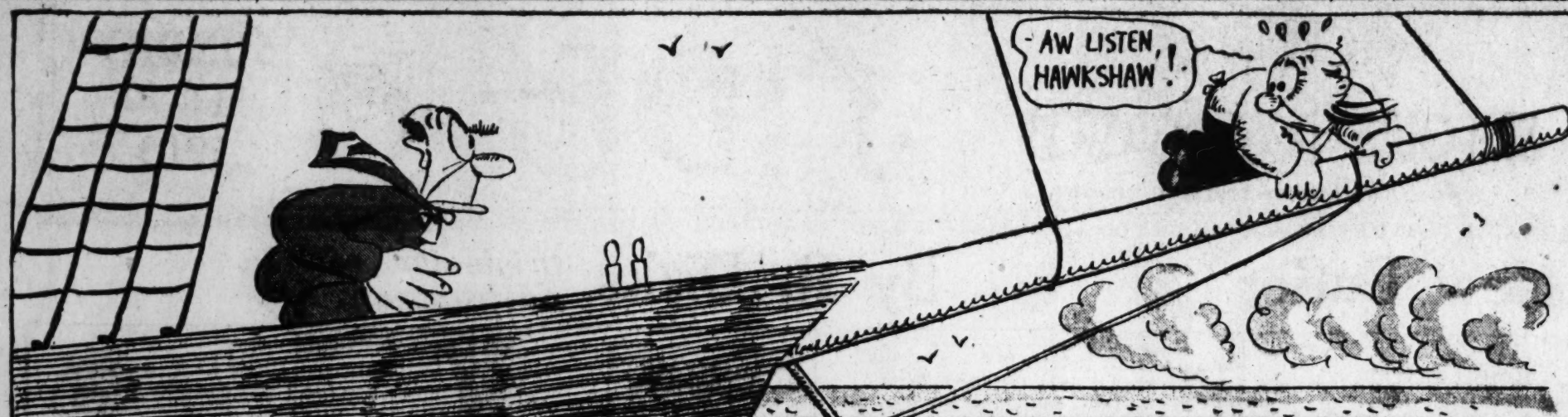
By R. Dirks *Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids*





# Hawkshaw the Detective

*The Strange Tale of the Midnight Rendezvous and the Missing Pajamas.*





# Lady Bountiful

No Prison Walls Can Hold Uncle Dudley When He Hears the Word "Food."





## Poor Mr. W.—He Has to Get His Own Breakfast



## Nippy's Pop—Desperate Ambrose Takes His Punishment

